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Part One
Pages 1-8

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TWO LEADING CANDIDATES

Harrison and Allison Strong in the Presidential Race.

PLATT SAID TO BE FOR THE IOWAN

Rumor Has It that Some of Allison's Friends Have Promised the New-York Boss a Place in the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—"Harrison or Allison" is the answer which one is apt to obtain from the shrewd Republican politician when one asks who will be the Republican candidate for President. There are influences at work for both of these men which are likely to prove powerful, and neither of them is open to some of the objections which are made to Reed and McKinley. A close friend of ex-President Harrison said within a few days to the correspondent of The New-York Times that the ex-President neither was seeking the nomination nor trying to run away from it. He would accept it if his friends should secure the prize by their own efforts, and with the apparent approval of the party. Mr. Harrison—so this friend says—adheres to the opinion which he often has expressed that no man is big enough to decline the Presidency when it is actually offered him. The friend says, however, that Mr. Harrison does not care for another four years of worry and responsibility, and that he would not go across the street to make the nomination his own. The honor of a spontaneous nomination for a third time, such as was tendered Mr. Cleveland by his party in 1892, would be appreciated for the degree of confidence which it implied, but a nomination secured by hard work and a series of manipulations at the National Convention would carry less honor, and the ex-President does not propose to seek it. Such talk must, of course, be taken for what it is worth.

"The only man who ever beat Cleveland" would be a striking rallying cry for the friends of the ex-President, even though it should be answered that he was one of two men who also was beaten by Cleveland. The friends of Gen. Harrison argue that he will occupy next year as a Presidential candidate much the same position as Mr. Cleveland occupied in 1892, and will have many of the same advantages in a contest before the people. The feeling that Mr. Cleveland would be a safe President and that the business interests could be trusted in his care undoubtedly counted for much in his favor. A like feeling, it is argued, would help Gen. Harrison enormously with business men, if he should run against a new and unknown Democratic candidate. In his case, as in that of Mr. Cleveland in 1892, the bitterness engendered by factions and disappointments over the offices would have had four years to subside and would be a small factor. This is the argument of Mr. Harrison's friends, and they believe also that any other candidate would rather see Mr. Harrison named than any other rival, because of the certainty that he could not again stand in 1900.

Senator Allison occupies something of the half-way ground between the extreme views of the East and West on the tariff which is occupied by Gen. Harrison, and his friends say that it is an additional advantage that he is not entangled with a past in the White House, involving factional quarrels and personal disappointments. Any advantage which Gen. Harrison would gain from his conservative administration, the Allison people argue, would accrue equally to their candidate, because of his long record of hard work and moderate policies in the Senate. The friends of the Iowa Senator apparently do not intend to make a hard fight for delegates on the opening ballots at the National Convention. They rely rather upon combinations which may be made when the McKinley forces shall begin to drop to pieces, and it shall become evident to the New-England men that they cannot nominate Speaker Reed. One of the forces upon which the Allison men are counting, "on the quiet," is the support of Thomas C. Platt and Matthew S. Quay when the break shall come from McKinley and Reed. A prominent New-Yorker, who recently has visited the State, reports that it is understood on the inside that Platt will support Allison if he can have the pledge of a Cabinet position. It is believed that some of Allison's friends have given the necessary assurances, but it is doubtful i fthe Iowa Senator has countersigned them.

Platt is understood to be for Morton, while the latter has no chance, and he might be for him in reality if he regarded him as sufficiently pliable. The New-York delegation, if it is a Platt delegation, will be used to promote the personal objects of the boss, and the seventy-two votes will be plumped solidly where they will accomplish the most for the party organization in the State. Senator Allison is a diplomatic man, and Mr. Platt may be led to believe that he can accomplish something with him without receiving any actual pledges.

Even Harrison probably could win the New-York leader's support if he would put in black and white a promise to give him a Cabinet place and the control of New-York patronage. For the country at large, and especially the reform element in the East, Platt's support of a candidate is likely to make the candidate an object of suspicion, and for this reason every effort undoubtedly will be made to conceal the fact and nature of any bargain which may be made to secure the seventy-two votes of the New-York delegation. The country would be loath to elect a President pledged in advance to give Platt a Cabinet place, but the matter might be arranged if the pledge should be kept a secret until after the choice of the electors.

One of the greatest dangers in the attitude of either party on the financial question is the nomination of some man of putty who meekly will sign any wishy-washy compromise in favor of silver which may be sent to him. The declaration of the Republican National platform of 1888, condemning the Democratic Administration "for its efforts to demonetize silver," was just one of these dangerous declarations which may mean much or little, according to the temper of the party and its official head. It was difficult at that time to convince bankers and business men that the National Republican Party really had turned its back upon the gold standard and the conservative policy of President Cleveland and Secretaries Manning and Fairchild. The silver men knew what they were about, however, and they obtained the redemption of this implied pledge in the Sherman silver-purchase law.

There is no telling what may become law if either party shall put up a man who is not an avowed supporter of the gold standard and has not the courage of his convictions. McKinley is one of the dangerous men on this head, not only because he repeatedly has truckled to the silver men, but because he is not a man with a strong backbone. Even if he were committed to the gold standard, a gang of silver politicians crowding the White House corridors soon might convince him that "the good of the party" demanded "concessions," and heaven only knows where such concessions, once begun, would end.

A GIRL ARRESTED FOR HOMICIDE

She Kicked a Boy in the Shin Because He Annoyed Her, and He Died in Brooklyn of Blood Poisoning.

Mary Lentz, thirteen years old, of 178 Tillary Street, Brooklyn, was arrested at her home yesterday afternoon, and locked up in the Flushing Avenue Police Station on a charge of homicide. She was later taken to the Children's Society rooms. The girl is accused of having caused the death of Genario Conavallo, seventeen years old, of 10 Flushing Avenue, whom she kicked in the shin Sunday evening, July 14.

According to the girl's story, she was standing in front of 10 Flushing Avenue, with several other girls, when Conavallo attempted to annoy her. To drive him away she kicked him. He desisted, and began playing with other boys and made no complaint about the kick.

The boy became ill last week, and he was supposed to have typhus fever. He was sent Sunday to the Kingston Avenue Hospital, where the doctors did not discover the real cause of his sickness. They, too, diagnosed his case as one of typhus fever before he told them of the kick he received from the girl. They then made a more careful examination, and decided that he was suffering from blood poisoning. He died Monday.

Capt. Eason of the Twenty-first Precinct was notified of Conavallo's death and his accusation against the girl, and he sent Detective Price to arrest her.

The young prisoner has been employed about four months as a servant by a family named Lehnartz, in Willoughby Street, near Hudson Avenue. Her parents are poor. She has a brother. The family knew nothing of her arrest until late last evening, when informed of it by a reporter for The New-York Times. They said she was justified in what she did.

The girl will be arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court this morning.

THE RESIGNATION OF DR. NAGLE

Accepted by Board of Health—Dr. Roger S. Tracy His Successor—Assistant Attorney Thompson Also Resigns.

Dr. John T. Nagle, Register of Vital Statistics, and Ezekiel Thompson, Assistant Attorney, both of the Board of Health, have resigned, and, yesterday, their resignations were accepted. Dr. Nagle resigned May 1, but no action was then taken on it.

The board immediately promoted Dr. Roger S. Tracy to be Register, and appointed Donald MacLean, a lawyer, of 270 Broadway, in Mr. Thompson's place.

A pension law was passed last Winter for the benefit of the officers of the Board of Health, and under it Dr. Nagle is entitled to an annual stipend of $1,200, but as the fund from which the pension is to be drawn is still small, the doctor will receive but $600 at present.

Dr. Nagle is a veteran of the war, and served with distinction as Medical Director of the Third Division of Cavalry. He entered the service of the Board of Health in 1869, was appointed a Health Inspector, and he has served since in the Bureau of Vital Statistics successfully as Deputy Register and Chief of the Bureau.

His successor, Dr. Tracy, has made a reputation as a statistician in the line of vital information, and his work has reflected great credit upon the New-York Board of Health.

MAYOR SCHIEREN GETS THE RESOLUTIONS

And with Them a Brief Letter from a Christian Endeavorer.

Mayor Schieren yesterday received the following letter from Chairman I. E. Edgar of the Christian Endeavor Union, accompanying the set of resolutions adopted by the union Saturday night, in which the Mayor was condemned for his excise policy.

Good Citizenship Committee of the Brooklyn Christian Endeavor Union,
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 22.
The Hon. Charles A. Schieren, Mayor, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: In accordance with instructions from the Brooklyn Christian Endeavor Union, I beg to hand you herewith copy of resolutions adopted by the union at its regular monthly meeting, held on Saturday evening last.

No organization in our city would more gladly stand back of and support the officials in advancing the interests of Brooklyn than the Christian Endeavor Union, but when such officials ignore law and disregard the sentiment of the best element of our municipality, we believe our voice should be raised in protest. Very respectfully yours, I. E. EDGAR.

Mayor Schieren would not say a word about the letter or the resolutions.

A CLOUDBURST AT SILVER CITY, N. M.

Half of the Business Portion of the City Washed Away by the Flood.

SILVER CITY, New-Mexico, July 23.—The report that Silver City had been wiped off the face of the earth by a tornado was not true, but it is a fact that a good portion of the town has been destroyed by a cloudburst. The town is located on the side of a hill, and in a gulch. The cloud burst above it, and almost without warning a tremendous avalanche of water swept over the town from several points.

Probably half the business part was washed away, and in the main street the sand and debris was piled up to the windows of the houses. The Post Office Building was destroyed, and the Tremont, Timmer, and Broadway hotels were wrecked. Houses tumbled down all over town. Gillette & Son lost $12,000 worth of stock. Bridges were washed away, and five miles of Santa Fé track was torn up. The weather is still threatening.

The loss is estimated at $150,000.

For a Statue to Gen. W. S. Hancock.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The initial steps were taken at one of the river resorts just below Washington last night looking to the erection in New-Orleans of a statue of Gen. W. S. Hancock, the hero of Gettysburg. The subject was fully discussed at an excursion given by the Confederate veterans and attended by several hundred Grand Army men as invited guests.

The arrangements for this work have been put in the hands of Gen. Heth and a plan will soon be outlined for the raising of a fund among the soldiers who served in the Confederate Army. It was thought to be fitting that the statue should be erected in the representative city of the extreme South, the idea having been suggested by the recent erection in Chicago by Union veterans of a monument to the 6,000 Confederate dead buried there.

A Vandal in a Cemetery.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, July 23.—Great excitement prevails over an act of vandalism last night. The cemetery at the Iowa Soldiers' Home was entered by an unknown miscreant, who, with a sledge hammer, defaced and broke off at the ground forty-six marble slabs erected by the Government over the soldiers' graves. The damage will reach $1,000. Commandant Ratekin has offered a reward. Threats against the life of the guilty party are made by veterans at the home. A discharged inmate is suspected. He has disappeared.

Opening the Ohio Campaign.

COLUMBUS, July 23.—The Republican State Executive Committee decided this afternoon to hold the opening meeting of the campaign at Springfield, Sept. 10. Senator Sherman will preside, and speeches are to be made by Gov. McKinley, ex-Gov. Foraker, Gen. Bushnell, and Gen. Jones.

Acquittal for John Stimmel.

WHITESTONE, L. I., July 23.—John Stimmel was tried to-day for violating the excise laws, on complaint of a detective employed by the Good Government Club. The jury could not agree.

DEAD IN HARLEM WOODS

Young Woman's Body Found Within the "Horseshoe" on the Heights.

POLICE CALL IT A CASE OF SUICIDE

The Revolver That Caused Her Death Lay by Her Side—A Letter the Only Clue to the Girl's Identity.

In the least frequented part of Washington Heights, where Fort Washington Avenue sweeps around the northern end of Manhattan Island in the form of a horseshoe, and makes its way through a thick wood of oak and chestnut trees, the body of a girl was discovered yesterday morning. Beside it lay a revolver, from which a bullet had been discharged.

How long her body had lain there is not known. The only clue to the girl's identity is a partly facetious, partly sentimental letter found in the clothing signed only "Tommy."

The police believe she committed suicide.

The body lay in a small hollow to the east of the avenue, at the foot of a large chestnut tree. To the eastward there is a dense wood, and to the west, beyond the avenue, the ground is high and partly wooded. There is but one dwelling within a mile, and that is hidden by trees. To the south, not more than 200 feet distant, is Two Hundredth Street, but little more than a cowpath.

Two boys, who in their fright ran away without telling their names, went out in the woods early in the morning to gather blackberries. Having filled their pails, they started home through the woods. Along the road there was a deep ditch, which was too wide for them to cross at that point, so they started to follow it. One of them suddenly spied on the top of a stump, a few feet from the ditch bank, something bright.

He ran forward to see what it was, and almost fell over the young woman's body. His companion, who followed him, saw the gruesome sight almost as soon as he did, and, not waiting to take a second look, both ran away as fast as they could.

They had not gone far when they met Mounted Policeman Patrick D. Reilly of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station. He was making his first tour of the Horseshoe, as the big curve in the avenue is called.

The boys stopped and told him that there was "a dead woman" up the road with a big hole in her head, and before he could ask them any questions they ran away.

Reilly spurred his horse, and in a moment, as he swung around the curve, he saw the body.

Two feet from the girl's right shoulder lay twelve cartridges loosely wrapped in a small piece of brown manila wrapping paper, and on a stump, almost within reach, were her blue serge jacket, trimmed with white braid, and blue straw hat. The coat lay as if it had been flung down carelessly. Around the hat was tied the blue-dotted veil she had worn just as she had raised it before removing her hat.

Policeman Reilly did not touch the body, but mounted his horse and rode at full speed back to the station house and made his report. Acting Captain Kirchner returned with him, and made a search of the body, and of every square foot of the vicinity. There was no trace of a struggle, nor could anything be found to lead to any other theory than the one of suicide. The position of the young woman's body was that of a person asleep.

A letter found on the girl's clothing may ultimately throw some light on her identity. It is as follows:

Glendale, May 28, 1895.

Dear Baby Cuckoo: How can I thank you sufficiently for the delightful little epistle and lock of raven hair you so thoughtfully sent me. The shock to my very delicate nervous system on receiving so much sweetness at one time has been a most serious one, but, being surrounded by my dear family and many sympathizing friends, I hope in time to partially recover, but fear I cannot do so completely until I am again surrounded by my three most charming "Sisters." Take good care of yourself, and think of me always as your big brother, TOMMIE.

The handwriting is small, and apparently not easy flowing. The letter may have been written by a woman. All the words are spelled correctly, but the punctuation is somewhat incorrect.

The lock of hair referred to in the letter as "raven" may not be the girl's, as her hair is dark brown. The letter is written on paper with a watermark of Longfellow linen, and medallion. It has a slight perfume as if it had been carried in a perfumed handkerchief.

On finishing his examination Acting Captain Kirchner had the body removed to the station house and later to the Morgue.

When the clothing was searched for some further clue to aid in identification no mark of any kind was found except the figures "16,432" on the band of the shirt waist. The clothes were of fine material and appeared to be new.

The only trinkets were a silver butterfly pin in her white satin four-in-hand tie, a pair of sleeve buttons of an ornamental design, a plain silver pin in the back of her waistband, and a silver collar button.

The girl's features were handsome. She could not have been more than nineteen years old, and was slender and graceful of figure. Her hands were small and slender, and showed no trace of work.

It is believed by the police that the girl killed herself very late Monday night or early Tuesday morning.

Michael Horan, who is employed in Towel's greenhouses, which stand on the W. H. Hayes estate, within the horseshoe, was ignorant of the suicide until questioned by the police. He declared that he had not heard a pistol shot at any time during the last few days. The employes of the Tenth Avenue cable line say that they do not remember seeing any one of the young woman's description on board the cars at any time, and as a young woman going that far north on the cars in the early morning would have attracted considerable notice, it is thought that she must have gone there in the morning when the cars are crowded.

Acting Captain Kirchner has detailed several policemen to search the spot where the body was found in hopes of finding some clue that will lead to a solution of the mystery.

Before the body had been transferred to the Bellevue Morgue, two well-dressed young women, who were heavily veiled and who refused to give their names or to tell for whom they were looking, called and asked to see the body. They were given a description of the body, and then they went away without looking at it.

The body was taken to the Morgue at 6 o'clock last night. A small crowd of curious persons gathered about the gate of Bellevue Hospital, but no one was admitted by Gatekeeper Nugent.

In five days, if not identified, the body will be buried in Potter's Field.

SPECIAL BREW FOR SUNDAY

Hearing of the Sulzer Park Case and the Question of the Amount of Alcohol in the Beer.

The case of James Fischer and Jean Asisky, waiters in Sulzer's Harlem River Park, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Second Avenue, arrested for selling beer in the park on Sunday, July 14, was called for examination before Magistrate Wentworth in the Harlem Court yesterday afternoon.

The case is peculiar from the fact that Herman Sulzer, the proprietor of the park, raised the point, through ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, his counsel, that there had been no violation of the excise law, because the beer had been especially brewed for Sunday selling, contained less than 2 per cent. of alcohol, and was, therefore, not an intoxicating beverage under the law.

Both the police and Mr. Sulzer agreed to have samples of the beer analyzed, and the chemists who made the analyses were present to testify.

The first witness was Dr. Barrett, the chemist of the Board of Health, who testified that he had made a careful analysis of a bottle of beer delivered to him, and that he had found it to contain a trifle over 3 per cent. of alcohol. He acknowledged that the beer, which had stood for six days before it was analyzed, might have gained considerable alcohol through fermentation.

Dr. Wyatt, analytical chemist, who has made an especial study of beer, testified that he had carefully analyzed a bottle of the beer especially brewed for Mr. Sulzer and had found that it contained a small fraction over 2 per cent. of alcohol. He declared that the human stomach was not capable of holding enough of such beer to intoxicate a person.

Drs. Berghaus and Moak, both experts in beer and its effects, also testified that the adult stomach could not hold enough of the beer to cause intoxication.

Mr. Sulzer testified that on the day on which the accused waiters were arrested the park was let to the Baden Benevolent Society, and that admission to the park was only given to the members of the society and their invited guests.

The examination was adjourned to Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock, to enable counsel for the defense to produce more witnesses.

DUEL OVER A SUPPER TABLE

William McKelvey, Sr., Shot, Probably Fatally, by His Son, After Firing a Cartridge at Him.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 23.—An impromptu duel between William McKelvey, Sr., and William McKelvey, Jr., was fought over the supper table in their residence at Willow Springs, near Cockeysville, to-night, and the elder gentleman is likely to die of his injuries.

Mr. McKelvey, Sr., and his wife have been living in the same house with their son and his family, but because of a disagreement between the families, the elder couple had decided to vacate the premises to-morrow. At the supper table to-night hot words passed between father and son, resulting in the sixty-five-year-old man pulling a revolver and firing point-blank at the forty-five-year-old son. The bullet went wide of its mark, and William, Jr., then shot his father in the abdomen, inflicting what is believed to be a fatal wound.

MAGEE IS CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS

Thinks Senator Quay Will Be Beaten in the Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 23.—Chris Magee of Pittsburg, who is leading the fight against Senator Quay in the Republican Party, was asked to-day:

"How do you regard the situation at this time?"

"Why, we are going to win. I have seen no reason to change my mind with reference to what I have already said."

"You still hold by the figures you gave out some time ago?"

"I have seen nothing since to cause me to change my mind. Everything is going along satisfactorily. The situation is very encouraging."

BELLEFONTE, Penn., July 23.—At the Centre County Republican Convention to-day the vote for delegates to the State Convention resulted in 108 votes for Gov. Hastings and Bennison, and 12 votes for Dale and Gray, the Quay candidates. The vote was afterward made unanimous on motion of one of the Quay delegates.

SHE SAYS HER BRAIN HAS TURNED

A Chicago Woman Drives to Bellevue to Consult a Physician.

Mrs. Bettina Smith, thirty-four years old, a widow, who gave her address as 285 Northweel Street, Chicago, rode to Bellevue Hospital in a cab last night and asked to have her brain examined. She told Dr. Brown that her brain had turned in her head a couple of days ago.

She has just come from Chicago, and declared that while on the way her money bothered her so much that she threw it out of the car window. She also says that she is to marry a druggist of Chicago.

In Maria Barbella's Behalf.

BOSTON, July 23.—The "George Washington" local Italian society has called a mass meeting of American citizens of Italian birth for next Sunday to pass resolutions favoring a new trial for Maria Barbella, now in prison in Sing Sing, under sentence of death for the murder of her lover.

HOBOKEN, N. J., July 23.—Mrs. Mary Eckelcamp, a daughter of Councilman August Bewig, is circulating a petition here for the pardon of Maria Barbella. She has procured 200 signatures. Among those who signed are Mayor Fagan and Judge E. T. Paxton.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 23.—Lillian Russell, who is spending the Summer with her mother at Lowerlee, a suburb of Yonkers, has signed the petition being circulated in Yonkers for Gov. Morton's clemency in the case of Maria Barbella.

Cruising Around the World.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The steam yacht Eleanor arrived from Honolulu shortly after 10 o'clock last night. She left New-London, Conn., for a two-years' cruise around the world last October, with a party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Slater and two children, Private Secretary C. E. Harrison, Misses Traverse and Quanit, Misses J. W. Slater and Frances Bartlett, and Dr. Tingley and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McDonough of Oakland, who joined the party during the stay of the vessel at Yokohama. All hands are well. They will remain here for a few days and then proceed to Alaska. Returning, the vessel will follow the American coast and return home by the Straits of Magellan.

Starts on a Long Bicycle Ride.

Herman G. Fritz, a private in Battery A, First Artillery, stationed at Fort Hamilton, started yesterday at 1:05 P. M. on his bicycle ride to Fort Snelling, Minn. The start was made from the Battery.

The rider's equipment consists of a shelter tent, two blankets, and a revolver. He carries letters from Gen. Miles to the commandant of Fort Ports, Fort Sheridan, and Fort Leavenworth. His proposed route of travel is 2,000 miles in length.

Samuel Richards a Committeeman.

Samuel Richards of Kings Bridge was last night elected a delegate to the Republican County Committee, to succeed George W. Stevens, who resigned on being appointed Commissioner of Change of Grades in the Department of Public Works.

Mr. Richards claimed no especial affiliations with either the Platt or anti-Platt factions.

Fished in Spectacle Pond.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 23.—President Cleveland, Dr. Bryant, and Joseph Jefferson went to Spectacle Pond, in Sandwich, to-day, for a day's fishing. They started early and returned late.

The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co. bottle at brewery, and make a feature of supplying families direct. Park Av. and 51st St.—Adv.

PLATT AFTER STAPLETON

He Demands the Defeat of the Mutinous Senator.

MADISON COUNTY IS REBELLIOUS

A Bitter Fight in Progress Between the Republicans of the Two Factions—A Question of Representation.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 23.—Thomas C. Platt has, it is said, given positive and inflexible instructions to his lieutenants to prevent the renomination of Senator Stapleton, who, last Winter, refused to constantly wear the Platt collar at Albany. The conscientious attempt of Mr. Platt's men to obey Platt's instructions is causing no end of trouble to the Republicans of Oswego and Madison Counties.

The two counties got along very well together during the years when they were in the same Congressional district, and nominations alternated.

The factional quarrel between the Hiscock and Belden clans in Onondaga County made Senator Stapleton's nomination possible two years ago. The Senator's record at Albany last Winter, when he broke away from the Platt contingent and refused to support the Platt-Tammany deal bills aroused the wrath of the Tioga chiftain, and he has, it is said, given orders that Stapleton must not be returned to the Senate in any event. The Senator is anxious to go back, chiefly because Platt does not want him to.

The relations between the counties have become so strained that both Madison and Oswego are likely to have candidates in the field.

Madison County has a population of about 45,000, about 27,000 less than Oswego. Her total vote hardly more than equals the Republican vote of Oswego. By reason of her larger vote and larger population, Oswego claims the right to control the Senatorial convention. Madison demands equal representation. Without it Stapleton cannot be nominated.

If it were simply a question of county pride, the matter could, perhaps, be amicably arranged, but it is more than that; it is a struggle between a solid anti-Platt organization in Madison County and a machine in Oswego County over which Platt has absolute sway.

One conference has already been held in an effort to reach an understanding, and another is to be held Friday, at the village of Oneida.

Previous to this first conference the Madison County people made an offer to their brethren from Oswego, by which Senator Stapleton was to stand aside and Madison County was to accept any candidate who was conceded to be an anti-Platt man. This offer was scorned.

Oswego presents as her candidate District Attorney and ex-Assemblyman N. N. Stranahan, a bitter Platt partisan, who must resign his present office if he goes to the Senate. This fact does not add to the popularity of his candidacy in this county, while in Madison County he is entirely unknown.

Senator Stapleton likewise has some opposition in his own county. The outlook to-night is that the conference Friday will come to naught. Indeed, Senator Stapleton admits as much. In an interview to-day he openly threatens a bolt on the part of Madison County unless Oswego will grant her equal representation in the coming convention. He urges that Oswego ought not to be afraid to meet Madison on an equal footing. He says:

"We cannot possibly take an undue advantage and our Republican friends over in Oswego are abundantly able to take care of themselves at all times and under all circumstances. You see, this county is strongly anti-Platt. Oswego County is Platt. There is no county pride involved in Oswego County's presentation of Mr. Stranahan as a candidate for Senator. The lines upon which we divide are factional. When during the last legislative session my action regarding some measures calculated to benefit Platt and Tammany more than to serve the best welfare of the people did not please Mr. Platt, he gave out orders to Oswego County to this year present a candidate who would be conceded to be a Platt man. This is not guesswork; it is fact. The orders were given to Mr. H. H. Lyman to carry out. Accordingly, Mr. Stranahan was presented as such a man. He was satisfactory to Mr. Platt, and Oswego County urges his nomination. I have no feeling in the matter. The office of Senator has no particular attractions for me.

"Now I will tell you something that you people do not seem to have heard of, and which will prove the sincerity of my position. The gentlemen from Oswego who attended the recent conference at Oneida, have not told the Republicans of Oswego County that Madison offered before the conference to nominate on the first ballot any anti-Platt candidate whom Oswego might select. This offer was made to prominent Oswego politicians. It holds good to-day. It will hold good the day of the convention. In the matter of representation I am simply for Madison County. I have no axes to grind. You can say that Madison will never yield to the proposition presented by Oswego. We must have equal representation in this first convention, and we are willing to leave to the delegates in that body the question of determining the basis of future representation."

"Suppose the conference comes to naught, that you do not agree on this point, what will happen?"

"That will, I suppose, end the conference. Oswego may then call a convention and nominate a candidate and Madison may do likewise. There is a strong disposition on the part of our people to do that thing. I have letters and communications from all over the county urging that that be done."

"But are not such questions usually submitted to the State Committee?"

"This question will never be carried to the State Committee with Madison's consent. That committee is so constituted that we might as well stay away from it. Likewise we might just as well stay away from the Senatorial Convention if Oswego is going to start out with a safe majority of the delegates. We will fight the thing through fairly and squarely, and if Oswego is disposed to do the honorable and fair thing, she will concede Madison equal representation, and thus assure an amicable adjustment of present difficulties, and a permanent and pleasant peace for the future.

"In what I have said, I have stated what I believe to be the sentiment and feeling of the Republicans of our county, independent of my own personal feelings. I have less interest in the matter than almost any of our Republicans, and will be the last affected by the result. While there may be some inequality and some degree of injustice in Madison's insisting on equal representation, there would be a vastly greater injustice and inequality if she were not accorded equal representation. She would be absolutely at the mercy of Oswego in all matters pertaining to the office of State Senator. This means being at the mercy of Mr. Platt. This is what we are complaining about. We could deal with Oswego if Oswego were left to herself, and would have no trouble."

It is said that ex-Senator George B. Sloan of this city will attend the conference Friday in the interest of Mr. Stranahan. This is likely to embarrass Mr. Stapleton's friends, as Mr. Sloan is the anti-Platt leader here. Mr. Stapleton is endeavoring to divide the Oswego delegation in the interest of ex-District Attorney N. B. Smith of Pulaski, but the movement is not likely to amount to anything.

PLATT CONTROLS IN SARATOGA.

The Machine Does His Bidding in Every Particular.

SARATOGA, July 23.—The Republican machine in control of the Saratoga County Convention held at Ballston Spa this afternoon, elected a Platt delegation to the State convention. It is headed by ex-Sheriff William W. Worden of Saratoga Springs, who is the Platt boss here. Worden was also made Chairman of the delegation to the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District Republican Convention, which meets at Ballston Spa Aug. 1.

It is understood that Worden and Edward Ellis, Chairman of the Schenectady County delegation to the Senatorial Convention, will name ex-State Committeeman Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga Springs as their candidate for Senator, to succeed Senator Harvey J. Donaldson of Ballston Spa. The combination will leave out in the cold Washington County's two candidates.

The machine to-day renominated Assemblyman C. H. McNaughton, Surrogate E. H. Peters, and District Attorney John Person. Already there is considerable grumbling among Republicans over the ticket, which is pronounced as both unsatisfactory and weak.

CHAIRMAN HACKETT IN DOUBT

He Can Hardly Believe Mayor Strong Said Mr. Platt Suggested Commissioner Brookfield's Appointment.

Republican politicians were still discussing yesterday the remark attributed to Mayor Strong that Mr. Platt had first suggested the name of William Brookfield for Commissioner of Public Works.

They had not recovered from their surprise because at the time Mayor Strong made the appointment the war between Mr. Brookfield and Mr. Platt was begun.

Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committee said to a reporter for The New-York Times that he could hardly believe Mayor Strong had been correctly quoted.

"If Mr. Platt first suggested Mr. Brookfield's name," said Mr. Hackett, "Mr. Brookfield must have known it, and I cannot conceive that Mr. Brookfield would accept a place on Mr. Platt's recommendation and then turn around and at once begin fighting Mr. Platt and all his friends. This leads me to think the Mayor must have been misunderstood."

Abraham Gruber, who is Mr. Platt's lieutenant in the old Twenty-third Assembly District, called on Mayor Strong in the latter part of February, after Mr. Brookfield had been appointed. He discussed the appointment with Mr. Strong.

"I asked him," said Mr. Gruber yesterday, "why he had appointed Mr. Brookfield to this place, and he replied that Mr. Platt had called on him at his house and the subject of appointments had been discussed. 'Mr. Platt said to me,' said the Mayor, 'I suppose you will appoint Brookfield Commissioner of Public Works?'

"'I did not look to see the expression on Mr. Platt's face,' Mayor Strong said, 'but I replied that I did not think Mr. Brookfield was sufficiently aggressive for the position. I asked Mr. Platt to suggest other names, and he suggested Col. Frederick D. Grant and Mr. Wells. Some time after that I was thinking of the matter, and I made up my mind that Mr. Brookfield was just the man for the place. I sent for him and asked him if he would accept it, and at length he said he would. I appointed him the next day.'"

Politicians who heard this story yesterday said the whole key to the mystery probably lay in "the expression on Mr. Platt's face," which Mayor Strong said he did not notice.

FOUND A WATCH IN HIS POCKET

A Thief on an Elevated Railroad Station Probably Put It into Charles Pike's Coat to Avoid Arrest.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 23.—Charles Pike, an Inspector of the New-York Steam Company, living at 1 Terrace Place, this city, turned over to Sergt. Woodruff of the Yonkers police to-night a valuable gold watch which did not belong to him, and which he found in his sack coat pocket when he arrived home this evening.

When Pike sat down to supper, he happened to put his hand in his pocket and drew forth the strange time-piece. Exclaiming to his wife, "What a narrow escape I have had!" and without waiting to explain the cause of his excitement, Pike rushed off to the police station.

While he was waiting for the 5:45 elevated express at the Cortlandt Street station on the Ninth Avenue line this evening, he said, a young man crowded against him. He was about to tell him to stop crowding, when an elderly man at his side exclaimined: "My watch is gone."

The elderly man seized the younger, accusing him of having picked his pocket. While the two were struggling in the crowd, Pike and the rest of the passengers jumped aboard of the express. Pike, who is a well-known citizen of Yonkers, and an ex-Inspector of the Yonkers Water Works, settled in a seat and soon became deeply interested in the evening paper, little thinking that the stolen property was in his possession.

The watch will be given to the owner upon proving the property.

ASSOCIATED PRESS ASSESSMENTS

Richard Smith Tries to Enjoin the Commercial Gazette from Paying It.

DENVER, July 23.—The Evening Post, which prints in full the letter of Victor Lawson of The Associated Press, making the assessment upon the various papers, and Manager Phillips's comments thereon, says editorially:

"The Associated Press people seem to be in a sad predicament. Their newspapers are called upon to pay an assessment which was by them guaranteed merely as a matter of form, and not to be really collected, don't you know. But a signed document is hard to get over, and Mr. Victor Lawson and Mr. Melville Stone are as sly as ever was 'Joey Bagstock.' Our esteemed local contemporaries, who are asked to step up to the Captain's office and pay in $5,000, will please accept our most respectful condolences. The co-operative plan is probably not now considered the howling success it was first reported to be."

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 23.—Richard Smith to-day brought suit, as stockholder, against The Commercial Gazette, to enjoin that paper from paying to the Chicago Associated Press the 35 per cent. assessment recently levied upon those signing the "Guarantee Fund Agreement." Suit is brought upon the ground that Marshall Halstead signed the "Guarantee Fund Agreement" without authority, and that his action was never approved by the Board of Directors of The Commercial Gazette.

Judge Hunt issued a temporary injunction restraining the Commercial-Gazette Company from paying the Chicago Associated Press any sum of money.

MORE PLACES IN THE COMPETITIVE LIST

The President Extends the Competitive List in the Geological Survey.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The President, on July 15, 1895, approved an amendment to the civil service rules, withdrawing from the list of places excepted from examination in the Geological Survey, geologists, assistant geologists, paleontologists, assistant paleontologists, chief photographers, chief chemist, chemists and assistant chemists, chief engraver, engravers and assistant engravers, lithographic engravers, map printers, lithographic printers, assistant lithographic printers, map revisers, and statistical experts temporarily employed.

The editor and the photographer, formerly excepted positions, were put in the list of places to be filled by non-competitive examination.

The only positions now excepted in the Geological Survey are one confidential clerk to the Director, one disbursing officer, one chief clerk, and professional experts and special agents, employed for short periods at per diem salaries, and paid only when actually employed. The places will probably be included later, as they require another rule bringing them in the service. About 125 positions are thus transferred from the excepted to the competitive class.

POLICE AND EXCISE LAW

President Roosevelt Says the Force Has Done Well.

FEW SALOONS OPEN ON SUNDAYS

The Commissioner Takes Issue with Messrs. Abbott and Dennett — Difficulties.

PRECINCT CAPTAINS DEFEND THEMSELVES

They Say Their Men Are Diligent in Enforcing the Law—Father Brann on Sunday Opening.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board took issue yesterday with the statements by Secretary Augustus W. Abbott of the City Vigilance League, and Superintendent Arthur F. Dennett of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, which were printed exclusively in The New-York Times, concerning the enforcement of the excise law on Sundays.

Mr. Abbott's complaint was that fully one-half of the saloons in this city have been open every Sunday since the Police Board undertook to close them, and that the trouble was with the rank and file of the department. Superintendent Dennett said last Sunday was not a dry one, and he also said the trouble was with the rank and file of the police. The Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst is President of the organizations represented by Mr. Abbott and Superintendent Dennett.

While taking issue with the statements made, President Roosevelt acknowledged that the City Vigilance League had rendered the Police Department valuable assistance in furnishing it with statistics concerning violations of the law, and that these facts are now being used as the basis of a rigid investigation.

To a reporter for The New-York Times Mr. Roosevelt accorded the privilege of a special interview, at which he announced that as a result of a complaint made of the law being violated by a certain wealthy and influential saloon keeper last Sunday, the Acting Captain of the precinct would be reduced and the patrolman involved placed on trial.

He does not believe that more than 10 or 20 per cent. of the illegal business formerly carried on is now done by the saloon keepers.

Capts. Schultz, Westervelt, and other precinct commanders were emphatic yesterday in declaring that they were diligent in enforcing the excise law on Sundays.

AS MR. ROOSEVELT FINDS MATTERS

Says the Police Have Done Well—Punishment for the Negligent.

President Roosevelt, when seen yesterday by the reporter, was first asked about the statements that one-half of the saloons have been open on Sunday and that the police had not done their duty in enforcing the excise law.

"That is a question," he replied, "that I cannot answer by a brief 'Yes' or 'No.' I have not got, and do not see how any one can get, statistical figures as to the percentage of the saloons that are closed. I think, as a matter of fact, that not more than 10 or 20 per cent. of the illegal business that was done before we started in on this closing of the saloons without reference to 'pull' is now carried on.

"The trouble is largely with the law itself, and with the fact that some of our critics are evidently utterly ignorant of the law. If a saloon keeper admits only people whom he personally knows, it is a task of incredible difficulty for the police to catch him. We cannot force the door, nor can we make him throw open his shades. In consequence, if the man is sufficiently careful, all we can do is to prevent people going into his saloon by stationing an officer in uniform in front of it, who will try to get in whenever any citizen gets in. This will stop most of the custom, but it won't stop all.

"The trouble is that the persons who passed this law had no intention of passing a law which would contain its own provisions for execution. They wished to have a law which could be enforced at will against certain persons, and could therefore be used as a means to dragoon into obedience recalcitrant saloon keepers; but they did not wish to make the law easy of execution by simply requiring that the shades should always be pulled up, so as to allow inspection of the premises. By a further requirement, that the policeman should be given permission to enter at any time, all difficulty in enforcing the law would disappear.

"As it is, it is a work of great diffculty to get excise violators who are sufficiently cautious. If a man tries to do a large business, we can generally catch him; but if he is careful and only obliges his friends, then we have to work hard.

"Our work would be enormously facilitated if the offenders were imprisoned instead of fined, and this is undoubtedly what ought to be done. A fine is a mere additional tax upon the business. The offenders should be sent to jail, and the Excise Board should decline to license any house where an employe of the house has been twice convicted of violation of the law.

"The statement that the police are not doing their duty is simply untrue as regards most of the force. In most of the precincts the law is being enforced well, but there are naturally two or three where such is not the case; and even in the others there are, of course, occasional policemen who do badly.

"Most of the criticism of the enforcement of the law comes from persons who, though well-meaning, are ignorant of the limitations the law itself imposes upon the police. Some of the criticism is well grounded, however, but I may mention that this well-grounded criticism is never made to the newspapers first. If any man wants to have the law better enforced, he knows perfectly well that the Police Commissioners are even more desirous than he is of securing its enforcement, and that all he has got to do is to call our attention to specific cases. Then we will see to the enforcement ourselves."

The last remark was made with significant emphasis.

Then the President of the Police Board

went on to relate an instance of good citizenship.

"Commissioner Faure of the Department of Charities and Correction, for instance, yesterday simply acted as a good citizen," said Mr. Roosevelt. "He brought to our attention a flagrant violation of the law in a certain precinct by a wealthy and influential saloon keeper. The circumstances as he detailed them show that the policeman on the beat must have known of this violation of the law, and that the Acting Captain of the precinct either did know or ought to have known. We shall reduce the Acting Captain, try the patrolman, and see that the saloon is closed."

From the impressive manner in which Mr. Roosevelt uttered this statement there is no doubt that severe punishment will be meted out to these negligent members of the police force.

"Where men will assist the police as effectually as Commissioner Faure," continued Mr. Roosevelt, "they can be of the utmost service, but a mere general statement that the law is not being observed, or that half of the saloons are not shut, does not amount to anything. It is presumably untrue and always useless. The persons, moreover, who send anonymous communications are wasting their time ninety-nine times out of a hundred. On the other hand, the work by a responsible individual who gives us dates, facts, and figures is invaluable.

"One or two of the branches of the City Vigilance League, for instance, have already excellently prepared statistics of violations, or seeming violations, of the law in certain precincts, which form the basis of investigations which I am at this moment carrying on.

"I am rather amused," said Mr. Roosevelt, with a hearty laugh, "at the delightful contradictions contained in the statements of our antagonists, who alternately shriek madly at our severity in enforcing the law, and in another breath declare that we do not enforce it, or cannot enforce it. As a matter of fact, nobody of any intelligence doubts that the law is being enforced, and is being enforced in a way that, until we took hold of it, was deemed absolutely impossible.

"I am preparing certain statistics which will show that, in consequence of our action, the arrests for drunkenness have diminished about one-half on Sunday, as compared with the Sundays before we came into power."

Referring to the statement made by the Rev. John A. B. Wilson of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church on Sunday night, that "the liquor dealers of this precinct held a meeting and determined by resolution to defy the law to sell on Sunday," Mr. Roosevelt said:

"I should rather like to have the liquor dealers of any section of the city start to work openly to defy the law and the police. At present we sometimes have difficulty in getting what we consider sufficiently heavy punishment meted out to liquor sellers, but the mildest Magistrate on the bench would not condone a spirit of systematic defiance of the law. The Magistrates would be certain heartily to join with us in securing quick and severe punishment of the offenders.

"A great many of the accusations against us are mutually self-destructive. Thus, on the one hand, some people say the police are not doing their duty in this work of stopping violations of the Sunday law; and, on the other hand, other people say that the police are so worn out with their work on Sunday that they cannot attend to crimes on Monday and Tuesday. Both statements are untrue, and the latter statement has no truth in it at all. The figures I issued the other day show beyond possibility of doubt that the police are doing better in the suppression of crime now than they did six months ago or three months ago.

"The reorganization of the Detective Bureau means a still greater increase in efficiency.

"But to go back to the first statement. There are individual policemen here and there who are not doing their duty, and these we intend to get at and punish, and we shall punish the Captains of precincts where liquor is sold. But, as a whole, the policemen are doing pretty well. They are going to do better, but the improvement they have already made has been great."

PRECINCT COMMANDERS REPLY.

Several Declare that They Are Enforcing the Law Energetically.

Sergt. Brennan of the Seventh Police Precinct, Capt. Schultz of the Twelfth Precinct, Capt. Smith of the Eighteenth Precinct, and Capt. Westervelt of the Twenty-eighth Precinct had statements to make for publication yesterday in their own defense in answer to the charge of Secretary Abbott of the City Vigilance League and Superintendent Dennett of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, that the rank and file of the police in those four precincts have been especially lax in enforcing the excise laws on Sunday.

Their defense, in substance, was that they did the best they could. They denied that their men were lax. Capt. Westervelt said at least one-third of the saloons could remain open in defiance of the police, provided no customer not personally known to those on watch was admitted.

"We are doing the best we can," said Capt. Westervelt when seen yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times at the station house, in East One Hundred and Fourth Street, near Third Avenue. "There are 350 saloons in our precinct, and our entire force is only 110 men when full. We are now eight men short. We made 16 excise arrests on June 23, 10 on June 30, 4 on July 7, 11 on July 14, and 15 last Sunday. In addition, we arrested 18 more yesterday on warrants charging them with having sold liquor on Sunday. We had fifteen of our own men out on Sunday in citizens' clothes, and we also used twenty-three extra men sent to us from other precincts. These extra men were strangers, and could not get into the saloons. They made no arrests. Our own men and four citizens whom I hired made all the arrests."

Capt. Westervelt said he was very much pleased with the success of his plan of employing civilians to detect violations of the excise law on Sundays, and he intimated that Captains of other precincts would likely put the same plan in execution.

"I am not afraid of being brought up for trial for alleged failure to do my duty in regard to the enforcement of the Sunday excise law," said Capt. Westervelt. "I have done my duty. I have not been negligent, nor have I refused to co-operate with the City Vigilance League. The saloons in our precinct are willing to violate the law, and they are willing to run risks to do it, because they look on Sunday as their best day. We cannot put out over fifty men at any time to do excise work. There was no open liquor selling in this precinct last Sunday. Everything that was done was done behind locked doors. There were a number of places open, into which none of our men was able to get.

"It is not possible for me, with the force at my command, to shut up absolutely every saloon in my precinct."

"How many saloons do you estimate were open in your precinct last Sunday?" was asked.

"I had my men make a special investigation, and at 1 P. M. Sunday they reported to me that from forty to fifty saloons were open and doing business. When I got that report I sent one man in uniform to each saloon and posted him at the door. They remained on guard until 4:30 P. M., when they had to go to supper. That was the very best I could do.

"The police are not mules. They cannot stay continuously on duty twenty-four or thirty-six hours. There is a limit to their endurance. Under the law, we cannot prevent liquor selling entirely.

"I have not been notified of any charges having been filed against me at Police Headquarters by the City Vigilance League. The only way to absolutely close a saloon is to keep a man in uniform at the door to worry the proprietor and annoy his would-be customers."

Capt. Schultz of the Twelfth Precinct was found at the station house, at 178 Delancey Street, busily engaged with a big stack of complaints, anonymous communications, &c., sent to him from Police Headquarters by President Roosevelt.

"There are 170 saloons in my precinct," said Capt. Schultz, "and my full normal force is sixty-seven men. We are now eleven men short. We made two excise arrests last Sunday. I am positive that 155 of the 170 saloons were closed last Sunday.

"The Rev. Dr. Wilde of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, at Ridge and Broome Streets, came here on Sunday to complain that Hamilton's saloon, opposite the church, was open. I sent several men to investigate. One of them climbed up and looked through the fanlight and found the saloon closed and deserted. The trouble was the inside blinds were drawn, and thus the Rev. Dr. Wilde was made suspicious. Some time ago Hamilton promised me he would close his place. I advised him also to pull up his blinds. He said he would not give the church people that much satisfaction. He said there was no law to make him put up his blinds. As a matter of fact, Hamilton is out of the city. He told me he would take a vacation while the 'dry' season lasted.

"The excise law is being enforced here on Sunday as thoroughly as any place in New-York. The saloons run by members of the Liquor Dealers' Association are all closed. There are 95,000 people in this precinct, and 90 per cent. of them are Jews. Of the saloon keepers, two-thirds are Jews. There is little whisky trade in the precinct, and the Sunday trade is not worth much. That is why we have had so little trouble with the saloons. We had six of our men out last Sunday especially on excise duty, and there were also a number of Headquarters men scattered through the precinct.

"I can say positively that the saloons of Max Hochstim, Sullivan, and Alderman Clancey were closed last Sunday. I did not see a City Vigilance agent last Sunday, much less wink at one. I am doing the very best I can with the force at my disposal."

Sergt. Brennan, who on July 7 was Acting Captain in the absence of Donald Grant, denied that he had failed to co-operate with the City Vigilance League, or that the excise law was being enforced with laxity in his precinct.

"It is probably a fact," he said, "that I was seen, on July 7, in close proximity to McMahon's saloon, at Division and Gouverneur Streets. The reason was, I live only a few doors from the place. It is also probably true that McMahon's saloon was open. We have not yet been able to close it, owing to the vigilance of the proprietor. The place is on a corner, and there are two entrances. It is impossible for our men, or for a stranger, to get into the place. There is a watcher at the outside door. If he lets you in, you can still get no further than the hall. Meanwhile, the man outside has locked you in. The man in the saloon opens the inside door, which is chained, an inch or two, and scrutinizes you. Now, how can our men get into McMahon's saloon under those circumstances, except by the use of unlawful force?

"The only way to deal with him is to station a man in uniform at the door, day and night, to annoy and harass him by attempting to go in with every customer. In that way, in time, we could make it so dangerous and disagreeable that McMahon would shut up.

"We are doing the very best we can in this precinct. We can shut up all the saloons in time, but we cannot do it all at once. There are 250 saloons in the precinct. Our force is seventy-two men when full. We are several men short now. We made three or four arrests last Sunday. We are enforcing the law to the best of our ability, without fear or favor. Our patrolmen are faithful to the Police Board. We are not refusing to co-operate with the City Vigilance League. It is no trouble for us to close the saloon with a 'pull.' The proprietor of McMahon's was arrested June 20, but Justice Grady discharged him."

Sergt. Kelly, speaking for Capt. E. O. Smith of the Eighteenth Precinct, the station house of which is at 327 East Twenty-second Street, said:

"There are 275 saloons in our precinct. Our full force is 106 men. We are now eight men short. We made three excise arrests last Sunday, six on July 14, and four on July 7. We had thirty-eight of our men on excise cases last Sunday.

"I was aware that Superintendent Dennett of the Society for the Prevention of Crime was in the precinct on Sunday. He is mistaken in saying it was not a 'dry' Sunday here, or that the saloons on Second and Third Avenues were open. They were closed. We took great precautions, and had three or four men on watch at some places.

"Mr. Dennett was here to complain that the saloon was open at the southwest corner of Twenty-sixth Street and Second Avenue. The fact is we had already arrested the bartender there. He was released on bail, and had gone back to the place to close it up. It happened that Mr. Dennett came along then. On his complaint we sent men there and arrested the bartender again. The small saloons are the only ones that are giving us any trouble."

Acting Chief Conlin would not discuss the statements made by Mr. Abbott and Superintendent Dennett.

CATHOLICS SHOULD OBEY THE LAW

The Rev. H. A. Brann Favors Modifying the Sunday Excise Provisions.

The Rev. Henry A. Brann, rector of St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, in East Forty-third Street, near Lexington Avenue, was asked yesterday for his views on the subject of the excise law.

He said that, while he was emphatically in favor of the enforcement of the present law, he thought a modification of the law, so as to permit the saloons to be open several hours on Sunday might be tolerated.

"The ideal Sunday," he said, "is the Puritan Sunday, which is the lineal descendant of the Hebrew Sabbath. You know how strict the Hebrew Sabbath laws were. They are in the Old Testament. The Puritan idea of observing the Sunday as strictly as the Hebrew Sabbath shows their intense Christian faith and their profound belief in the inspiration of the Bible and in the divinity of Jesus Christ.

"The orthodox Hebrews, therefore, who insist on the strict observance of their Sabbath, ought to sympathize with those Christians who insist on an equally strict observance of the Christian Sunday.

"And yet, some of those orthodox Hebrews shout the loudest against the strict observance of the Christian Sunday.

"It is true that the counsel and the precept of all the Church authorities in the United States, plenary, provincial, and synodal, up to date, are in favor of the strict observance of the Sunday laws. I see that these counsels and precepts have been published in several of the daily papers, and they may be found in the acts and decrees of the last Plenary Council of Baltimore, and the last Provincial Council of New-York, and in the constitution of the last Synod of New-York.

"As a question of fact therefore, the Catholic Church in the United States is pledged to the strict observance of the Sunday, and to the strict interpretation of the State and local laws on the subject. There is no doubt about it.

"But our present excise laws remind me of the story of the 'Book of Sports,' which King James had issued in 1618 to license certain games and sports on Sundays and holydays after service time.

"The Puritans attacked the Protestant Episcopal Church for permitting any, even a seeming violation of the Lord's Day, and the Puritans finally prohibited the continuance of those sports which King James and Queen Elizabeth had openly permitted. So that this fight as to the toleration of certain things on Sunday is a pretty old one.

"With my experience of the cosmopolitan character of our people in the City of New-York, I believe that a modification of the excise laws, so as to permit the opening of saloons for some hours on Sunday afternoon, after divine service and when the masses of the poor people want legitimately to amuse and recreate themselves and quench their natural thirst, especially in hot weather, might be tolerated.

"I find nothing immoral in the doing of this. During what hours they might remain open on Sunday afternoon I leave to others to decide. The masses of the people in the tenement houses, with their wives and children, especially the masses of our great German population, like to get away on Sunday afternoon, after divine service and after dinner, and it is very hard, especially for a German, for them not to be allowed to have a glass of beer to quench their thirst on a hot Sunday afternoon, like last Sunday afternoon, for instance.

"I am in favor of shutting up saloons airtight on Sunday morning, during the hours of divine service. I am in favor of a high license that would throw out of the liquor business at least two-thirds of the men in it. I am in favor of most rigorous laws against those who adulterate beer, wine, or whisky.

"As to selling beer on Sunday afternoon for several hours, I would quote the Roman decision in another case which was very much discussed lately in the West—'Tolerare potest.'

"However, on the 7th of August there is to be a great temperance demonstration in the Cathedral, at which the Apostolic Delegate and Archbishop Ryan will officiate, and no doubt on that occasion an opinion of greater weight than mine will be expressed.

"However, so long as the Legislature has made the laws, I think Mr. Roosevelt is perfectly right in enforcing them. He has no discretion in the matter. He is not a legislator; he is an executive. Let the Legislature take the responsibility of the laws which it made, and let the Legislature modify them if it pleases. It is the duty of the true citizen to obey a law, so long as it is the law, and Catholics, above all, should obey the law."

SALOON LICENSES AND BONDS.

Excise Officials Discuss the Question of Their Forfeiture.

The published report that the Commissioners of Excise had made yesterday the "discovery" that the board has the right to order the forfeiture of any excise bond after a single conviction of the holder of the license was untrue.

Such a story was founded on the fact that President Joseph Murray was asked if the laws made void a bond made by two sureties in $500 each after a single conviction, and his reply was that he was not aware that such was the case, but would fortify himself with a legal opinion.

Speaking on the subject, President Murray said to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"I am not clear on it, and will consult our counsel, Alfred R. Page. If we find that the law makes the bonds void after a single conviction we will proceed against the bondsmen. There are about 10,000 bonds out, and it will be interesting to know how many bondsmen are liable if this is the case.

"The bonds, of course, come under the Civil Damages Act. We do not yet know how to act in a recent case where a man in one day was convicted of a violation of the excise law and of assault.

"As to Magistrate Deuel's ruling, that saloons may be open after midnight on Sunday until 1 A. M. on Monday, a lawyer decided for us a year ago that the point was good, and the new law does not appear to have made a change.

"But while a concerted plan by the liquor dealers to avail themselves of this privilege might perplex the police, because the first tour patrolmen go in and the second tour patrolmen go out at midnight, I do not believe that the saloon keepers will spoil their night's rest and take advantage of it to reap the profit of one hour's dealing."

It is not probable that Mr. Page will decide the point, as he resigned yesterday, and his place as counsel to the Board of Excise will in a few days be filled by Julius M. Meyer, a lawyer whose office is at 10 Wall Street. Mr. Page, however, said that in his opinion, there must be two convictions within a year.

"But it is rare," he added, "that an opportunity for two convictions is given, as the defendant generally gives bail and is rarely promptly tried. Besides, the law says the licensee must be convicted, while in nine cases out of ten the defendant is the barkeeper."

"As I understand the law," said Assistant District Attorney George Gordon Battle, "the Excise Commissioners can declare all licenses forfeited on the first conviction. I am not prepared to talk on the bond issue."

Justice William Travers Jerome of the Court of Special Sessions said that while it did not concern his duties as Justice of the court, he intended to watch the decisions on the question of revocation of licenses and declaring excise bonds void. As to the record of convictions, the Clerk of the Court keeps a book for that purpose. The judgments are to be forwarded to the Board of Excise with special information in the case of second convictions. None had, however, been recorded since the court was constituted.

"STOOL PIGEONS" GET EVIDENCE

Arrest of Eighteen Saloon Keepers in Harlem Secured by Two Men.

The police of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station sent out two "hired men," "stool pigeons" on Sunday to get evidence against the saloon keepers, and as a consequence eighteen persons arrested on warrants issued by Magistrate Wentworth on Monday were arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday on charges of violating the excise law.

The procurers of evidence were William Meyers of 333 Pleasant Avenue, and Peter Spoto of 447 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. Both are Italians, and both are well acquainted with the liquor stores in the precinct, especially those kept by Italians, and it was an easy matter for them to gain access to the saloons and get evidence.

With money to meet their expenses, these men started out at about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, and by 1 o'clock had made a tour of the Italian colony and returned to the police station with their evidence. They were taken to the Harlem Police Court on Monday, and eighteen warrants were issued on their testimony.

The men arrested on their warrants yesterday morning were:

James Rafello of 194 East One Hundred and First Street, Patrick Scanlan of 1,829 Third Avenue, James McMahon of 213 East One Hundred and First Street, Francisco Pappetti of 320 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, John Reilly of 1,622 Third Avenue, Edward Farrell of 2,109 Third Avenue, Jacob Monguetti of 1,062 First Avenue, Vincenzo Scuretto of 317 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Peter Rinzo of 34 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Angelo Durando of 378 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, Rosa Campano of 420 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, Joseph Runnell of 223 East One Hundred and Third Street, Francisco Jarconi of 329 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Andrea Carolli of 406 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Michael Malascalgi of 420 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Joseph Milaney of 418 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Amalo Sarsano of 426 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and George Ross of 328 East One Hundred and Ninth Street.

The evidence given by the "stool pigeons" was conclusive, except in the cases of McMahon, Farrell, and Mrs. Campano, who were discharged.

All the other fifteen prisoners were held in $1,500 bail each for trial. From the black looks cast at the witnesses by the prisoners, and the threats they muttered, it is judged that Myers and Spoto will not be safe in the Italian colony for some time to come.

The police of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station will adopt the same plan next week, and it is said the example will be followed in other precincts.

THE SUGAR BOUNTY CLAIMS

Secretary Carlisle Sustains Controller Bowler in His Refusal to Pay Them for the Present.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—For two hours this morning Senators Caffery and Blanchard, who had just arrived here from New-Orleans, and Representative Meyer sat about the table in Secretary Carlisle's room in the Treasury, and in an informal and desultory manner discussed with the Secretary the action of Controller Bowler in stopping the payment of sugar bounty claims until he had been satisfied of the constitutionality of the act making appropriation therefor.

Senators Blanchard and Caffery did most of the talking. They referred frequently to law books and construed and quoted statutes to show that the Controller was simply a ministerial officer with no power to pass upon the constitutionality of any law, and that his power was limited to the ascertainment of the fact that the account was correct and then to pass it.

Secretary Carlisle listened with patience and attention to the contentions of the Louisiana representatives, and then pointed out the fact that the position Controller Bowler had assumed was not a new one. The Secretary said he could not direct him to pass an account; that the Controller, in his judgment, could go so far as even to decline to give any reasons for his act. This declaration of the Secretary's was apparently a revelation to the Louisiana delegation, although it was shown in the course of the conversation that all three had voted for the Dockery Commission bill, passed by Congress last year, which continued in the office of Controller of the Treasury the powers vested in it since the Treasury was organized at the formation of the Government.

Messrs. Caffery, Blanchard, and Meyer retired, and later conferred with Controller Bowler. They said they would all be at the hearing before him on Aug. 7, when the entire question will be discussed.

The hearing proper is on a claim for the $238,000 appropriated to pay bounty earned on beet sugar produced by the Oxnard Company of Nebraska, and weighed by Government officers. The Louisiana producers are almost the sole claimants of the $5,000,000 appropriated for the payment of bounty on sugar not produced, but in process of growth and production at the time the latest tariff act was passed. A favorable decision upon the first of these two classes of claims does not necessarily carry with it the allowance of the other, and the opinion is held in some circles that the beet sugar claims are much more likely to be passed by Controller Bowler than the Louisiana cane sugar claims.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1:20 A. M.—179 Madison Street; Isaac Zemach; damage slight.
10 A. M.—75 Mulberry Street; P. Vacheria; damage slight.
3:15 P. M.—39 Jefferson Street; damage slight.
6 P. M.—171 and 173 Suffolk Street; damage trifling.
6:15 P. M.—234 Stanton Street; Jacob Birnbaum; damage trifling.
6:30 P. M.—80 Fifth Avenue; August Koch; damage, $20.
7:53 P. M.—500 Water Street; Robert Linact; damage, $25.
8:25 P. M.—145 Mulberry Street; rubbish; damage trifling.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Major Daniel W. Burke, Twenty-third Infantry, relieved from duty at Fort Clark, will proceed to Fort Ringgold, Texas, for Station.

—Lieut. Col. John W. French, Twenty-third Infantry, has been assigned to a station at Fort Clark, Texas.

Weak and Weary

Because of a depleted condition of the blood. The remedy is to be found in purified, enriched, and vitalized blood, which will be given by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. It will tone the stomach, create an appetite, and give renewed strength. Remember,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25 cents.

LOCAL CREDIT MEN ORGANIZE

Members of Leading Wholesale Houses Will Work for Reforms in State and Federal Collection Laws.

The Organization Committee of New-York credit men and 100 credit men from the leading wholesale mercantile houses of this city and Brooklyn met late yesterday afternoon in the Broadway Central Hotel for the purpose of perfecting a permanent organization.

The meeting was called to order by F. R. Boocock of Langdon, Batcheller & Co. Mr. Boocock was elected Permanent Chairman and Samuel S. Conover of the Fourth National Bank was chosen Secretary.

Mr. Boocock said that a large percentage of the failures of 1894 were fraudulent, and that one of the chief objects of a credit men's association was to secure the passage by the several State Legislatures, and by Congress, of laws to prevent such fraudulent failures. He then announced that he had received a great many letters from the leading mercantile houses of Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Philadelphia, Boston, and many other cities, expressing their approval of the plan to organize credit men in New-York and other leading cities, and favoring the formation of a National organization of credit men.

While Mr. Boocock was speaking a telegram was handed to him from Kansas City merchants, which read:

We are about to organize a credit men's association, and send greeting to your meeting and our earnest support.

The following resolution setting forth the purposes of the proposed organization in this vicinity was then adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting resolve itself into an organized body of credit men to be known as the New-York Credit Men's Association, under such rules and regulations as shall be prepared by a committee of five, to be appointed by the Chairman; and further, that to avoid any misapprehension the purposes of this organization are hereby declared to be:

First, mutual social and business association, to bring us all in close touch with the business conditions surrounding us.

Second, to seek to effect reforms in the collection laws of the various States and the United States to the end of uniformity of statutes and for the protection of creditors against fraud.

Third, to bring about mutual association and greater uniformity in business habits, that the question of credit extension may be reduced to one of science as nearly as may be.

Chairman Boocock appointed the following committee to draft a constitution and by-laws: M. E. Bannin of Converse, Stanton & Cullen, Samuel S. Conover of the Fourth National Bank, William Naumburg of Naumburg, Kraus & Co., Charles E. Meek of the National Lead Company, and William M. Haines of Faulkner, Page & Co.

Chairman Boocock was unanimously made a member of this committee.

The following were selected by the Chairman as a committee to nominate officers of the association for the ensuing year: Robert T. Fowler, R. P. Messiter, P. G. Fessenden, T. A. Adams, George W. Stetford, S. E. A. Stern, and Mr. Brush.

An invitation was received from the commercial lawyers and credit men who will meet in convention in Detroit on Aug. 15 inviting the members of the New-York Credit Men's Association to be present. A vote of thanks was tender to the senders of this invitation.

The meeting was then adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

DRUG CLERK GRIER MAY BE PROSECUTED

The Grand Jury Will Investigate the Death of Tiemen Vanderbeek.

WORTENDYKE, N. J., July 23.—Coroner John J. May of Ramsey's to-day held an inquest on Tiemen Vanderbeek, the German baker who committed suicide yesterday afternoon by taking morphine.

Many witnesses were called, and friends of Vanderbeek tried to show that he did not intend to kill himself, but was suffering from asthma and took the drug for relief.

Rudolph Diephius, who accompanied Vanderbeek about town in search of morphine, testified that Vanderbeek wanted to go to Paterson in the morning to buy poison with which to kill himself. He told how he protested vainly to the clerk in Kent's store against giving the man what he asked, but the clerk only laughed, and said if he wanted to kill himself he could do so.

F. M. Stagg, a clerk in Oates's drug store, testified that he refused to sell morphine to Vanderbeek, because the latter had no prescription, or if he had one did not show it.

William Grier, the clerk who sold the drug, was not present. Dr. De Mund testified that death was caused by an overdose of morphine. He said, however, that the man was suffering from the heat when he took the pills.

The jury returned a verdict to the effect that death was caused by an overdose of morphine.

Coroner May says he will lay the matter before the Grand Jury, and will make an effort to have Drug Clerk William Grier punished for giving the morphine to Vanderbeek.

The proprietor of Kent's drug store has forwarded the following statement of the case to The New-York Times:

"The Times of to-day published an article headed 'Willing to Assist in Suicide.' Will you please allow the space to contradict the remarks of the man Diephius, which are wholly untrue. Vanderbeek said he wanted the morphine pills for asthma, that he knew the dose, was familiar with the properties of the drug, and had taken it before when suffering from asthma, and could not sleep without it. Diephius said, 'Don't sell it to him.' The clerks questioned Diephius as to why we should not sell, but he gave no reason, and only said 'Don't sell it.'

"The matter came before the head clerk and one of the prescription clerks, both of whom are graduates of the College of Pharmacy of New-York."

NEW-YORK CITY HAS GIVEN LITTLE

Of the $5,633 Sent to Woodhaven Victims Gothamites Furnished $90.

JAMAICA, L. I., July 23.—The Woodhaven Relief Committee held another meeting to-night. Further reports of sub-committees were received. The Committee on Damages reported the revised estimate at $15,153. T. L. Wood, cashier of the Woodhaven Bank, reported the total receipts to be $5,633.66. Of this, New-York City has furnished only $90 and Brooklyn $473. The rest has been collected in the near-by villages.

A number of entertainments are to be heard from shortly, and it is expected that these receipts will swell the offerings considerably.

The attention of the committee was brought to the fact that a number of families were in need of clothing. This matter was turned over to the Immediate Relief Committee, which will receive donations of clothing for the sufferers.

A Loan for Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 23.—Colonial Secretary Bond returned on the steamer Corean from England, where he negotiated a loan of $2,500,000 to save the colony from bankruptcy. He failed to obtain a separate loan for the Savings Bank on advantageous terms, the English bankers contending that the Whiteway Government had broken faith with them as to the retrenchment scheme. Whiteway supporters in this city are preparing a demonstration in Bond's honor, to take place to-morrow night, and afterward will entertain him at a banquet. The movement to make him Premier and put Whiteway on the Supreme Court bench has been revived, and is likely to be consummated in a few days.

Do you want a Tonic?

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. W. J. Norfolk, Chicopee Falls, Mass., says: "I have used it as a tonic and stimulant with success. I always keep it in the house for my own use."

RUN DOWN OFF DEMERARA

Steamship Terrier Struck and Sunk the Schooner Eagle.

FIVE PASSENGERS WERE DROWNED

Vessel with Right of Way Changed Her Course and Made It Impossible to Keep from Wrecking Her.

The steamship Terrier, which arrived yesterday from Georgetown, Demerara, was in collision with the schooner Eagle off that harbor. The latter was sunk, and five of her twenty-nine passengers were lost.

Mail advices received from Bridgetown, Barbados, give the names of the five persons lost as follows: Miss Dunscombe, Mrs. Chappelle and son, Charles Lewis, and a young man named Sisnett.

The accident took place the night of July 12. The Terrier had just cleared port and discharged her pilot, when the schooner was sighted off the starboard bow. The schooner had the right of way, and expecting her to keep her course, the Terrier stood on under a starboard helm.

All would have gone well had the schooner continued on her way without altering her course. According to the Terrier's officers she did not shift her helm until she was broad off the steamship's starboard bow. Then, for some inexplicable reason, the schooner's helm was jammed hard to port, and, running free before the wind, she tried to cross the bow of the steamship.

A disastrous collision was the inevitable result of that manoeuvre. Before the steamer's headway could be checked she struck the schooner abaft the fore rigging on the port side, sinking her almost immediately. Many of the schooner's people scrambled on board of the Terrier or were assisted by the crew of the steamer, who threw lines to the unfortunates.

Two boats were lowered, and three more of the schooner's people were picked up. After a further fruitless search, which extended for one hour and a half, the boats returned. The Eagle was from Barbados, and was bound for Demerara with twenty-nine persons on board, including passengers and crew. Those lost were two women, one child, and two men. When the schooner struck, among the first to abandon her was her Captain, who did nothing whatever to assist his passengers.

The Terrier returned to port, landed the survivors, and preceeded on her voyage. The Terrier sustained some slight damages about decks, and bent two of the bow plates. The Eagle was owned at Barbados, and plied between that place and Demerara with passengers and mail. The Terrier is a small Norwegian steamer, chartered by L. W. & P. Armstrong, for their trade between this port and Demerara.

Passengers Accused of Larceny.

Henry Edward Eugene Stokes, nineteen years old, was arrested yesterday by United States Deputy Marshals on the arrival of the steamer Terrier of the Demerara line, in which he was a passenger, charged with being a fugitive from justice from British Guiana, where he is wanted for larceny. He was taken before United States Commissioner Shields and held to await the arrival of papers from Guiana. He asked for an examination, which was set down for Aug. 7.

RAILROAD WAGES INCREASED

One Western Company Restores the Old Scale and Others Will Do Likewise—Advances in Numerous Factories.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Announcement is made of a restoration of salaries on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad, to go into effect on the July pay roll. In 1893 employes receiving over $50 per month were cut 10 per cent., and now that times are brighter and the road's earnings are daily increasing, it has been decided to restore pay to former figures. The increase affects, all told, about 1,000 employes, comprising clerks, station agents, and freight-house men. None of the trainmen is affected, as their pay was not cut.

It is reported that the Big Four has the question of the restoration of former rates of pay of trainmen under advisement, and has promised an early decision.

Other roads are also said to be considering the question.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The striking ingrain carpet weavers gained a point to-day when Krasher's mill, at Trenton and Susquehanna Avenues, resumed operations at the strikers' terms, an advance of 7½ per cent. The mill has forty-four looms.

There is no change in the situation as regards the other fifteen or more mills, whose owners refuse to sign the advanced scale of wages.

LYNCHBURG, Va., July 23.—The Glamorgan Company of this city, pipe founders and machinists, advanced wages 10 per cent. to-day. About 200 men receive the advance.

EASTON, Penn., July 23.—Bethlehem Stack No. 11 of the Thomas Iron Company, at Hellertown, was lighted to-day, after an idleness of four years. The works when in full blast give employment to 150 hands.

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., July 23.—Work has begun on the new cotton factory. The mill will make yarns exclusively. The machinery is all of the finest grade, and the mill is thoroughly equipped. This is the fourth cotton factory owned and operated by Tuscaloosa people.

GOT THE CLOCK AT HOME HE SAYS

Thomas F. Sweeney and a Companion in Trouble—Both Arrested.

Thomas F. Sweeney, twenty-eight years old, of 1,918 Boulevard, Long Island City, and Harry Scott, twenty-five years old, of 87 Woolsey Street, same city, were arraigned as suspicious persons before Magistrate Wentworth in the Harlem Court yesterday afternoon.

Sweeney is the son of the late Gen. Thomas W. Sweeney, and Scott is also said to be well connected.

A policeman of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station saw Sweeney, Scott, and another man acting suspiciously at Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street yesterday afternoon. He approached them, when the third man, who had a small package in his hand, hurried away. Sweeney had a small silver clock in his hand, and was offering it to a man for 50 cents. The officer accosted Sweeney and Scott, and, when they failed to give a satisfactory account of themselves, arrested them.

At the station, the policeman says, Scott said that the man who escaped was named Palmer; that he was a porter in a dry goods store, and that the clock and some other articles that he carried had been taken from the store. Sweeney positively denied this, and said that he had taken the clock from his mother's house.

At the request of the officer, Magistrate Wentworth held the prisoners in $300 bail each for examination this morning, to give time for further investigation.

A Sanson Pawned the Guillotine.

From The London Daily News.

The house in Paris of the famous Sanson family, who were from generation to generation for so many years what the French grandiloquently call the Executors of High Works—in plain language, the public executioners—is, it is said, about to be demolished. The Sansons have a place in French history, not only because they continued so long to hold their odious office, but because two of their number, a father and son, held office during the evil days of the Reign of Terror, when they were kept so busily engaged with their guillotine. The last of the Sanson dynasty was dismissed from his post in the reign of Louis Philippe, in 1847, under remarkable circumstances. Although he had inherited a comfortable fortune from his father, the executioner of the Revolution, he got into pecuniary difficulties, and was guilty of pawning his guillotine, surely the most lugubrious pledge ever taken by mortal pawnbroker. An order came from the Procurator General for the execution of a criminal, and the necessary apparatus was not forthcoming. The prison authorities had perforce to get it out of pawn, and the execution took place. But the last of the Sansons was informed that his services would no longer be required. What became of him afterward does not appear to be known.

R. WALLACE & SONS
MANUFACTURING CO.

Fine Silverware

FIFTH AVENUE,
Between 26th and 27th Streets.

YACHT NEAERA SANK A SCHOONER

While Trying to Pass Between Two Vessels in Hell Gate the Eddy Made the Steamer Crash into The Only Son.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., July 23.—In attempting to pass between two schooners in Hell Gate shortly before 9 o'clock this morning, the steam yacht Neaera, owned by Charles A. Gould, ran into and sank one of the boats. The schooners were on their way up the river, while the yacht was speeding toward New-York.

There was considerable room between the sailing vessels, and the Captain of the Neaera evidently believed that he could make a safe passage between them.

The accident took place in the East Channel, on the Long Island side of Blackwell's Island, and near the lighthouse. There is a strong eddy that sets in across the end of the island, and that, it is believed, swung the yacht out of her course into the side of the schooner.

The wrecked vessel was The Only Son, and she was going to Northport, L. I., for a cargo of gravel.

After being struck, the schooner was carried by the tide toward the Astoria Ferry slip, and when just above it, according to passengers on one of the ferryboats, she sank. In a minute she came to the surface, bottom up, having been overturned by the force of the tide, combined with the weight of water that had rushed in through the opening in her side.

There were three men on The Only Son—the Captain and two sailors. The yacht's boats were lowered. The Captain was reached first. The two sailors were exhausted when picked up, and could not have lasted much longer. All three were taken to New-York and landed near the Ninety-second Street Ferry slips.

Two tugboats, after considerable hard work, succeeded in towing the wrecked schooner into Bounty's Cove, on this side, and out of the way of navigation.

The only damage suffered by the Neaera was a shattered bowsprit.

FOR ALIENATING A WIFE'S AFFECTIONS

A Philadelphia Broker Arrested on Very Serious Charges.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 23.—David B. Hallinger, a Philadelphia broker, living in Camden, was made the defendant in a suit to-day for $50,000 damages, for the alleged alienation of the affections of Mrs. Henry W. Snow of Merchantville, and a warrant was sworn out before Justice Baldwin for his arrest on a criminal charge. The affair has created a sensation in Camden, where Mr. Hallinger was a respected citizen and a pillar in one of the churches of Merchantville, where Mrs. Snow is one of the town beauties.

Hallinger is past sixty years of age, while Mrs. Snow is but twenty-two. Mr. Snow says that he left his home in Merchantville yesterday between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. Some time afterward he returned home, and, as was his custom, whistled for his dog as he crossed the lawn. A moment later he saw Hallinger run out of the house by a rear door. He was hastily donning his coat, and there were other facts that aroused Mr. Snow's suspicions. Mrs. Snow swooned when her husband entered the house, and Mr. Snow says that after recovering from her fainting spell she confessed to him and to a female attendant that her actions with Hallinger had not been discreet.

When Mr. Hallinger heard there was a warrant out for his arrest he appeared voluntarily and entered $500 bail for his appearance in court. Mr. Hallinger asserts that the case is one of blackmail.

TO UTILIZE AN OLD TELEGRAPH LINE

Report that the Western Union Is to Connect Alaska with the World.

WINNIPEG, Man., July 23.—It is reported that the Western Union Telegraph Company is making arrangements to take possession of the old abandoned telegraph line extending through British Columbia and started thirty years ago to run to Europe via Bering Straits and Siberia. Thirty years ago, before the Atlantic cable was laid, this line was constructed as part of a great world-circling line, which was to pass through Alaska, across the narrow Bering Straits, span the wilderness of Siberia, and connect Europe with America. The success of the cable spoiled this plan, and the line through British Columbia was abandoned many years ago.

Now it is proposed to rebuild the old line and extend it north to Forty Mile Creek on the Yukon, and run branch lines to Sitka and Juneau, thus putting Alaska in touch with the world, from which it is now isolated. Nothing now remains of the several hundred miles of line stretched in British Columbia but the rotted stumps of poles. The Indians long since took the wires and used them for making salmon nets.

Old Paintings of Dogs.

Dogs are great favorites with the early painters. In Morando's "St. Roch and the Angel" we see a sweet little innocent-looking Scotch terrier, casting covetous eyes, for some reason unknown to any one but himself, upon the fallen roses. Poodles are very great favorites with many painters, and frequently take an active part in the drama, or, symbolically, assist the principal actors. Thus in Bellini's "Death of St. Peter, Martyr," the poodle and the sheep are asleep.

Does this not testify to the calm death of the martyr, who, in spite of his skull being cleft by a sword, peacefully fell asleep? Sympathetic animals may also be seen in the "Adoration of the Magi," by an artist of the school of Barbarelli; and a delightful little Maltese terrier sits up as one of the principal actors in the "Warrior Adoring the Infant Christ," ascribed to the school of Bellini. Here, too, is a beautiful caparisoned horse, as wise a beast as its master, the Knight—wiser far than the simple-looking serving man who holds him. The roguish little terrier pretends not to see what is going on.—Good Words.

Gurkhas as Skirmishers.

The hill tribes of the northwest Indian frontier fear Gurkhas even more than Sikh or British soldiers. The Gurkha is himself a highlander, a born sportsman, and a good climber. His powers of stalking and taking advantage of cover are remarkable. In the battalion about fifty men per battalion are specially trained as scouts. The best shikaris are selected, practiced in point-to-point running over rough ground, and occasionally told off with blank ammunition to stalk each other on the hillside. Each man fires whenever he sees his enemy, and he is held to be the victor who first shouts out the name of his opponent correctly to the officer superintending the training. In a hill campaign such practiced scouts are specially useful. They enjoy the excitement of stalking and shooting the snipers who prowl round our camps on the lookout for a shot.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Boy Caught in a Mowing Machine.

GREENPORT, L. I., July 23.—The little son of Rolland Jefferson had his leg cut off by a mowing machine this afternoon. Mr. Jefferson was absent for a few moments from the machine and the horses started. The little fellow was caught in the knives. He will probably die.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Corning, N. Y., July 23.—Edward Jones, aged ten years, went fishing a few days ago in the Chemung River. The boy was barefooted and went into the water. Very soon his foot began to swell from a small red spot like a mosquito bite. A consultation of physicians was held, but they said there was no hope and the boy died last evening.

Albany, N. Y., July 23.—Odd Fellows' Temple, in this city, was dedicated by Grand Master Sidney W. Rowland of New-York this evening. The building was erected last year at a cost of $100,000.

Hot Springs, Ark., July 23.—D. W. Claiborne, a grocer, to-day shot and killed James Meyers and perhaps mortally wounded his brother, W. C. Meyers, in a dispute over a grocery bill.

INSTRUCTION IN TORPEDO WORK

Naval Reserves Taken on Board the Cushing—Plans for To-day—A Sham Battle May Be Held.

GREENPORT, L. I., July 23.—Part of the Naval Rerserves were resting in camp to-day, and the remainder were out with the United States torpedo boat Cushing, taking a course of instruction in torpedo work. The Officer of the Day was Lieut. E. C. Weeks, and the Officer of the Guard James McFarland.

There was a dress parade of a part of the division this evening.

The plans for to-morrow are:

6:30 A. M.—Four divisions will be placed at Great Peconic Bay. The first division will be placed at the east end of Great Peconic Bay, the second division will be placed at the south shore, in the middle of Great Peconic Bay, and two divisions will be landed at Canoe Place for the purpose of getting information.

They will cover all the territory from Canoe Place to Southampton, both on the Peconic Bay shore and on the ocean shore. All four of the divisions will meet at Shinnecock Hills at 1 P. M., near the golf links at Gen. Swayne's place. They will have a dress parade there at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. There will also be target practice at the same time.

During the day separate details of officers will be placed on board the Cushing, and will receive practical instruction in firing torpedoes. Various details from the signal and information corps will accompany the divisions. The whole command will return to camp at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Gov. Morton has notified Commander Miller that he cannot be present.

There will probably be a sham battle some afternoon during the stay of the reserves here, but as yet the time has not been selected. If it takes place, a portion of the division will be placed on shore at the Shinnecock Hills. Two boats will be landed there. The men will take their guns from the boats and set them up and drive the land forces back some distance. The land forces will then rally, and in the face of a heavy fire from the cannon will drive the water force back to their boats.

WAGNER FESTIVAL AT BRIGHTON

A VERY LARGE ATTENDANCE AT THE OPENING CONCERT.

Mme. Januschowski's Successful American Reappearance—Herr Seidl Scores an Artistic Triumph.

The lovers of Wagner presented themselves in large numbers at Brighton Beach last night at the first of a series of three Wagner festival concerts. The Music Hall was filled to overflowing and everything was propitious for excellent results. The usual swishing of the waves, which so often mars the beauties of the delicate passages, was not audible on this occasion until the final number of the programme had been almost finished.

The concert was a rare treat from beginning to end, and Mr. Seidl was in unusually fine spirit. Throughout his masterly Wagnerian methods predominated, and he had both orchestra and vocalists under complete control. Seldom of late has his orchestra produced such superb results as at this concert. The string instrumentalists have been smoothened through their work at the beach, and the wind and brass instruments have reached an equality they have lacked so much of late. The ensemble now approaches a state of perfection only to be found in the few great orchestral organizations of the world that have been kept intact for a number of years.

Much interest was manifested in the reappearance of Mme. Georgine von Januschowski since her successful career as dramatic prima donna of the Royal Opera in Vienna, where she has received high encomiums as a singer of the leading Wagnerian rôles. She was heard in the "Brünnhilde Self-Immolation" scene from "Götterdämmerung." Her entrance upon the platform was greeted with friendly applause, denoting the pleasure of the audience in once more listening to her. Mme. Januschowski is as painstaking as ever, and her thorough musicianly methods are always in evidence. Her enthusiasm is as ardent as of old, and she commands the attention of her auditors by dint of her earnestness and sincerity. The tendency toward explosiveness of high notes is still retained, but her voice has many good qualities long since lost by a number of the celebrated Baireuth prima donnas still before the public.

It is but justice to the artist to stay critical judgment until she can be heard in an auditorium of such acoustics as will give better results than the open air music hall at the beach. A decided improvement manifested itself in her vocalization since last heard here, and the critical audience demonstrated its positive approval by a vociferous recall after the concert had come to a close.

The first act of "Die Walküre" was given in its entirety musically, with Selma Kronold as Sieglinde, Barron Berthald as Siegmund, and Emil Senger as Hunding. The result as a whole was good, and the orchestral work has rarely been heard more advantageously in the past. Of the vocalists Mme. Kronold excelled. Barron Berthald, while a tenor of many good qualities, is by no means of sufficient strength for such work. Mr. Senger sang the music allotted to him in his usual perfunctory style. To-night Mme. Januschowsky, Barron Berthald, and William Mertens will be heard in selections of "Tannhäuser" and "Tristan und Isolde," while the orchestra will give some of the best-known excerpts from Wagner's favorite works.

Sixty Thousand Bushels of Berries.

From The Philadelphia Times.

The huckleberry harvest is at hand, and some big picks are breaking former records. Here is a Fayetteville man on the Chambersburg market with fifteen bushels of the blue fruit, and fifty bushels back in the barn as a reserve in the event of the town wanting more. Inasmuch as the town wanted none of them, the fifteen sample bushels had on sale, and picking is at a standstill. Not so in Hazleton. The Buck Mountain and Weatherly berries have been trollied along at a rapid rate lately, and a syndicate has been organized to handle 60,000 bushels for the Eastern market. This figure does not take into account the crop of Hazleton snakes which come with the berries, and the snake story is often better than the berry.

Kennedy, 12 Cortlandt St.

High-Grade Summer Shirts at refreshing prices.



Madras - 83c.
Percale - - 83c.
Finest Scotch Madras - $1.19

Men's Shoes.

$4.00 Colored Shoes at $1.98 pair. All sizes and widths.

All our highest-grade Colored Shoes at $3.49 pair; have been $5 and $6.

Tan Cycling Shoes, $2.49.

Rubber-Soled Tennis Shoes, 49c. pair.

Men's Hats.

YACHT SAILORS $1.20, of English Split Braid, with flat double brim, have been $1.90.

YACHT SAILORS 85c., made of Split Braid, with flat double brim.

GOLF CAPS 50c.

(Trade Mark Registered.)

AT "THE POPULAR SHOP," IN THE WALL PAPER DEPARTMENT, economical buyers will find, arranged for easy inspection in simple pattern books, SOME EXCELLENT AMERICAN WALL PAPERS, in the prices of which SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE.

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23D ST. WEST—AT 6TH AVE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

MR. SHEARMAN ON THE SINGLE TAX

NATURAL TAXATION. An Inquiry into the Practicability, Justice, and Effects of a Scientific and Natural Method of Taxation. By Thomas G. Shearman. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

Mr. Shearman, the foremost advocate of a single-tax system, has put in book form the many lectures and addresses that he has delivered du... the last few years on the vexing subject of taxation.

He is a thorough master of the subject and advances an argument that, from a purely theoretical standpoint, is perhaps unanswerable, but, as it seems counter to the established order of things, and the land owners at present control the situation, it is difficult to see sufficiently far into the future to determine upon a time when the present conservatism will give way to the method that he so forcibly advocates.

The severe arraignment that he gives of present methods of raising revenue for National, State, and municipal purposes is well deserved. It is done in his best, clearest, and most incisive style. His individuality appears in every sentence, and any one who has heard him speak upon the subject must almost hear his voice and see his energy of expression as he reads his book. Mr. Shearman is an earnest, positive writer as well as talker, always at home with his subject and thoroughly familiar with all the arguments and facts that can be brought to bear either for or against it.

He devotes the first half of his book to the present methods of taxation; shows their many iniquities, and the unquestioned fact that the poor, or non-house-owning class, bears the greater portion of the burdens inflicted under them.

Bad taxation, he declares, is destructive of society, and surely all taxes are bad which bear most heavily on those who are least able to pay and derive the least benefit from government. The author says:

"The present system is one that encourages bad taxation, and taxes imposed under it are always paid to the Government by persons who are authorized and expected to recover the amount from some one else with interest and a profit, upon which the law places no limit, thus, as a necessary result of the present system, the right to live by robbery grows to be not merely equal, but even superior to the right to live by labor.

"The tendency of this method of taxation is, therefore: To make the rich richer and the poor poorer; to shift the burden of taxation from those best able to bear it to those least able; to remove all checks upon the extravagance of government; to force into existence a class of wealthy men, whose income depends upon legalized robbery; to complicate the business of the country with taxation; to promote bribery and corruption by making business profits directly dependent upon political action."

Taking the above as his premises, he argues clearly and well, explains what he means, and shows that the single-tax idea is based upon something tangible, and is not the result of a desire to overturn existing conditions and procure a redistribution of property, as so many who scoff at the advocates and principles of a single tax consider it to be.

His remedy is what he call the "natural tax,' which is simply a governmental ground rent, or tax to be imposed upon the first or unimproved value of the land, that is, the value of the land irrespective of the building that is placed upon it.

Its method of imposition and collection is simple and readily understood from Mr. Shearman's explanation. Its value as an elevating, industry-producing means is clearly set forth; its power to remove the burden of taxation from those who now bear it, although they should not, and place it where it belongs he shows to be self-evident. His book is a valuable addition to the Questions of the Day Series, and should do much to enlighten those most interested in the slightly understood question of taxation.

Those who have considered Mr. Shearman and his followers mere theorists, thrashing the wind of popular agitation, owe it to themselves to read his little book. While he advocates new methods of levying and collecting taxes, he does not suggest the destruction of values or the confiscating of property with a purpose of redistributing and beginning anew.

The present holders of lands would occupy the same position under his method that they do at present, but their opportunities to impose upon the poor and compel them to bear the entire burden of supporting the various Governments would be taken from them.

They would be left in possession of their lands so long as they used them rightfully and to the best interests of the community; when they failed to do that, they would be sold from them for full value, and the money given to them to devote to some other use.

SHELLEY'S LYRIC VERSE

THE LYRIC POEMS OF SHELLEY. Edited by Ernest Rhys. London: J. M. Dent & Co. Imported by Macmillan & Co.

Some time ago comment was printed in these columns on the attractive edition of the lyrics of Burns edited by Ernest Rhys and issued by Dent & Co. The present volume of Shelley's verse is one of the same series, and is equally engaging. No one could wish for a prettier edition of these notable poems at a moderate price. The volume contains all the great lyrics of Shelley, such as "To a Skylark," "Ode to the West Wind," "To Night," and "Stanzas Written Near Naples." It contains also most of the choruses from the poet's dramatic works, and such noble specimens of his art as "Adonais," "The Sensitive Plant," and the "Lines Written Among the Euganean Hills."

In his introduction Mr. Rhys has written with a view to the instruction of the general reader, to whom such an edition would naturally appeal. He has a high opinion of Shelley's lyrics, and quotes in his support Tennyson, Browning, and Swinburne. He dismisses with something like contempt Matthew Arnold's estimate of Shelley and flings a sneer at Byron, which is a somewhat questionable proceeding, in view of such lyrics as "Maid of Athens," "When We Two Parted," "Fare Thee Well, and if Forever," and "She Walks in Beauty Like the Night." Inferior in nobility of thought and elevation of feeling, these lyrics of Byron's are not easily surpassed in beauty of expression and the perfection of their technical finish. But there is no question about Shelley's place among the lyric poets, and Mr. Rhys speaks within the bounds of reason when he calls the spirit's song from the first act of "Prometheus Unbound," "the prelude in little to all poetry":

On a poet's lips I slept,
Dreaming like a love-adept
In the sound his breathing kept;
Nor seeks nor finds he mortal blisses,
But feeds on the aerial kisses
Of shapes that haunt thought's wildernesses.
He will watch from dawn to gloom
The lake-reflected sun illume
The yellow bees in the ivy-bloom,
Nor heed nor see, what things they be;
But from these create he can
Forms more real than living man
Nurslings of immortality!

In this little poem one finds the essence of Shelley's qualities—ethereal yet passionate imagination, refined intellectuality, deep feeling, and an exquisite music of words. There is a quantity of very earthy poetry on the market at present, and it is a very good time to read once again the lofty verse of Shelley.

FOR THE HOUSE LINCOLN DIED IN

WORDS OF LINCOLN. Compiled by Osborn H. Oldroyd, with an introduction by Melville W. Fuller and the Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin. 12mo. Washington: O. H. Oldroyd. $1.

This book is an interesting compilation, and, aside from furthering the meritorious object that Mr. Oldroyd has in view, should secure a place in many libraries. The author's object was not personal gain, but to aid the cause of preserving memorials of Lincoln.

The proceeds from the sale of the book are to be devoted to purchasing the house in Washington in which Lincoln died. It is a small brick house directly across the street from Ford's Theatre, and is now in the possession, under a lease, of the Memorial Association of the District of Columbia.

In this house are about 3,000 relics and memorials pertaining to the life and character of Lincoln. These are to be kept intact, and added to, if possible, until such time as Congress may be prevailed upon to purchase the building, that it and the collection may remain a permanent memorial.

The book contains extracts from Lincoln's letters, speeches, and state papers, that indicate the child and the man as he existed; his environment and the motives that led him to take many steps which to others seemed to penetrate into darkness. His nature is disclosed. His soul, the saddest ever possessed by a great chieftain, may be read and understood.

There is a glorious buoyancy in them all until his election to the Presidency, and then his deeper, more humane nature asserts supremacy and his mind is filled with doubts and forebodings of the great struggle that he foresees, in which he is to fill so large a part. His strong and positive nature is shown, and his determination to do the right as it was given him to see it; his faith in God and in the cause for which he was battling is forcefully set forth.

LITERARY NOTES

—An edition of "Ben-Hur" in German, for the benefit of German-American readers, is in preparation by the Harpers.

—The work dealing with the voyages of Columbus which the Italian Government has in hand, will comprise fourteen volumes, three of which are nearly ready for publication.

—The sixth volume of "The Yellow Book" is just ready in London. Among the writers for it are Henry James, Charles G. D. Roberts, Henry Harland, Kenneth Grahame, George Egerton, Evelyn Sharp, G. S. Street, Richard Garnett, Prince Bojidar Karageorgevitch, Arthur Waugh, J. A. Blaikie, Richard Le Gallienne, and Theodore Watts, and among the art contributors are George Thomson, F. G. Cotman, Patten Wilson, Gertrude Hammond, P. Wilson Steer, Sir William Eden, Bart.; Gertrude Prideaux-Brune, Alfred Thornton, and William Strang.

—Two new volumes will soon be added to T. Y. Crowell & Co.'s Library of Economics and Politics—a treatise on psychology, by Prof. Bascom of Williams College, and a work on "The Insurance of Workingmen Against Accidents, Sickness, and Old Age," by Dr. W. T. Willoughby of the Department of Labor at Washington.

—The Messrs. Barnes are about to issue an edition of Alison's History of Europe, abridged to one volume, covering the history of Europe during the time of Napoleon.

—The new biography of Sheridan, which Fraser Rae has written, contains much new material. About two-thirds of it has been condensed from unpublished documents.

—Mr. Gladstone has been reading the recent work on the life of Sonya Kovalévsky, and writes as follows to the London publisher: "The biography has also reached me, and, at once beginning to peruse it, I have found it a volume of extraordinary interest. It is, in itself, a large chapter of human psychology, with something of heredity included. The two works [Sonya Kovalévsky's "Recollections of Childhood" and the "Biography" by the Duchess of Cajanello, published in one volume] also present a great deal of salutary warning."

—An English translation of Albert Pulitzer's "Romance of Prince Eugene" will be issued here by Dodd, Mead & Co.

—Capt. Mahan, the author of "Sea Power in History," has written for the August Century a paper in which he draws some "Lessons from the Yalu Fight," based upon an account of the battle appearing in the same number, and written by Commander McGiffin of the Chen Yuen. Capt. Mahan says that the rapid-fire gun of moderate calibre has established its position as the greatest offensive power in naval warfare, and the battle proved that armor is actually a far better protection to vessels than is indicated by trials on the testing ground, where, for purposes of extreme proof, all the off-chances are given to the gun.

—Mr. Howells, in the current number of Harper's Weekly, has more than one word of praise to give George Moore. Moore's work is "the work of a very great talent," and his novel, "Esther Waters," gives "a feeling of his power, of his original force, which I had not had till I read that very strong novel, that mainly just, mainly right-minded book."—He found the work, with all its errors, "worlds better than anything else English, (always excepting Mr. Hardy,) and one must in gratitude and conscience put it with the Continental works of fiction, which are also works of art.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

HER MAJESTY. A Romance of To-Day. By Elizabeth K. Tompkins. 16mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

IN THE YEAR OF JUBILEE. A Novel. By George Gissing. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE SEXUALITY OF NATURE. An Essay. By Leopold H. Grindon. Second American Edition. 12mo. Boston: Massachusetts New Church Union. 75 cents.

WORDS OF LINCOLN. Compiled by Osborn H. Oldroyd. With an introduction by Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice, and the Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin. 12mo. Washington: O. H. Oldroyd.

MASTER WILBERFORCE. The Study of a Boy. By "Rita." 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

HOW TOMMY SAVED THE BARN. By James Otis. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents.

THE MILLER OF GLANMIRE. An Irish Story. By Con T. Murphy. 12mo. Chicago: George W. Barker. $1.

LEGENDS OF THE RHINE. By H. A. Guerber. 12mo. New-York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

THINKING, FEELING, DOING. By E. W. Scripture, Ph. D. 12mo. Meadville: Flood & Vincent. $1.50.

FATE AT THE DOOR. By Jessie Van Zile Belden. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

A MAGNIFICENT YOUNG MAN. By John Strange Winter. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

LI HUNGCHANG. By Prof. Robert K. Douglas. 12mo. [Public Men of To-day Series.] New-York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

THE CELL. Outlines of General Anatomy and Physiology. By Dr. Oscar Hertwig. Translated by M. Campbell, and edited by Henry J. Campbell, M. D. With 168 Illustrations. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.

SIR HENRY LAYARD. His Adventures and Discoveries. By Alfred E. Lomax. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. 50 cents.

LITTLE LADY VALENTINE. By Mrs. George A. Paull. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. 50 cents.

THE ISLE OF WIGHT. By C. J. Cornish. Large 8vo. [Portfolio Monograph.] New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

Married After Twelve Years.

HOBOKEN, N. J., July 23.—Eliza Dohring and Richard Blankenberg plighted their troth in Germany twelve years ago. She was fifteen and he was twenty-five. He came to this city to seek his fortune, and settled in Grand Rapids, Mich., where he is now a prosperous cabinetmaker.

He sent for Miss Dohring recently. She arrived on yesterday's steamer. Blankenburg met her at the wharf, and shortly after they were married by Justice Seymour. They left for Grand Rapids by an evening train.

CONFIDENCE IN DEFENDER

Yachtsmen Think She Will Keep the America's Cup Here.

MR. ISELIN TALKS ABOUT THE BOAT

Experts Think the Vigilant Better Than Ever Before—Valkyrie Nearly Ready to Sail Across the Ocean.

The Defender was anchored off Mr. C. Oliver Iselin's house, at New-Rochelle, yesterday, and the crew had a day's rest after their hard work in the races off Sandy Hook. Mr. Iselin was greatly pleased with the result of the races, and spoke to a reporter for The New-York Times in glowing terms of the Defender. He said:

"We are fully satisfied with the new boat, and she has come up to our expectations and those of the Herreshoffs. In the two races we have had with the Vigilant, the Defender has proved herself superior on every point of sailing, with possibly one exception. In sailing with spinnakers set, the Vigilant is possibly a trifle faster. She ought to be faster, because she carries more sail than the Defender, and in running the spread of canvas tells.

"It has been stated that the reason the Vigilant overhauled us on the first leg of the course was due to her having a better breeze than we had. I don't think that is so. I think we both had about the same breeze, and that the Vigilant gained on us because she had more canvas. In other points of sailing, however, the Defender clearly showed her superiority, and in so marked a way as to leave no doubt as to which is the better boat.

"The races with the Vigilant, though, can hardly give us a line on our chances, because the Vigilant has decidedly been improved, and is a faster boat than when she sailed on the other side. The Defender's strongest points seem to be on broad and close hauled reaches, and in windward work. In both of these she is undoubtedly faster than any other boat this country has yet produced."

"How about the new sails and the new boom?" Mr. Iselin was asked.

"Well, to tell the truth, I have not yet made up my mind as to just what I shall do about them. The Defender has four booms and four suits of sails. All of them will be tried, and those which work best will be selected. There is really very little difference in any of the booms or the sails. The present boom, for instance, can carry any of the mainsails. It will be simply a question of which seems the strongest and the best fitted to the boat. At any rate, I do not contemplate any change just now."

The Defender will be put in the Erie Basin Dry Dock to-morrow to get into the best possible condition for the cruise of the New-York Yacht Club, which begins on Monday. Mr. Iselin declined to discuss the protest of the Vigilant, and said every one on the Defender was surprised when the flag was hoisted.

The Vigilant sailed up from the Horseshoe yesterday morning and anchored off the Atlantic Yacht Clubhouse at Bay Ridge. In the afternoon she sailed about the bay, trying her jib, which did not set well in Monday's race.

Mr. E. A. Willard, who has charge of the Vigilant in Commodore Gould's absence, was seen and asked about the protest made just after the start in Monday's race. He said: "I have nothing to say about the matter. The protest has been filed and is now in the hands of the regatta committee. Had we held on to our course just at the starting line we would have sunk the Defender. That sort of racing is not what Americans want. If we had got over the line first, as we had the right to, you would have seen a very close race."

"Will you continue to race the Vigilant?"

"We will race whenever we see a big sloop to race against. The Vigilant is going on the cruise, and we will meet the Defender or any other big single sticker. I think the Vigilant is going faster than she ever went before, but there is nothing to get a line on to prove this."

When asked if the Vigilant could beat the Defender, Mr. Willard said: "Well, it would not become me to say. Both are very fast yachts, and they are going to sail faster than they have yet. The sails on the Vigilant set better on Monday than they ever set before, but they will set better yet. The tugs and steamers annoyed us very much in Monday's race, and now I can fully understand the protests made by the Englishmen on this point."

Chairman James D. Smith of the America's Cup Committee is enthusiastic in his admiration of the new defender. He says she will be at least ten minutes faster than the Vigilant, and that the Vigilant is sailing faster than she was when she defended the cup. He thinks, though, that the Valkyrie is a remarkably good boat, and her ability must not be underestimated. He looks to see some very close contests for the America's Cup this Fall, and will pin his faith on the American boat.

H. C. Wintringham, the naval architect who superintended the changes made in the Vigilant's ballast this year, was seen by a reporter for The New-York Times at the Atlantic Yacht Clubhouse at Bay Ridge yesterday afternoon. He said:

"I think at present, in a fair sailing breeze, that the Defender is six minutes faster than the Vigilant, and she ought to be tuned up so that she can increase her speed two minutes over a thirty-mile course. In the race last Saturday, the Defender beat the Vigilant two minutes forty-two seconds. She overstood the mark several minutes, and allowing for this error she should have won by about six minutes. On Monday she won by nine minutes. She had luck in this race in getting better breezes, and deducting three minutes for these advantages, she beat the Vigilant six minutes."

"I think the Vigilant is a much better boat than she ever was, and probably four minutes faster than when she defended the cup. If the Valkyrie is as good as the Englishmen claim, then the cup races should be very close."

Mr. H. Maitland Kersey, Lord Dunraven's representative, puts the Defender as being ten minutes faster than the Vigilant. He also thinks the Vigilant is a much improved boat. The Valkyrie, he believes, to be 15 minutes faster than the Britannia. He said: "It is possible that the Valkyrie may sail to-day. An effort is being made to get away from Glasgow as soon as possible. She will cross the ocean rigged as a yawl, in charge of Capt. Cranfield, and I think she will reach here about Aug. 15. Her spars will come over on an Anchor Line steamship from Glasgow. I have chartered the steamer City of Bridgeport to act as a tender to the Valkyrie while in this country."

At the Atlantic Yacht clubhouse the Defender was the sole topic of conversation. Gen. T. L. Watson, the Fleet Captain; Col. David E. Austen, Major J. Fred Ackerman, and others think the cup is perfectly safe. The Sachem, Vice Commodore F. T. Adams's flagship, arrived off the clubhouse in the afternoon, having returned from the cruise to the eastward.

The racing in the big class on the cruise promises to be very good. The Navahoe, Royal Phelps's cutter, is being got ready, and will race, and the Jubilee, Gen. Paine's yacht, will join the squadron at Newport, and then the sport will be very lively.

The Regatta Committee did not meet yesterday to settle the question of the protest, but will probably do so to-day. It is generally thought that the Vigilant was in the right, and should not have been forced about.

LAUNCH OF THE ONEONTA.

F. C. Dinniney's New Yacht Built by Roach Nearly Ready.

CHESTER, Penn., July 23.—The Oneonta, a beautiful steam yacht, was launched this afternoon at Roach's ship yard. She was built for F. C. Dinniney of New-York. The Oneonta was designed by William Gardner, and in appearance resembles a torpedo boat rather than a steam yacht.

She is 180 feet on the water line, 139 feet over all, with 18 feet beam and 6 feet draught. A triple-expansion engine of 600 horse power, with a Thornycroft patent tubular pipe boiler, having a pressure of 250 pounds to the square inch, will be the propelling power. The propeller wheel, which is 5 feet 9 inches in diameter, was cast in this city. She has an independent circulating pump, and is fitted with a fan, which will furnish forced draughts for the boiler. The Oneonta is rigged with only one mast, which is situated abaft the engine room. She is perfectly fitted with an electric light plant of great power. Her deck fittings, instead of being of brass, as is usual, are of white metal, so as to be perfectly rust-proof.

The dining saloon is on the deck, forward of the smokepipe, and is finished in hazel wood. The reception room is also on deck aft of the engine room, and is beautifully finished in mahogany. The crew's quarters are below the main deck, forward of the boiler space. The cabins and the rooms of the owners and guests are all finished in white and gold, with mahogany fittings.

Margarita Arrives at Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 23.—The steam yacht Margarita, owned by Mr. A. J. Drexel of Philadelphia, has arrived here.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., July 23.—Passed East—Steam yachts Almy, Frederick Gallatin; Repose, B. B. McGregor; Ruby, A. J. Wise; Nereid, C. F. Adee; Allegra, C. M. Pratt; Charlietta, W. B. Higgins; Ituna, A. V. Armour, and Oneida, E. C. Benedict; schooner yacht Trinculo, Morrill Goddard, and cutter yacht Mineola, August Belmont.

Passed West—Steam yachts Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Forget Me Not, W. H. and G. P. Butler; Now Then, J. E. Addicks; Halcyon, Howard C. Smith; Empress, F. E. Schermerhorn, and Nomad, T. J. Byrne; schooner yachts Montauk, Lewis Cass Ledyard, and Sachem, F. T. Adams; sloop yachts Latawana, Arthur E. White, and Wenona, John G. Meehan.

Came to Anchor Here from the Eastward—Schooner yachts Ivanhoe, George H. Seeley; Crusader, S. L. Husted, Jr., and Ramona, H. M. Gillig; sloop yachts Katrina, George Work, and Nita, Dr. Boynton; yawl Lounger, James B. Hammond.

From New-York—Yachts Queen Mab, Percy Chubb, and Vision, Mark Hartley.

Came to Anchor Off the Country Club—Steam yacht Lorna, W. L. Stowe.

At Anchor Off New-Rochelle—Sloop yacht Defender, Vanderbilt, Iselin, and Morgan.

Steam yacht Neaera, Charles A. Gould, arrived here this afternoon at Robertson's yard to make repairs to bowsprit.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 23.—Yachts arrived to-day are steamers Satanella, Perry Belmont; Shearwater, Edwin D. Morgan, and schooner Marguerite, Henry Lamb.

Other yachts at anchor to-night are steamers Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Radha, Joel B. Wolfe; Conqueror, Frederick W. Vanderbilt; Spendthrift, E. H. Hamman; Preble of the Eastern Yacht Club; Thyra, James Stillman; White Ladye, Ogden Goelet; Hermione, Robert Goelet; Huntress of the Eastern Yacht Club, and Tranquilo, Samuel B. Sexton, and sloops Uvira, Frederick P. Sands; Orin of the New-York Yacht Club, and Ilderim, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

Steam yacht Nourmahal, John Jacob Astor, sailed for New-York to-night.

GREENPORT, L. I., July 23.—At Anchor, Deering's Harbor—Schooner yacht Madaline, Commodore Dixon; schooner Woodmansee, E. B. Carpenter; Telfor, Mr. Barry, and schooner Florida; sloop yacht Awa; cutter Clara, J. H. Adams; sloop Wizard, Col. Hester; steam yacht Now Then.

Arrived—Steamer Kanapaha, W. L. Moore; schooner yacht Water Witch, Commodore Banks.

Sailed—Schooner Cavalier, Jefferson Hogan.

Arrived, Greenport Harbor—Steamer Empress, F. A. Schermerhorn.

At Anchor—Sloop Thistle, Mr. Ford.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., July 23.—Arrived—Halcyon, Edward C. Potter; schooners Neaera, Henry McHarg; sloops Sistae, J. B. Rhodes; Anaconda, Commodore A. J. Prime; Paulina, G. Wells Root of Hartford; Wasp, Lippitt Brothers; Alga, L. H. Littlefield.

In Port—Steamers Kalolah, Fedalma, Gretchen, Genevieve; schooners Water Witch, Gitana, Her Royal Highness; sloops Valkyrie and Choctaw.

Sailed—Launch Griffon, Rhinelander Waldo; schooner Phantom, H. L. Parmelee; sloops H... ren, E. S. Hatch; Moccasin, James Ross; Minerva, H. W. Bucknall; Cara, M. R. King; Ventura, Joseph H. Porter; Irex, Henry L. Jaines.

SOLDIERS POSE BEFORE CAMERAS

Entire Companies Taken in Groups at the State Camp—Lectures of Instruction—Change in Post Officers.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, July 23.—The sun was hidden behind clouds to-day, and the men drilled in much greater comfort than they did yesterday. The Third Pattery men continue to be great favorites with the visiting regiments, and their firing of the sunrise and sunset guns is one of the attractive features of camp routine.

One of the pastimes of life in camp is sitting for pictures. There were no less than twenty photographers in camp to-day. The men formed in companies on the rocks at the back of the parade ground, and about their tents, and had themselves taken as they appear "off duty."

Lectures of instruction were given in the afternoon by Gen. Henry, Col. Green, and Major Stackpole. These lectures have come to be considered by the men one of the most important features of camp instruction, and are largely attended.

Gen. McAlpin left for New-York this afternoon. In his absence Lieut. Col. Cottle of the Seventy-fourth Regiment is Acting Post Commandant. Major Harding is Acting Colonel, while Capt. Wolf of the Seventy-fourth will command the First Battalion.

Company C of the Seventy-fourth was the only company receiving 100 per cent. at inspection to-day.

A baseball game to-day, between Company C, Eighth Battalion, and the Seventy-fourth Regiment team, resulted in a victory for Company C. Score 20 to 6.

The number of men in camp is 794, out of which 434 belong to the Seventy-fourth Regiment and 360 to the Eighth Battalion.

The news of the death of Major Hart of the Twenty-second Regiment was received here with feelings of profound sorrow. He was well known to the officers of the post and to Eighth Battalion men. A majority of the officers of the post will leave for New-York to-morrow to attend the funeral services.

THE VACATION OF SANDY HOOK

Every Squatter Gone but Capt. "Ci," Who Is to Remove to Plum Island and Hold It as His Own.

HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINK, N. J., July 23.—Capt. "Ci" will move this week, obtaining concessions yesterday from Col. Gillespie. He will move his cabin, cat, and kittens across the channel of the Shrewsbury to a small island named Plum Island, which he is to hold and allow no trespassing, such as tenting or fishing parties, to invade the shore. It is Government ground, and belongs to the Sandy Hook reservation.

All others have obeyed the mandate from the War Department at Washington, and the beach is as clear as it was in its virgin state. It will shortly be used by small detachments of marines for camping ground and rifle practice.

Capt. "Ci" is elated over his appointment. "I tried to keep 'em off before over here," he said, "but 'twas no use. Just wait, now, and see me fire 'em off, if they land on the shore of King 'Ci's' Plum Island."

Plum Island is a sandy strip, 100 yards distant from the Sandy Hook shore, and a short distance above Highland Beach. It is 500 yards long by 100 wide, covered at one end by dwarf cedars, and Southern reed grass and swamp marsh.

CHANGES IN TAX DEPARTMENT

Notices Served on a Number of Tammany Deputy Commissioners to Submit Resignations.

There is to be a quite general cleaning out of Tammany office holders in the Tax Department.

Notices have been served on a number of Deputy Commissioners that their resignations will be received with thanks by Commissioners Sutro, Wells, and Barker. The number who have thus been notified was said last night to be at least eight, with possibly others to follow in the future.

Among the men who are scheduled to go is Deputy Commissioner Conway. He is a veteran soldier and is said to have declined to present his resignation. Others on the list are E. H. Nicoll, a brother of ex-District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll; James Martin, Peter Kelley, James Drignan, George E. Best, formerly confidential clerk to Mayor Grant, and Henry A. Perry.

Election Frauds in Chicago.

From The Chicago News.

Recent revelations of gross election frauds have been something of a shock to the community. Since the introduction of the Australian ballot system it has been generally assumed that the elections in Chicago were, in the main, conducted honestly; that with but few exceptions voters cast their ballots according to their convictions and that the votes so cast were honestly counted.

This pleasant conception of peaceful and fair elections was shaken last Fall when a special grand jury investigated cases of wholesale slugging, intimidation, and ruffianism at suburban polling places—outrages for which a number of rascals have since been punished. Evidence so far adduced in the McGann-Belknap contest shows conclusively that wholesale fraud was practiced upon the ballots after they had been cast. Votes were miscounted, mutilated, thrown away. In this Congressional district, not yet completely recanvassed, enough fraud has been discovered to change the face of the election.

The frauds and outrages so far discovered have been committed by or with the connivance of election officers, appointed by active politicians because of their value to the party organization securing their appointments. There seems to be a fatally weak spot in the system.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Harmony Commission Begins Its Work at the Oriental Hotel.

ALL LINES READY WITH PROMISES

Appointment of a Committee Which Will Prepare an Agreement Calculated to Keep Rates Uniform.

An important meeting of railroad officers was held yesterday afternoon at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach. All the roads which are members of the Trunk Line and Central Traffic Association were represented. The territory covered by these associations takes in all the east and west routes above the Ohio and on this side of the Mississippi.

Yesterday's meeting grew out of the great gathering of railroad Presidents which took place in New-York on June 27. It will be remembered that at that time rate cutting was rife among the members of the Trunk Line Association and that it required the intervention of J. Pierpont Morgan to avert a disastrous rate war. While east and west bound rates were restored to their normal condition on July 8, it was felt by those present at the railroad Presidents' meeting that some additional steps should be taken to keep these rates in a permanently stable condition.

Since the beginning of trouble usually sprung from fluctuations and secret cuttings in east-bound rates, it was resolved, on the motion of Chauncey M. Depew, that a commission should be appointed by President Roberts of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who presided at the meeting, to fix rates on a stable basis. As all the roads became parties to this agreement, the power of their soliciting agents to make special rates or to give secret rebates ceased with the adoption of the resolution.

M. E. Ingalls, President of the Big Four and of the Chesapeake and Ohio, presided yesterday. Among those present were Charles S. Mayer, Baltimore; G. W. Caldwell, Cleveland; H. Hayden, New-York; S. H. Kingsbury, New-York; G. J. Grammer, Cincinnati; W. M. Green, Cincinnati; Frank J. Reed, Chicago; B. H. Hegeman, New-York; S. R. Galloway, Cleveland; J. F. Goddard, New-York; A. J. Smith, Cleveland; W. B. Coster, New-York; William Duncan, St. Louis; D. F. Gray, Columbus; G. R. Gray, Columbus; G. O. McCormack, Cincinnati; W. C. Walker, Cincinnati; C. D. Warren, Chicago; A. H. McLeod, Cincinnati; F. H. Hoyt, New-York, and A. Fell, Buffalo.

The meeting was held in private, and most of the time was spent in amicable discussion of the railroad situation, so far as it affected the territory of the Trunk Line and Central Traffic Associations. At the conclusion of the day's session an adjournment was moved until 9 o'clock this morning. After the meeting John F. Goddard, Chairman of the Trunk Line Association, said to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"The only action taken by the commission was the appointment of a committee to review the entire subject of the relations which exist between the roads which are members of the two associations. There is no rate cutting now, but it is felt that proper dependence cannot be placed upon a mere voluntary agreement, which may be broken at any time by one or other of the members. The committee appointed this afternoon will draw up an agreement which will bind the members to something more than a verbal promise, without conditions. It is the desire of all the roads concerned that some formal and definite agreement shall be made which will compel the members of the two associations to sustain rates, whether conditions are favorable or not.

"We have taken this opportunity, when the outlook is clear, to get the matter in hand, so that the new agreement may be signed and put in force by Oct. 1 or Nov. 1. The committee will meet when it pleases—probably at the Trunk Line office, in Liberty Street, and take its time, but we expect to have our plan in shape for report by the middle of September. In addition to the agreement itself, we shall consider east-bound and west-bound rates and freight and passenger competition from every point of view. We may decide to consolidate soliciting agencies at competitive points, or we may not. There will be more discussion to-morrow and probably the next day, but the appointment of the committee is the main business which we had to accomplish."

Among the members of the committee are Horace J. Hayden, Second Vice President of the New-York Central; E. B. Thomas, President of the Erie; Gen. Smith of the Baltimore and Ohio; L. J. Sergeant, President of the Grand Trunk; William Duncan of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern; A. Fell of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; G. J. Grammer of the Lake Shore; J. Joyce and D. F. Gray of the Pennsylvania; W. C. Walker of the Chesapeake and Ohio; W. Garrett of the Lehigh Valley, Chairman Blanchard of the Central Traffic Association, and Chairman Goddard of the Trunk Line Association.

Mr. Ingalls, who presided over the meeting, said that it was full of promise and harmony.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY POLICY.

President Spencer Explains His Plans to Macon Merchants.

There was made public here yesterday a letter dated New-York, July 10, from Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway Company, to the Chamber of Commerce of Macon, Ga., being a reply to a letter from that body dated June 12. In its letter the Chamber of Commerce expressed apprehension regarding the consolidation of the Southern Railway Company and sought an intimation of the company's policy, especially regarding Macon.

Mr. Spencer's reply includes the following: "I see no legitimate ground for apprehension upon the part of the people of Macon on account of what you term 'consolidation' of our company and its control of the traffic of the principal lines entering and centreing in Macon, and I assure you that you are entirely right in assuming that the Southern Railway recognizes the importance of Macon as a distributing centre. Whatever may be the result of the reorganization of the Central Railroad Company, there is no intention that that property shall be operated as a portion of the Southern Railway system. As regards the Georgia Southern and Florida, the Southern Railway Company and its friends control not all, but only a majority of the securities. Under these conditions, the property should be managed as a separate corporation in order that the minority interests shall have fair and equitable treatment and accounting, and there is no purpose on our part, even if we possessed the power, to depart from this, the only proper policy.

"It is not intended to make, or even to endeavor to make, either of these roads an exclusive connection of the Southern Railway system. It is the policy of the Southern Railway Company to strengthen all its lines and in every reasonable way to foster the growth of local interests within the territory it serves, rather than to try to force all traffic into particular channels. This does not mean that it proposes to assume the burden and responsibility or guarantee the success of ill-conceived or badly managed enterprises.

"We are fully mindful of the importance of the location of offices and shops in your city. On the other hand, you know the necessity in all classes of business, of the strictest economy in operation, and how hazardous it is for those charged with the responsibilities to make definite promises for the future as to details of corporate management. I assure you, however, that, if in the course of business the necessity for any change arises, there shall be as little disturbance as possible in Macon of such local organizations as you refer to.

"As regards consolidation, permit me to say a word. Consolidation is in part the legitimate and inevitable result of reckless and speculative construction of needless railroads throughout the South, and the hopeless struggle to maintain them when built. You and your fellow-citizens are well aware of the widespread ruin and bankruptcy which came upon the railroad interests of Georgia. In respect to the consolidation which followed, it might be well to ask what else, if anything, was possible under the circumstances? Experience shows not only in Georgia, but elsewhere, that as a rule, there are but two alternatives for railroad properties under disastrous conditions. They must either be consolidated to be operated more cheaply, or they must be left to starve separately.

"As regards the policy of the Southern Railway Company, I call your attention to the fact that it has not resulted in the increase of rates at any point, but has resulted in better roadbed and equipment, improved service, and greater safety to the public. There is no reasonable ground for apprehension upon your part that, with the knowledge and intent of its owners, it will result in oppression or injustice to any one. The purpose is to secure, if possible by a building-up process, an aggregate volume of traffic necessary to enable it to meet its obligations to its security holders, who have suffered enormous losses, and to the public, which is constantly demanding better service at a constantly diminishing price. To do this, it must keep its properties in a constantly improving condition, and all it asks as a means to this end is uniform and reasonable rates, and the discontinuance of what much legislation seeks but fails to prevent—namely secret rate-cutting and discrimination."

COBWEBS

are usually a sign that a woman has more than enough to do; that all her time and strength are utilized in doing heavy work; that she don't use GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER. If she did use this great cleaner, her heavy work would be so lightened that the little things needn't be neglected.

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER

gives a woman time to rest, time to go, time to read, and time to sew. Every housewife should have a supply of this great help.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

New-England Reorganization.

T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston, met H. W. Cannon and John I. Waterbury, his associates in the New-York and New-England reorganization here, yesterday. They discussed with their counsel the progress and details of the plan. It was announced that the decree confirming the sale of the property would soon be entered, whereupon the new organization would at once be formed.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 23.—The Post this afternoon prints a story said to be from authentic sources, that the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad will assume control of the New-York and New-England Railroad property Sept 1, and that within one year the Consolidated, with all the branch lines and the property of the present New-York and New-England Road will be renamed the New-England Railroad Company. The $3,500,000 recently borrowed by the Consolidated in Boston was not needed for construction purposes, but was deposited in the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, with which T. Jefferson Coolidge, one of the reorganization committee of the New-York and New-England Road, is connected. This was done in the purchase of stock certificates of the New-York and New-England, and it is asserted that the Consolidated now owns fifty-five per cent. of the stock of the New-England Road.

Mayor Leverett Brainard of this city, who is a Consolidated Director, recently said that the $3,500,000 borrowed at Boston by the Consolidated was to take up certain floated indebtedness, but many people doubt that the road needed so much money for such a purpose. The information is said to come from the office of a prominent official of the road at New-Haven. Within a few days a man having a large traffic freight business with the New-York and New-England Road, one of the largest shippers in New-England, was advised not to renew his traffic arrangement with that road, but to wait a month or so, and then do his business over that line with the Consolidated.

Philadelphia Lines Unite.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The plan to unite the Philadelphia, People's, and Electric Traction Companies, which has been in process of negotiation for several days, was finally completed to-day. The plan provides for the amalgamation of the People's and Electric Companies, the consolidated concern then to lease the Philadelphia Traction Company at 4 per cent. on a par of $100, which is equivalent to an annual dividend of 8 per cent. on the company's capital stock. The new company will have a capital of $30,000,000, the limit permitted by law, and the shares will have a par value of $50 each, making 600,000 shares.

The shares will be held at the disposal of the different companies as follows: Philadelphia, 310,000; People's, 155,000; Electric, 135,000.

John Lowber Welsh, President of the People's Traction Company, and also one of the receivers of the Reading Railroad, will be the President of the new company. The agreement has been signed, and all that now remains to be done is to submit the plan for final action to the Boards of Directors of the respective companies. This, however, is merely a formality, as the representatives of the three roads were given full power to act. It is said that three Directors are to be chosen from each of the different companies.

The new concern will issue bonds to the extent of $15,000,000. No proposition has yet been made to the Hestonville, Mantua and Fairmount Company, the only other principal passenger railway in Philadelphia, and as far as can be learned it will not be included in the deal. The name of the new company has not been decided upon, but it is said it will be known as the Consolidated Traction Company of Philadelphia.

Southern Terminal at Norfolk.

Both branches of the Norfolk, (Va.) City Council unanimously agreed Monday night upon terms by which property desired by the Southern Railway Company for terminal facilities will be leased for a period of 30 years, renewable in perpetuity at the company's option. The company is to pay annually a rental of $1, and taxes, amounting to about $1,700. It is to establish at Norfolk a deep water terminus and give Norfolk freight rates as favorable as are given to and from Portsmouth, Richmond, and West Point. President Spencer and Vice President Andrews attended the meeting of the special committee at which the terms were agreed upon and they are presumed to be acceptable. Counsel for the city and the company were instructed to draw a contract, which will probably be signed in a few days.

Question of Subsidy Raised.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 23.—Judge Seaman rendered a decision yesterday sustaining the demurrer in the case of the United States against the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company to compel the payment of a forfeiture of $5,000 provided by the Inter-State Commerce act for failure to make an annual report to the United States Railroad Commissioner.

It was contended that the statute applied only to such companies as had received a grant or subsidy from the Government, and the question was whether the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company was the actual successor of four companies which received the grants.

Judge Seaman sustained the demurrer, but has not yet handed down his opinion.

Monterey and Mexican Gulf.

Charles M. Barnett has been appointed Manager for Mexico of the Johnston Line of steamers, in charge of north and south bound traffic between New-York, Baltimore, and the ports of Tampico and Vera Cruz, in connection with the Monterey and Mexican Gulf, Interoceanic and Mexican Railways. Mr. Barnett for the last year has represented the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Road at Liverpool, previous to which time he was Assistant General Freight Agent for that line at Monterey, Mexico. The increase in the Johnston Line's Mexican traffic has necessitated placing orders for three new steamers, one of which, the City of Everett, now building at Everett, Washington, will soon be ready for launching.

Trolley in Place of Steam.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., July 23.—The new trolley line of the Pennsylvania Railroad between Burlington and Mount Holly, was formally opened to-day to the public and scored a success, not only in mechanical operation and speed, but also in the patronage it received and the reduction in fares made possible. As a steam road the line had never paid, and for this reason it was selected by the railroad company as a promising field for experiment as to the advisability of supplanting steam by electricity. If this prove as successful as expected, it is believed that the same change of motor power will be made on many other short branches of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Chancellor McGill decided at Newark yesterday that the Franklin and Passaic Trolley Company must depress the street seven feet to cross the Erie Railroad at Franklin Street, and that the Erie Railroad must elevate its tracks seven feet, the trolley company to pay one-fourth of the expense and the Erie the remainder.

—Chicago dispatches say that the agreement of the presidents of the trunk lines and their Western connections for maintenance of east-bound rates, has been broken by nearly if not quite a majority of the east-bound roads. The distribution of east-bound tonnage for last week is said to be the best proof of this statement.

—The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad receivers have determined to increase the company's coal fleet, and will apply to the United States Circuit Court for permission to contract for a large ocean tug, a harbor tug, and six coal barges.

—The Jacksonville, Mayport and Pablo Railway and Navigation Company's rolling stock and franchises will be sold at public sale on Monday, Sept. 2. There are $165,000 of bonds outstanding secured by first mortgage on the property.

—Bondholders of the Savannah and Atlantic Railroad have refused to accept the offer of the Georgia Central Reorganization Committee, made through the committee which came to New-York last week.

—The Toledo and Ohio Central Belt Line, 10½ miles around Columbus, which has been building for the last year, connecting the Eastern and Western Divisions, was opened for business July 21.

—President Hill of the Great Northern reached the city yesterday, but had no conference with the other persons in the negotiations regarding his road and the Northern Pacific.

—The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad for the third week in July were $501,621; for the corresponding week of 1894, $448,708; increase, $52,913.

—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Chester and Lenoir Railroad at Hickory, N. C., Major G. W. F. Harper was elected President and Treasurer.

THE WEATHER FORECAST

WASHINGTON, July 23—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, fair, westerly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, slightly cooler, north to west winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, slightly cooler in southern portion, north to west winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, slightly cooler, northwesterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, fair, slightly cooler, northwesterly winds. VIRGINIA, fair, cooler in eastern portion, north to west winds. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, slightly cooler, north to west winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, EASTERN FLORIDA, and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, variable winds. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, showers in northern, fair in southern portions, southerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, showers in western, fair in eastern portions, slightly cooler, northerly winds. ILLINOIS, fair, except showers in extreme southern portion, variable winds. INDIANA, fair, northerly winds, becoming variable. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer in northwest portion, south to west winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, showers, west to north winds. ARKANSAS, showers, cooler, variable winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair, northerly winds, becoming variable. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, variable winds. WISCONSIN, fair, variable winds. IOWA, partly cloudy, variable winds. MISSOURI, fair in northern, showers in southerly portion, notherly winds, becoming variable. MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, and NEBRASKA, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. KANSAS, showers in southern, fair in northern portion, northerly winds, becoming variable. COLORADO, fair and warmer Wednesday, preceded by showers in southeast portion in early morning, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, winds becoming southerly.

The pressure has risen in New-England and the Middle States; it has fallen in the northerly mountain districts. The temperature has fallen in the Ohio Valley and the Middle States and remained nearly stationary in other districts. Heavy rains have fallen in the Lower Mississippi Valley and at scattered points in Kansas and the Southwest. Light showers have occurred in the Ohio Valley and southern portion of the Middle States. The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported: During the last twelve hours: Shreveport, 1.40; Dodge City, 1.28. During the last twenty-four hours: Louisiana—Cheneyville, 2.60; Lafayette, 2.00; Rayne, 2.80; Texas—Brenham, 1.50; Tyler, 2.00. Fair weather is indicated in northern districts and continued rain in the Lower Mississippi Valley and scattered showers in the Southwest. Slightly lower temperature will prevail in Southern New-England and the Middle States. Higher temperature in the Northwest, remaining nearly stationary in other districts.

Crop Prospects in Pennsylvania.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Even with all the early cold weather and the retarding influences of the frosts in April and May, the harvests promise abundantly over the State this year, and the orchards will give a good return. The farmers have had much to contend with, especially those in the tobacco belt of counties, and their present fortunate condition will equalize many an account on the right side before the year runs out. Prices for maturing crops are another matter, however, as the wheat figures have been unprofitable and the prospects for betterment are not attractive. But wheat, like oil, often takes a spurt and the short crops of the West may bring a better demand in the East to the producer who holds on long enough. In any event, wheat will command better figures than last year.

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

BRIGHTON BEACH MUSIC HALL, Brighton Beach—Seidl Society Concerts—Grand Wagner Festival.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Sphinx. Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av 11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:30 and 9:00—Circus Carnival. 3:30 and 7:10—Sousa's Concerts. 8:15—Pain's Fireworks. 9:00—Rice's 1492.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of the Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	1894. Weather	1895. Bureau.	1895. Times.
3 A. M.	64	72	78
6 A. M.	64	70	76
9 A. M.	65	76	80
12 M.	69	77	82
4 P. M.	68	80	88
6 P. M.	68	78	81
9 P. M.	67	73	75
12 P. M.	66	70	73

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 78½
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 76
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 66
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PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Slightly Cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 7.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1895.

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REPUBLICANS AND THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

Republican politicians in this State are showing much perturbation of mind over the way President Roosevelt of the city Police Board is forcing the liquor question into politics. They are wary of taking the ground that a Police Board should not enforce the excise law according to its true meaning and intent, but they are fervently wishing that the reform zeal of Roosevelt had not taken this particular direction. The fact that the Sunday prohibition has been put to evil uses and has wrought demoralization in time past does not give them so much concern as the necessity of facing the question of dealing with Sunday prohibition as a live issue before the people. They are averse to considering how that question shall be faced by their party, and yet Sunday after Sunday the Police Board persists in thrusting it upon their attention. Chairman Hackett has been constrained to think that the excise question should be taken out of politics, where it is causing so much anxiety, and he concludes that he is in favor of the "Ohio system," though it is doubtful whether he knows what it is. Somebody has told him that it has taken the excise question out of politics in Ohio.

But that will not serve the purpose of the coming canvass. The people are not thinking of the Ohio system just now, and it has nothing to do with this Sunday question, of which they are thinking. That question has been so energetically stirred up now that it will not subside, and it is sure to be an issue in some shape this year. What will Republican Conventions, local and State, do with it? They will surely not declare in favor of keeping the law as it is without insisting upon its strict enforcement. Being for the law and "agin" its enforcement is only consistent with a policy of silence. It will not do for a plank in the platform, and no party can safely be silent on the question this year. The Police Department is seeing to that, and it is quite right.

Will the Republicans dare to take their stand in favor of more "liberal" Sunday laws, so far as liquor selling is concerned, even for cities of the first class or pursuant to a vote of the people concerned? Will their Sunday-observing and liquor-eschewing voters of St. Lawrence, Chautauqua, and other rural counties sustain them, even in declaring for "local option," when that means Sunday liquor selling in sinful cities like New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo, without a resort to hypocrisy and subterfuge?

There are something like 40,000 voters in this State who are so strongly for prohibition every day in the week that they have maintained a party of their own for many years, and it has caused the Republicans much anxious effort to keep its vote down. If they go in for Sunday saloons, they will provoke an immense defection from their own ranks to the Prohibitionist candidates. The Prohibition vote was over 40,000 in 1887, and the next year, when Warner Miller stood on a high-license and local-option platform and appealed to the temperance sentiment all over the State, he only brought it down to about 30,000. But, by a curious coincidence, he brought the Republican vote for Governor down to about 20,000 below that for President and just about equally below the Democratic vote for Governor. There was no Sunday question involved then. If the Republicans declare for local option in Sunday selling, from what quarter will they gain votes to offset those which they are sure to lose? If they do not declare for it, they are equally sure to lose in a different quarter, with no resource for making up the loss. Will they stand mute between the bundle of hay and the bundle of straw, with a prospect of the fate of the poor donkey in the fable?

STREET-CLEANING STATIONS.

In his letter to Mr. Jeroloman Col. Waring makes it quite clear that he has a real grievance in that he was not invited to explain to the Board of Estimate the appropriation he asked for for the rent of premises needed for stations for the street-cleaning force. The right of the head of a department to be heard on any question before the board touching his department is one of the first conditions of responsible administration, and of the efficiency of the Board of Estimate itself.

There will at least be no further question about the propriety of the appropriation, now that the matter has been elucidated. Neither, as Col. Waring says and proves, is there any foundation in his application for the charge that he is "not much of an economist." Whereas to provide stations at which men can be paid within convenient distances of their work will cost $15,000 a year, not to provide them will cost, in loss of time, paid for by the city, $117,000; net saving of paying the rent, $102,000.

It may fairly be presumed that the Aldermen who could see "no necessity" for the appropriation did not wish to see any necessity for it and were anxious to discredit the system under which they find it impracticable to put an aged and infirm voter "on a broom." But they will not be apt to deny, now that they see the necessity. Indeed, it may confidently be predicted that they and all the other small politicians will soon give over trying to discredit a Street Cleaning Commissioner who cleans the streets. The small politicians have a very keen scent for public opinion, or the section of it which concerns them. It is their business to be popular. They are learning that clean streets are immensely popular. They may be forgiven for not knowing in advance that they would be, for they had no data for determining what the tenement-house population would think of clean streets. Now they have. The tenement-house population likes clean streets very much and has not the slightest intention of voting for any candidate who is in favor of going back to the ancient system of filth in the streets and cripples on brooms. Wherefore it is necessary for the small politicians to pretend to like clean streets also.

DRAWING THE LINE THEMSELVES.

Those colored Republicans in this State who are holding meetings and calling conventions for the purpose of organizing a separate political force protest against "drawing the color line," but that is precisely what they are doing for themselves, more effectually than anybody else could do it.

They complain that Republican politicians and officials draw the color line in making appointments to office, and that the 40,000 colored voters in the State and 12,000 in the city do not get their share of patronage. One of their conspicuous representatives seems to scout the idea that a colored citizen can be anything but a Republican in politics, declaring that there are not more than 200 colored Democrats in the State, and they are "anomalous political monstrosities, with personal objects to serve."

This is drawing the color line very rigidly. It assumes that a colored voter is made a Republican by the fact of his color, regardless of any opinion or conviction upon any question of public policy, and no severer judgment upon the negro's fitness for the duties of citizenship than that could be pronounced by his worst enemies. These colored politicians are acquiring a glimmering sense that it is their subserviency to one party that makes its leaders count upon their support, regardless of the way they are treated, but they do not propose to remedy this by political emancipation which would lead colored citizens to have opinions of their own in public matters and to act upon them. They propose to draw the color line all the more closely, and to hold together with the sole view to extorting their share of patronage from the Republican Party.

But how are they to do that unless they are to become, or threaten to become, an organized "monstrosity" and cast their solid vote against the Republican Party, for they claim to have no grievance against any other? These men are taking an extremely low view of politics and the rights and duties of citizenship, and they will gain nothing for their race by keeping up the color line and basing claims to office upon the ratio of colored votes.

THE TREASURY SITUATION.

The gold exports last week were purely for business purposes by houses having no speculative interests or connections. But they were used, as had been those of the previous week, to create the impression that the plan of the syndicate to prevent any serious drain on the Treasury gold was in danger of not being carried out successfully. This is what is regarded in Wall Street as legitimate tactics, and is probably resorted to by men who pay their notes and keep most of their promises in private life. The only interest the public has in this particular instance depends on two points—one that the speculative working of the exports failed absolutely; the other that it would not and could not have been made had the currency been in a perfectly sound condition and regulated by sound principles. So long as there is so large a volume of demand notes payable in gold and so small a gold reserve, with inadequate revenues, there is always a possibility of a currency scare, and there will always be men with little scruple as to starting one if they can make any profit out of it.

The reason why their tentative movement in this direction was a flat failure is that the Treasury is in condition to resist any demand upon its gold, and will be so for a good while yet. The syndicate will have no difficulty in carrying out its understanding with the Treasury, and the public will continue to act like the traditional savings bank depositor—no gold will be wanted so long as it can be had for the asking. This perfectly reassuring view of the situation does not rest merely on the general condition of the Treasury. The net gold has risen steadily, without the slightest interruption, from the second week in February, when it was only $41,393,212, until on the 29th of June it was $107,512,362. But there is a gauge of the way in which this condition of the Treasury affects the public mind, the record of which is even more interesting than that of the growth of the reserve. Just before the operations of the syndicate began, 46 per cent. of the money received for customs in this city was in silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890, while less than 54 per cent. was in greenbacks. These proportions, with some fluctuations, have gradually changed, until by the statement for the ten days ending July 20 about 32 per cent. only was in silver certificates and Treasury notes and a little more than 68 per cent. was in greenbacks. The experience of the past three years has shown a very decided tendency on the part of the public to pay away to the Government the silver certificates and the Treasury notes in proportion to the prevailing uneasiness as to the currency. At the most troubled period of 1893 these payments amounted to 75 per cent. of the total receipts, the tendency being more marked as to the (Sherman) Treasury notes than as to silver certificates.

On the other hand, the situation of the Treasury as to revenue is steadily improving. The actual available cash was on the 22d $191,341,183, which is over $91,000,000 above the fixed gold reserve. This is much more than can possibly be needed for any deficiency accruing in the remainder of the fiscal year, and it is quite possible that there will be no deficiency after that time, and it now looks as if the next Congress would be able, if it chose, to treat the questions of revenue and currency independently of each other. We are not inclined, as our readers are aware, to shut our eyes to the need of dealing with the currency or to the danger that we may within a year or two again be compelled to deal with it. But the immediate future of the Treasury and of business as affected by the condition of the Treasury is without a cloud.

THE BACKWARD BANNOCKS.

If the United States Government is to be put to any expense to suppress a disposition to disorder on the part of the Bannock Indians, it would excite some distrust of the capacity of the tribe for civilization or grave doubt about the suitableness of the system adopted to subject this particularly stubborn tribe to the influences of civilization.

The Bannocks have not caused any expense or killed any whites since 1878, when they made a brief warlike demonstration, murdered some thirty settlers, were promptly pursued and punished, and suffered the loss of seventy or more of their tribe—a fearful loss, bearing in mind that the Bannocks then did not exceed a thousand men, women, and children.

They have been protected, fed, paid, provided with schools and with occasional employment side by side with the Shoshones on the same reservation. Members of both tribes wear clothing, but the Bannocks who abandon the blanket are few in number. Most of them are superior to work, and they despise the Shoshones because they plow, plant, and harvest and are willing to work at odd jobs about the agency buildings.

The schools on the Fort Hall Reservation have been good ones, have been especially cared for and encouraged by Eastern friends of the Indians, and have reported a fair average attendance of children. They do not appear to have made a deep impression upon the tribes for whose benefit they have been maintained. Those who have been connected with the reservation may be able to show that the pupils of the reservation schools have gone elsewhere in the Indian country or among civilized people and have grown up to be useful citizens. The reports of the Indian Bureau do not furnish any such gratifying information.

GERMANY IN MOROCCO.

Essentially the question raised by the action of Germany in Morocco is the same question that was raised a few weeks ago by the action of Great Britain in Nicaragua. The action of Germany is, however, somewhat more peremptory and high-handed than that of Great Britain, which some persons not very well informed made haste to represent as an infringement of "the Monroe doctrine."

It must be owned that Herr Tattenbach, the representative at Tangiers of Germany, to whom the interests of the Dutch are also confided, is a lively and energetic kind of diplomatist. Learning that some German subjects had been murdered at Saffi, a port about 250 miles south of Tangiers, on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, and having received in answer to his demand for punishment and indemnity nothing but Moorish mendacity and procrastination, he obtained a man-of-war and went to Saffi for the purpose of exacting reparation. Arrived there, he sent part of the crew ashore to hunt for the murderers, who had run away, and the Minister had to return empty-handed. In order to console himself, however, and to have something to show for his excursion, he stopped on his return at Casa Blanca and Robat, where he understood that some money was owing to some Germans, and sent orders ashore to the Governors to pay the same under penalty of bombardment, which they promptly did.

Herr Tattenbach was, however, compelled to return without accomplishing his primary object. Meanwhile a Dutch brig which had gone too close to the coast of Rif was attacked by the natives and her master and pilot severely wounded. It is alleged that the vessel had approached the coast for the purpose of landing contraband of war, and it is certain that the instructions to sailors issued by the British and French Admiralties recommend sailing vessels to give this coast a wide berth for fear of being put at the mercy of the natives, who are unscrupulous wreckers. In behalf of his countrymen and his Dutch clients, the German Minister thereupon demanded a squadron for the purpose of enforcing the German and Dutch claims upon Morocco. The squadron was furnished and assembled at Tangiers.

It is this last act which caused the Journal des Débats to declare that if Germany desired good relations with France she must keep her hands off Morocco, and it is this expression of that journal which has excited the official and the unofficial German press, and even the German Government to the unusual extent of demanding and receiving from the French Government a disavowal of the position of the Journal. The German press described the unofficial French pretension as "insolent," and, in fact, it seems to be quite unfounded. The only ground alleged for it is that France is by her situation in Algeria directly interested in the maintenance of the status quo in Morocco. But the status quo in Morocco is no more disturbed by the forcible collection by Germany of an indemnity than the status quo in Central America was disturbed by a like collection on the part of Great Britain. Morocco indeed adjoins Algiers, but France has no special claim with respect to it as a possession, a protectorate, or even the inclusion in a "sphere of influence." What the Journal des Débats expressed is, however, an extensive popular feeling in France, and may be called the French Monroe doctrine. It is the feeling expressed by the first Napoleon in his proposal to make the Mediterranean "a French lake." It is a pretension that is quite impossible to maintain, with England at each end of the "lake" and Italy with a powerful fleet in the middle. In any case, it is not maintained that the Atlantic Ocean is a French lake, and it is the Atlantic and not the Mediterranean coast of Morocco that has been and is to be the scene of Herr Tattenbach's naval adventures.

Nothing could better prove the often-made assertion that signatures can be obtained to any conceivable petition than the fact that long rows of names already appear under the appeals to Gov. Morton to pardon Maria Barbella that have been scattered over this city during the past few days. These petitions ask not for commutation of the sentence, but for full pardon. Whether it is an inscrutable instinct or a mania of the sort listed by Lombroso that impels so many men to commit such an eggregious piece of folly as this, it is not necessary to inquire. They do it, and saner people can only note the phenomenon for classification with the other mysteries of nature, interesting, but for the present inexplicable. About illogical actions, of course, it is impossible to reason. The mere pleasure of seeing their names on an official-looking document is so great, for a not inappreciable portion of humanity, that to acquire it they are willing to subscribe to any statements, no matter how absurd, and to demand, or command, as the case may be, any action, no matter how indefensible. Most of the persons who sign this particular petition are no doubt aware that for Gov. Morton to pardon this murderess would be to violate his oath of office, and yet reputable tradesmen gravely do it, with no more apparent appreciation of the act's enormity than is shown by the chuckle-headed office boy whose name crowds in with that of his employer. Meanwhile, the facts in the case are self-evident to all not mentally blind. A savage murder was committed to avenge a wrong for which the law offers redress. There is absolutely nothing more to the case than that. Doubts as to the adequacy of the law's redress, doubts as to the utility or the righteousness of capital punishment, doubts as to the propriety of executing women—even if men convicted of the same crime should be executed—these have no bearing on the matter.

If Don Cameron was ever in the habit of saying anything, he could be imagined as using some seasonably torrid language to describe Quay's abandonment of him. But what is Quay's mental condition when he is constrained to disavow the early campaign talk about this fight being one for Cameron? Is it possible that the mighty Cameron is to be used merely as a life preserver?

German economists have extraordinary means of information. One of them, Emil Huttenbach, at the Frankfort Conference, said that the increase of 50 per cent. since 1873 in the number of insane persons in Germany was due to monometallism. He said that the progress of insanity and depreciation of silver were "terribly significant facts."

A commission appointed by the French Government has been investigating the manufacture of matches with the object of ascertaining if there was not some substance whose substitution for phosphorus would render that industry one in which men and women could engage without becoming the victims of horrible and fatal forms of poisoning. The commission has just made its report, and the conclusions reached by it are of great interest. There is, the Commissioners say, nothing that can replace phosphorus as a quick and convenient means to start combustion. Other chemicals would, indeed, be safer for the employes, but none of them is even approximately as safe or useful from the standpoint of the public. It is evident, therefore, that the use of phosphorus must continue; but, though that is the case, it by no means follows that the manufacture of matches must be at the cost of hundreds of lives every year. By using proper precautions, the Commissioners declare, in the ventilation of factories, in the structure of machines, and in the personal habits of the workpeople, practically all danger can be removed. In the best regulated establishments measures have already been taken that put an end to the diseases that a careless and unscientific use of phosphorus produces in those that handle it. Adequate safeguards against necrosis and blood poisoning are known and in use—by some manufacturers. Others persist in the old ways, and their employes continue to die, also in the old way. A startling feature of the report is its assertion that the match factories owned and conducted by the French Government itself are precisely those in which the conditions are the worst, while many private companies have already made their premises models of arrangement and method, as healthful to work in as could be desired. It has long been known that the "allumettes de la régie" were the worst in the world, but perhaps the labors of this bold and outspoken commission will result in improving the official matches as well as the places where they are made.

In commenting on Cornell's conduct at Henley, of course the London weeklies all take great pains to characterize it as "American." That was to be expected, and, though somewhat wearisome, is not a matter of sufficient consequence to excite any particularly fierce emotions. The remarks of The Saturday Review are typical of the whole lot. "Remember," it says, "with what different eyes our friends in the United States look upon such contests. An American enters upon a competition with the one purpose of winning, and he considers that so long as he keeps to the strict letter of the law he is justified. English sportsmen, on the other hand, consider the contest as an end rather than a means. If they can win, they will win, but they desire to win generously." Why such nonsense should be thought worth printing it is impossible to see. Over here there has been no hesitation to criticise and condemn the Cornell boys for their bad manners and bad judgment in claiming, or, to be more exact, in accepting from the English regatta officials, an unearned victory. So unanimous were the expressions of this feeling in the United States that the absurdity of explaining the misbehavior of these boys as "American" is obvious. Every one in whom the sense of justice is developed even a little knows that, here as in England, there are black as well as white sheep in the sporting flocks, and that no one adjective will in either country describe them all. Love of fair play and manifestations of generosity are at least as common in America as across the water, and the better class of our English rivals—such men, for instance, as Lord Dunraven—never fail to recognize the fact whenever occasion arises.

DYING KNIGHTS OF THE SILVER CIRCLE

They Imitate Carl Browne's Show at the Peace Monument.

W. G. Sterett in The Galveston News.

And now we are to have a "Knights of Silver," or the "Sons of Bimetallism," or the "Daughters of Sixteen to One." It will be a great day when the organization is perfect. I can imagine old man Stewart, with flowing white beard, prancing around at the head of the procession as "Sir Knight of the Golden Contract." It is remembered of him that when he made contracts in California, not ten years ago, he, the Sir Knight, who was willing to lay down his life for the white metal, in every operation in real estate, for he is a seller, had it stated in the bond that the money to be paid him was to be in gold of the standard fineness and weight of the then gold dollar. He said afterward in a speech that this contract was drawn by his agent. But no one has ever heard of his canceling those contracts, and making them payable, as men usually contract, in the money of the realm. Imagine Congressman Allen of Mississippi as the "Knight of the Flowing Heart." Imagine our own Congressman, Bailey, as the "Knight of the Flowing Locks," though time and experience in Congress have made him abbreviate them from what they were when I first looked on them and admired them. But of all the men in that procession of the 'Knights of Silver," Bryan of Nebraska will most interest me. I know him well. I know that he is honest and brave and sentimental. I know that as soon as he corrects the present bad, not to say devilish, monetary system he is going to start another crusade just as important as the one in which he is now enlisted, to wit, to correct the idea that Shakespeare wrote Shakespeare. He knows that Bacon wrote what are commonly supposed to be Shakespeare's works. He knows it with that heartfelt, honest knowledge that he knows the unlimited coinage of silver will benefit all the world, and the mine owners in Nebraska in particular. Surely if he is in the procession he cannot but be known as the "Knight of the Sorrowful Visage," or the "Knight of Tears," or the "Knight Who Wants to Die." It was in the time of French insanity—the time when all Frenchmen were madmen—the time of the French Revolution, according to Carlyle, when some one of the leaders—I have forgotten his name because I have been reporting Congress—said that what he wanted was a few hundred men who knew how to die. What a recruit Bryan would have been! I have heard him stand in the House and declare in the most beautiful way that he would like to offer his life for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1. There never was a smile crossed my face, because I knew the man. But the unfeeling crowd did jeer, shamefully jeer. I am a goldbug, but I take no stock in sneers or jeers to beat down an honest man, as they did that day. And at this minute he would die for the cause which he advocates. He would die for it at 16 to 1, be wounded for it at 17 to 1, and perhaps receive bodily, but not serious bodily, injury for it at 18 to 1.

These knights are honest but peculiar people, and this reminds me of a Sir Knight, the bravest and best of modern times, Carl Browne, the man who not only carried the halbert of Coxey, but would rest a lance and "on them" with the greatest gallantry. Browne, strong of arm, as a knight should be, with the people's cause at heart, as it should be with all knights, concluded after he had served a sentence in jail for walking on the grass growing near the Capitol, and it looked as if the people's cause was shrinking, concluded to do something in the way of the knights of old. So he got together a few followers and went to the Peace Monument at the foot of Capitol Hill, about a hundred yards from the Capitol itself. But I will tell the story as I heard it from homely and graphic lips.

"Bill," said Congressman Culberson to me, "did you see Carl Browne do the great death act to-day?" And the interrogation came in that long, fascinating intonation, not to say a whine, that he alone can command when he wants attention and no contradiction. I had heard of it, and knew it pretty well, but I wanted to hear from him.

"How was it?" I asked.

"Well," he replied, "you have never seen anything like it, and will never see anything like it. I have been in a great many murder cases where there was pathos. I am a free-silver man, and there is pathos in that a foot deep all the time, but Carl made me ashamed of myself to-day for effect. That is, I mean, when it comes down to stage business, and cold, clammy stage business, I have never met a lawyer or silver man that was remotely in it with Carl. Why, he went up to the Peace Monument, sitting sideways on a side saddle, with a whole lot of white jute on his head as a wig. He had shaved off his whiskers, and at first I thought he was a woman. You know I am a little heavy of foot, but as I was on my way to the Capitol to attend to some business for a friend or two, just to write letters indorsing them as Consuls, I hurried up to see what was going on. Now, Bill, you know me, and you know that it takes a great deal to disturb me, but I confess to you that Browne completely confuscated me. He rode up as close as he could to the Peace Monument. Then he began to say something in an exciting way to the Goddess of Liberty on the top of the Capitol, to beseech her or rail at her, I don't know which, and then, all at once, he shrieked, 'Liberty is dead,' and I'll take an oath if he didn't fall off his horse. I thought the saddle had turned, because you know that a side saddle is the most uncertain of saddles, and that was what he was riding.

"As soon as he fell two or three men jumped out and carried him to a closed wagon standing within ten feet of where he fell. In a minute the canvas sides of the wagon were rolled up, and, bless me! there he was, kneeling by a fake grave in the wagon. You see, they carried that grave there in the wagon just for Browne to fall off his side saddle, get put in the vehicle, and when the sides were raised he was seen kneeling at the last resting place of 'Liberty.'"

The Colonel reflected a moment, puffed at one of the brand of cigars that all the world knows he smokes, and said: "Bill, there hasn't been anything seen like it since Othello smothered Desdemony."

Bryan may profess his willingness to die—Bryan might die—for silver. The chances are that he will die before he sees an era of 16 to 1; but if he does I will prove by Col. Culberson, the best critic I have ever met, that he cannot do it as well as Carl Browne, who did it so well that an unprejudiced Congressman declared that there had never been anything like it since the time when Othello smothered Desdemony.

I wanted to say something about other gentlemen of the silver persuasion who might become knights, but this article is long, and the subject, the recourse to such a means of bolstering a falling movement by the organization of a secret society, is sad.

How Things Do Get Twisted!

From The London Figaro.

I have heard a curious story about a certain American actor who has come over here with a view presumably to attaining fame and fortune. It is said that years ago he happened to be in a gambling den at San Francisco when the place was raided by the police. There was something of a tussle, and in the course of the scrimmage a policeman was shot dead. The shot, it was stated, had been fired by the actor, who was consequently arrested and put on his trial. In the upshot he was acquitted, but he only got off by the skin of his teeth.

Bulgarian Apologies to Diplomats.

SOFIA, July 23.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs to-day visited all the foreign diplomatic agents and apologized for the treatment received by them at the funeral of M. Stambuloff. A report of the affair, which was formulated at the request of Sir A. Nicolson, the British diplomatic agent, ascribed the first outbreak to M. Petkoff's allusion to hired assassins in his oration.

William C. Whitney Is Their Choice.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

HARRISBURG, July 22.—Ex-Secretary William C. Whitney of New-York will probably be the choice of the Democrats of Pennsylvania for President next time. That is the talk here.

LIVELY TIMES AT BAR HARBOR

A Polo Club to be Organized in the Near Future—A Dinner Party Given by Mrs. G. Baldwin Newell.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 23.—It certainly looks as if Bar Harbor is to be blessed with a polo club in the near future. Mr. Littauer of New-York possesses a splendid little polo pony, which he delights to exhibit before the admiring loungers at Kebo. It only rests with the authorities of that organization to insure this exciting and attractive sport as one of the features of the season's gayety.

It was with much regret that the tennis enthusiasts at Bar Harbor learned that the usual annual lawn tennis championship tournament would not be played here this year. The reason for this unwelcome piece of news is that the National Lawn Tennis Association could not succeed in getting together with the Kebo Valley Club's lawn tennis committee in regard to the date. There is still some hope, however, that the tournament will be played here.

The new golf links at Kebo have been increased to nine holes, and bid fair to outrival any in the country. All the golf cranks here are training for the amateur championship, which is to take place late in August, or the early part of September. The subscription so far received for prizes are very large.

James A. Woodward of New-York gave a dinner to-day in honor of Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister to this country. Mavroyeni Bey, it will be remembered, gave that magnificent display of fireworks which delighted Bar Harbor two years ago, on the occasion of his water party, at the Canoe Club house.

The North Atlantic squadron, under command of Admiral Bunce, will reach Bar Harbor early in August, and will not return to New-York until the 1st of September. The fleet will comprise the New-York as flagship, the Columbia, Minneapolis, Montgomery, Amphitrite, Cincinnati, and Raleigh. The latter vessel will be relieved by the Atlanta when that vessel reaches Key West. The squadron will cruise along the Atlantic coast, stopping at different points until it reaches Bar Harbor, and its voyage will be enlivened by a series of manoeuvres which have already been decided upon.

Mr. and Mrs. William Keyser of New-York take the Lookout Cottage for the season to-morrow.

Mrs. James G. Blaine and her son, James G. Blaine, arrived to-day from Boston. They went direct to the Blaine cottage, the "Stanwood," off the Highbrook Road.

A small but pretty dinner was given to-night at Montgomery Cottage, the beautiful residence of Mrs. C. Baldwin Newell of Tuxedo, New-York. Mrs. Newell was Miss Pomeroy of Tuxedo before her marriage, and is still as young looking and pretty as the day she was wedded. The dinner was given in honor of Justice and Mrs. A. R. Lawrence of New-York, who have come to spend a few days with the Newells. Admiral Upshur, United States Navy, was present, and did the gallant act with the youngest and prettiest girls present. Mrs. Upshur was also present, and was surrounded by a group of the more serious guests, who, instead of dancing, preferred to sit and chat. Judge Edward Patterson and wife of New-York, Dr. and Mrs. Seely of Cincinnati, Col. and Mrs. Charles Payson of Washington, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Alexander Reilly, were among the other guests.

Miss Pomeroy of Tuxedo, N. Y., the sister of Mrs. Newell, was attired in a beautiful maroon colored silk gown, trimmed with golden braid and silk chiffon. Mrs. Newell, in Dresren taffeta with heliotrope trimmings, and an aigrette nodding from her graceful head, made a charming picture. These two ladies are going to give a large roulette party Friday evening.

Gov. Morton is expected to arrive a week from to-morrow; that is what one of his servants said. Vice-President Stevenson, who usually spends his Summers at Mount Desert, is looked for soon. His arrival is anxiously awaited by the social circle here, which is prepared to give him a hearty reception when he comes.

Among the New-York arrivals to-day were Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Snow, Mrs. James S. Burt, Miss Burt, Miss E. B. Burt, Miss Pauline Gray, Mrs. A. Z. Gray, John W. Aitkin, Miss Dorothy Watson, Mrs. James Elliott, Richard S. Elliott, and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Watson.

GREAT INFLUX OF VISITORS AT NEWPORT

All Portions of the Country Represented in a Day's Arrivals.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 23.—Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson arrived at Mrs. William Astor's villa to-day from Lenox, and with their children will remain several weeks. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor went over to Wickford to meet them. As soon as he returned, the Colonel boarded the Nourmahal and left for New-York. He will be in Newport again on Saturday.

Among those who arrived at the cottages to-day from New-York were Miss Livingston, visiting Miss Hattie Gammell, and William Woodward, visiting Samuel F. Barger. Mrs. S. P. Colt of Bristol is visiting at William Grosvenor's cottage. Hamilton Cary and Winthrop Rutherfurd arrived to-day for the season. They are registered at the Country Club.

Other arrivals to-day included Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Irlbacker, Mrs. J. W. Cleland, F. B. Cleland, Miss Cleland, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hirsh, Arthur E. Howell, H. Talmage Greene, Mrs. H. Edey, Mrs. Fleming Tuckerman, Eugene Britton, New-York; R. L. Cottenet, Westbury, L. I.; Mrs. F. L. Faltz, Marie Zeidler, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Silverthorn, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Betts, Chicago; Louis Yakel, May Yakel, Loretta Yakel, Baltimore; Mrs. G. Frederick Smith, Mrs. J. W. Gray, Miss Bolter, Miss E. E. Rich, Miss Fanny Pratt, Miss Hattie Patterson, Hartford; Mrs. F. P. Gilbert, Miss R. G. Bacon, New-Haven; Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Nash, Boston; G. R. Simmons, G. B. Thorn, Utica; Fullerton L. Waldo, Cambridge, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stewart, New-Orleans; Mrs. S. J. Graham, the Misses Graham, Paterson, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Brown, Toledo; William M. P. Bowlen, Mrs. F. W. Bushnell, Providence; Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Bennett, Charleston, S. C.; Mrs. A. M. Bennett, Milwaukee; Andrew Usher, William Usher, Miss Usher, Edinburgh; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Grover, Detroit; Edward C. Cozzens, Croton Falls; C. B. Robinson, P. B. Robinson, J. H. French, Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hess, Toronto, and A. L. Dorr, Wilmington.

W. M. D. Cushing, John Nicholas Brown, Mrs. E. L. Quaitrough, George J. Greenfield, John C. Furman, and William Woodward, registered at the Casino to-day.

Mrs. N. D. Clapp gave an elaborate dinner to-night. It was for Miss Clapp. All the guests were young people. Mrs. George Henry Warren and Mrs. George Gordon King entertained to-night. Mrs. William Post gave a picnic at Gooseberry Island.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., like his father, is much in love with yachting, and is to have a new yacht, probably a 21-footer, built by the Herreshoffs.

To-day's arrivals at Conanicut were C. G. Gibson, Mrs. J. H. Robellorn, Miss Robellorn, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Burdette, Miss Alice C. Burdette, Horace Burdette, Mrs. H. C. Johnson, Miss Johnson, Washington; F. W. Cherry, E. J. Marvel, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hazleton Walker, Boston; W. N. Murray, Baltimore; Mrs. G. W. Sampson, Brooklyn; Miss Bessie Hulings, Oil City.

The Catholic Church has decided to take care of the unfortunate Shea children, for whom Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt started a subscription, and her check will be returned to her, with thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills have decided not to open their Newport villa this season.

Japan Preparing for Another War.

The London Daily News of Thursday prints a very ominous letter from its Japanese correspondent, dated Yokohama, June 7. Every one feels, it says, that the peace is only a lull in a storm which will presently rage all the more furiously. Russia is now the object of Japanese hatred, and little attempt is made to conceal the fact. "Against Russia, Germany, and France, even the greatest jingo admits Japan is helpless. But it is quite otherwise with Russia single-handed." All ranks and classes are confident that they can punish Russia. Russia is inviting attack. "Her ships move about prepared for action, with all possible woodwork removed, and the hulls painted sea green." This is exasperating; but the bitterest blow is the news that in Corea Russian intrigue has completely foiled Japan. The Japanese agent already finds himself a cipher, and is coming home. The Japanese, however, will not resign Corea without a fight. If Russia actually occupies the peninsula hostilities will begin. As the troops return from the Liautung Peninsula, they are being hurriedly sent north, ready, should war result, to be landed in Corea. "It would be no child's play for Russia," says The Daily News's writer. "In ironclads she is superior, but the greater speed of the Japanese cruisers would give them a great advantage, and prevent Russia from forcing a pitched naval battle." The guns strained during the recent fights are being replaced, and the boilers cleaned and overhauled. "In another month Japan will be ready for her formidable foe." Clearly we are only at the beginning of things in the far East.

HARCOURT GAINS A SEAT

West Monmouth Won with the Programme by Which Derby Was Lost.

TWO LABOR LEADERS ARE DEFEATED

Conservatives Got Three Seats in Yesterday's Returns, Unionists One, Parnellites One—Reports in Detail.

LONDON, July 23.—Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, who was defeated in Derby, has been returned for West Monmouth by a majority of 7,243, 23 less than the Liberal majority there three years ago.

Mr. Warmington, who resigned his candidacy in favor of Sir William on the latter's defeat in Derby, was to have stood without opposition. Sir William, notwithstanding his experience in Derby, persisted in declaring in his speeches in West Monmouth that temperance was still the chief plank in his platform.

The Returns in Detail.

LONDON, July 23.—To-night the standing of the various parties in the House of Commons is as follows:

Conservatives	**309**
Unionists	**55**
Liberals	**129**
McCarthyites	**56**
Parnellites	**9**
Total	**558**
Whole number of seats	**670**

On to-day's return, the Conservatives have gained three seats, the Unionists one, and the Parnellites one.

Among the defeated candidates are the labor leaders Tom Mann and Clem Edwards, who shared the fate of many of their fellows. Mann ran as an Independent Labor candidate in the Colne Valley District of Yorkshire, and had as opponents Sir J. Kitson, the Liberal representative, and Harold Thomas, Unionist. The Liberals won with a smaller majority than they had in 1892, and Mann was third in the race, with 1,245 votes.

Clem Edwards had the Liberal and Labor support in the Testenham Division of Middlesex. At the start he had to face a Conservative majority of 1,720 in 1892. This year the Conservatives [p]iled up a majority of nearly 2,600.

Results of the Balloting.

In the following districts the elections to-day resulted:

Aberdeenshire, East Division.—T. R. Buchanan, (Lib.,) 4,723; W. Smith, (Union.,) 3,308. Buchanan's majority in 1892 was 1,624.

Cambridgeshire, Chesterton Division.—B. Greene, (Con.,) 4,432; H. E. Hoare, (Lib.,) 4,012. In 1892, Mr. Hoare carried the division by 393 majority.

Caithness-shire.—Dr. G. B. Clark, (Lib.,) 1,828; J. Couper, (Union.,) 528. In 1892, the Liberal majority was 1,441.

Cornwall, Camborne Division.—A. Strauss, (Union.,) 3,166; C. A. V. Conybeare, (Lib.,) 2,784. In 1892, Mr. Conybeare beat Mr. Strauss by 438 majority.

Derbyshire, Middle Division.—J. A. Jacoby, (Lib.,) 4,926; W. C. Bridgeman, (Con.,) 4,451. Jacoby had 892 majority in 1892.

Devonshire, South Molton Division.—G. Lambert, (Lib.,) 4,283; Prof. Long, (Union.,) 2,923. Lambert's majority in 1892 was 1,339.

Donegal, South Division.—J. S. McNeill, (Nat.,) 3,614; Mr. Hubbs, (Union.,) 1,313. McNeill's majority in 1892 was 2,530.

Durham, Houghton-le-Spring Division—A. R. Cameron, (Lib.,) 6,592; Mr. Corbett, (Con.,) 5,711. The Liberal majority in 1892 was 1,429.

Essex, Walthamstow.—E. W. Byrne, (Con.,) 6,876; Pollen, (Lib.,) 4,523. In 1892, Mr. Byrne's majority was 1,150.

Lanarkshire, Mid Division.—James Caldwell, (Lib.,) 4,447; C. K. Mackenzie, (Union.,) 4,346. In 1892, Mr. Phillipps, the home rule candidate, had a majority of 1,122. On his resignation, a new election was held in March, 1894, when the Liberal plurality was 330, the Labor Party running a third candidate, who polled 1,221 votes.

Lanarkshire, Northeast Division.—Provost Colville, (Lib.,) 6,288; A. Whitelaw, (Con.,) 5,751. In 1892, the Liberal majority was 97.

Leith Burghs.—R. C. Munro-Ferguson, (Lib.,) 5,819; J. Wilson, (Union.,) 4,494. In 1892, the Liberal majority was 1,643.

Lincolnshire, Stamford Division.—W. Younger, (Con.,) 4,203; A. Priestley, (Lib.,) 8,814. In 1892, the Conservative majority was 124.

Middlesex, Tottenham Division.—Joseph Howard, (Con.,) 6,388; Clem Edwards, (Lib. and Labor,) 3,817. In 1892, the Conservative majority was 1,720.

Monmouthshire, West Division.—Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, (Lib.,) 7,243; W. E. Williams, (Con.,) 1,956. Liberal majority 23 less than that of 1892.

Norfolk, North Division.—H. M. Cozens-Hardy, (Lib.,) 4,246; Sir Kenneth Kemp, (Con.,) 3,738. The Liberal majority in 1892 was 1,283.

Nottinghamshire, Mansfield Division.—J. Carvell Williams, (Lib.,) 5,670; Col. Eyre, (Con.,) 4,285. In 1892 Mr. Williams had a majority of 2,496.

Oxfordshire, Banbury Division.—A. Brassey, (Con.,) 4,057; C. Thornton, (Lib.,) 3,074. The Liberal majority in 1892 was 187.

Renfrewshire, West Division.—C. B. Renshaw, (Con.,) 3,909; Capt. Duncan Pirie, (Lib.,) 3,506. In 1892, Mr. Renshaw's majority was 451.

Roscommon, South Division.—L. P. Hayden, (Parnell.,) 3,394; John Dillon, (Nat.,) 2,444. Mr. Dillon has already been returned unopposed for East Mayo. In 1892, Mr. Hayden's majority in South Roscommon was 1,571.

Somerset, North Division.—E. H. Llewellyn, (Con.,) 4,652; T. C. Warner, (Lib.,) 3,966. Mr. Warner had 19 majority in the division in 1892.

Sussex, Eastbourne Division.—Admiral Field, (Con.,) 4,139; the Hon. T. S. Brand, (Lib.,) 4,079. Admiral Field had 383 majority in 1892.

Tyrone, East Division.—Mr. Duggan, (Nat.,) 3,413; T. O. Corbett, (Con.,) 3,261. In 1892, the Nationalist majority was 208.

Wicklow, East Division.—Mr. Corbett, (Parnell.,) 1,295; Col. Tottenham, (Con.,) 1,208; Mr. O'Keefe, (Nat.,) 1,127. In 1892, the Nationalists had a majority of 235.

Yorkshire, Colne Valley Division.—Sir J. Kitson, (Lib.,) 4,276; Harold Thomas, (Union.,) 3,737; Tom Mann, (Ind.-Labor,) 1,245. In 1892, Kitson was elected by 706 majority.

Yorkshire, Holderness Division.—Commander Bethell, (Con.,) 4,511; B. Hawksley, (Lib.,) 3,483. In 1892, Bethell received 465 majority.

Yorkshire, Pudsey Division.—Briggs Priestley, (Lib.,) 5,540; Sir A. Fairbairn, (Union.,) 5,070. In 1892, Mr. Priestley's majority was 599.

Why the Postmaster Gets Less Pay.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 23.—The Post Office of this city has been reduced one grade. The change reduces Postmaster McClellan's salary from $3,000 to $2,800.

The cause for the change is a peculiar one. When the old New-Haven Railroad Station stood opposite to the Post Office many New-York business men living here purchased large amounts of postage stamps to help the Postmaster. They would always stop on their way to the trains and buy from $50 to $500 worth of stamps.

The railroad station was moved to another part of the city six months ago. Passengers going to the station now do not pass the Post Office, and, therefore, the receipts of the office have fallen off so much that the Government had to make the office one of the second rank.

Likes the Way Cars Were Ventilated.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

A few days ago I rode for the first time on one of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street trolley cars, and observed, with great satisfaction, that all the windows were let down about half way, or to a line just above the heads of the passengers, so that the air entered freely through the upper part of the window, while there was a complete absence of those violent draughts which are among the annoyances and dangers of street cars.

Whether this arrangement was a rule of the line or the bright idea of an unusually thoughtful conductor, I do not know, but it was certainly delightful, and most worthy of imitation in all street cars in hot weather, to the benefit of the comfort and health of their patrons.

A WOMAN OF NEW-YORK.

New-York, July 23.

RESCUED FROM THE EAST RIVER

Members of the Third Street Life-Saving Corps Promptly Save Two Boys from Drowning.

Two of the five members of the life-saving corps established about a month ago at the foot of East Third Street made the first record for their station last night by rescuing two boys from drowning.

The Third Street pier is one of the most frequented on the east side. The barge Floating Playground, in tow of a tug, was drawing up to the pier last evening with nearly 1,000 excursionists returning from Sylvan Beach, when a rowboat attempted to pass between the barge and the pier. In the rowboat were Paul Vitalio, seventeen years old, Joseph Vitalio, twenty years old, Benjamin Vitalio, twelve years old, and Frank Nelia.

Persons on the pier shouted, and the tug whistled, to the occupants of the rowboat to get out of the way, but they were unable to manage their craft, which was in great danger of being crushed. The space was so narrow that the occupants of the small boat attempted to scramble up the tug's side. Paul Vitalio and Nelia succeeded, but capsized the boat, and Joseph and Benjamin Vitalio were thrown into the water.

Neither could swim, and, as the tide was running strongly up the river, and the wash from another excursion boat, which was attempting to make the pier, added to their difficulties, the situation of the two soon became critical.

Samuel Howes and James Hamilton, two of the members of the Volunteer Life-Saving Crew, who happened to be on the pier, threw off their coats and dived into the water after the boys.

The big crowd which had assembled on the pier to meet the excursionists cheered the life savers, and crowded to the side of the pier so recklessly that the solitary policeman there had all he could do to prevent more accidents.

Hamilton quickly seized Joseph Vitalio, and Howes caught hold of the clothing of the younger boy. They supported the boys until a rope was thrown to Howes, and the incoming tide drifted Hamilton and the boy Benjamin up to the Fifth Street pier, from which a boat had put out to their assistance.

Neither the rescuers nor the rescued were the worse for their ducking when they reached dry land, and the latter went home, while the former proceeded to dry their wet garments at the watchman's hut on the pier.

SAVED BY AN ACT OF GALLANTRY

A Mob Bent on Lynching Negroes Desists on a Woman's Account.

LIVE OAK, Fla., July 23.—A mob of 200 men rode into this place at 2 o'clock this morning and attempted to storm the jail, their object being to lynch George Mitchell and "Mike" Stevens, two negroe murderers. Sheriff Hawkins lives at the jail with his family. The mob made a demand on him for the keys. The Sheriff refused, and the mob began to batter down the door with a sledge hammer. The Sheriff pleaded in vain with the mob to desist. Finally he said:

"Boys, my wife is sick up stairs, and I am afraid this excitement will kill her. Go away for her sake. I will go to Tallahasse and beg Gov. Mitchell to let these negroes hang."

The appeal was effective, and the mob dispersed, shouting, "We won't endanger a lady's life."

"Mike" Stevens, George Mitchell, and Henry Brown were convicted and sentenced to death for the murder of Alfred Ryberg, a white man. Brown was hanged last Wednesday, but at the last minute the other two men were respited. This caused great excitement, and lynching has been threatened since, as people believe Mitchell and Stevens as guilty as Brown, although Brown swore on the scaffold that he alone murdered Ryberg.

There is no doubt the men will be lynched unless the Governor shall permit them to be hanged.

TAMMANY LOCAL LEADERS IN HARMONY

John B. Sexton and Michael F. Cummings to Work Together.

The Tammanyites of the new Nineteenth Assembly District, who have been in revolt against the leader, ex-Sheriff John B. Sexton, whom they wanted deposed to make room for the elevation of Michael F. Cummings, ex-Superintendent of the Incumberance Bureau, met last night on the northwest corner of Sixty-seventh Street and the Western Boulevard.

The object of the meeting was to consider the proposition made to the committee by the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall on Monday that, for the sake of harmony, they should agree to retain Mr. Sexton as leader and accept Mr. Cummings as co-leader—each to have the naming of half the General Committee and Committee on Organization.

About 500 voters of the district attended. The proposition was accepted without a dissenting vote. Thus ended what promised to be a bitter fight in the Nineteenth. A committee of five was appointed to wait on Mr. Sexton at the Pontiac Club and apprise him of the action of the meeting.

James J. Hagen presided, and Joseph J. Lang acted as Secretary. Speeches were made by Henry C. Wilcox, Thomas Ronayne, John Shea, and Joseph S. Early.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Calvin Frost.

Calvin Frost of Peekskill died at his Summer home at Bar Harbor, Me., yesterday afternoon. He went there just before July 4 in a weak condition, suffering from prostration and a kidney trouble. He grew worse steadily.

Mr. Frost was born in Somers, Westchester County, Jan. 21, 1823. After a common school education he attended Yale College, and was graduated in the class of 1842. He studied law in Peekskill, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He had an office in Peekskill for many years. He opened an office in this city about six years ago.

Mr. Frost married, on Oct. 15, 1845, Miss Mary A. P. Halt. She is living. He leaves also a daughter and two sons. One is Col. Clarence H. Grost, formerly of Gov. Cleveland's staff, and an ex-Alderman of Peekskill. During his legal career, Mr. Frost had many celebrated cases. The funeral will be held Friday.

Dr. Frederick T. Parson.

Dr. Frederick T. Parson of 353 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, died yesterday of nervous prostration. He was born in England in 1830, and emigrated with his parents to Canada while he was still a boy. From there he went to Buffalo, and in 1864 he went to Brooklyn.

He took up his residence in the Seventh Ward, where he had since lived. For the last twenty-five years he had practiced as a magnetic physician, and had written several works on that subject.

Dr. Parson was a member of the Lincoln Club and Emanuel Baptist Church. He leaves a wife, four sons, and three daughters. His funeral, which will take place to-morrow afternoon at 5 o'clock, will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Humpstone.

Rebecca Fream Arrested.

Rebecca Fream, the woman who for a long time, has been making a name for herself as a prosecutor of violators of the Sunday law, was arrested just before midnight last night in front of the Eldridge Street Station House, on a charge of disorderly conduct. She was taken into the station house by Acting Captain Sheehan, whom she defied to arrest her.

The woman shouted at the top of her lungs and attracted a large crowd, to whom she appealed for sympathy. She had interfered, it was said, with Policeman Schulum, who had arrested Jennie Brown, twenty-eight years old, of Brooklyn, on a charge of being drunk and disorderly.

Betrayed by a Prisoner.

ERIE, Penn., July 23.—An attempt to break jail was frustrated this evening by one of the prisoners, James Brown, who was to be strangled to death for refusing to join in the conspiracy. The gang, nine in number, all car robbers and burglars, with "Shang" O'Brien and John Giles as the ringleaders, had the bars sawed, and were only waiting for darkness, when they would make the break. They were armed with iron bars and bludgeons.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Boston, July 23.—The wholesale and retail clothing establishment of Spitz Brothers and Mork was damaged $75,000 or $80,000 by fire to-night; fully insured.

Philadelphia, July 23.—The brick manufacturing plant of McKay & Co. burned; loss, $80,000; fully insured.

ATLANTA FAIR COMMISSIONERS

ANXIOUS TO HAVE NEW-YORK PROPERLY REPRESENTED.

State in Their Circular that Other Large Cities Will Take the Southern Trade from This City.

The New-York State Commissioners to the Cotton States and Atlanta Exposition met at 28 West Thirtieth Street yesterday afternoon and evening. The principal business was the examining of plans for the State building. A great number of these were gone over, but no plan was decided upon, although the meeting remained in session until after 10 o'clock. Another meeting will be held to-day at 2 o'clock P. M., when the successful plan will probably be agreed upon. It was decided, however, to expend $12,000 of the $25,000 appropriated on the building.

A prize of $100 was offered for the best design for a model home for workingmen, the cost of which shall not exceed $700. All the designs submitted will be exhibited on the walls of the home, which is to be erected on the grounds.

There were present Commissioners Mrs. Donald McLean, Messrs. Grayville, Baker, Snow, Swan, and the Secretary, Col. Wheeler. Mr. Gilbert, the General Supervisor of the exposition, was also present, and gave his advice and aid in selecting and looking over the plans for the State building.

After the meeting Secretary Wheeler stated that New-York was away behind in its exhibits, and that St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati are quietly making great efforts to outdo each other. New-York State, he said, has been apathetic, and has secured but little space, while those cities have been hustling. He said that unless New-York stirred herself she would lose much of her Southern trade. He also said that while the women's exhibit promises to be one of great excellence, the New-York merchants and manufacturers are doing very little, apparently, either from indisposition or failure to realize the magnitude of the exposition, which should certainly equal the Centennial at Philadelphia, and in some attractions would rival the World's Fair at Chicago. He gave out the following statement:

"The New-York Commissioners to the Atlanta Exposition desire to impress the manufacturers and merchants of New-York State with the fact that it will without doubt surpass any previous exhibition in this country, excepting the World's Fair at Chicago.

"A committee from this commission has just returned from Atlanta, and report that they were surprised and gratified at the magnitude of the grounds, buildings, and preparations already made.

"The Commissioners regret to learn, however, that other States are surpassing New-York in the matter of exhibits. This is doubtless owing to a lack of information regarding the size and importance of this great undertaking, and they address you now, with the hope that you will at once favorably consider the importance and advantage of making an exhibit of your own.

"State committees and delegations of business men from other cities have made, and are still making, visits to Atlanta, evidently with a view of securing the trade of the South through their exhibits. We feel it our duty as loyal New-Yorkers to call your attention to this, that all interested may be prepared to resist their powerful and united efforts, which must necessarily result in great injury to our Southern trade unless promptly met and overcome.

"The Commissioners are satisfied that no such opportunity has ever been presented to the people of this State to reach all classes of Southern trade, to renew, establish, and continue commercial and social relations with the people of the Southern States, as well as with Mexico and the South American countries that will be largely represented. Several of the latter countries have already erected handsome and commodious buildings of their own, being unable to otherwise obtain sufficient room for their exhibits and purposes.

"While nearly all the space has now been taken, some little remains, and annexes are being constructed that will provide sufficient for those who make immediate applications. Very prompt action is necessary and desirable.

"We have printed matter and the necessary information for exhibitors. Kindly call or send a representative to confer with us as early as possible. Our office will be open all day and evenings.

"The time is now so short that New-York State exhibitors not located convenient to New-York City had best correspond—or better still, visit Atlanta and personally look over the ground and talk—with the officers of the exposition.

"When you have determined to be represented, then kindly advise this commission."

A SOUVENIR MEDAL DESIGN.

To be Struck Off at the Philadelphia Mint for the Atlanta Exposition.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—R. E. Preston, Director of the Mint, has received from the officials of the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., a design for a souvenir medal, which will be struck off at the Philadelphia Mint. The medals will be made from bronze, and will be the exact size of a silver quarter. On the face of the medal will be a bale of cotton, on which is perched, with outstretched wings a phoenix Under the bale of cotton are shown the rays of the fire of 1865, with the year 1865 printed. Above are the figures 1895. Around the edges of the medal are printed the words, "Cotton States and International Exposition," and at the lower side are the words, "Atlanta, Ga.; U. S. A., Sept. 18, Dec. 31, 1895."

On the back of the medal will be a vignette of Henry W. Grady, and around the edges will be "Official Souvenir Medal."

Shooting a Crevasse.

One of the guides was young Peter Taugwalder, the companion of Mr. Whymper on the occasion of that first conquest of the Matterhorn which was attended by such terrible loss of life. He was certainly very efficient, and I shall not easily forget my feelings when, a day or two later, we were descending the glacier pass to the Mattmark See, and Peter proposed that we should have a "Schlitt-partie" or glissade. "But, Peter, is not that a crevasse just below," I remonstrated. "Ja whol, Herr; kommen Sie nur," was his only answer, and I was so much afraid of seeming afraid that I passively yielded, though the great gulf yawned below us, and descended to apparently bottomless depths.

So we sat down on the snow, one above the other, each taking charge of the feet of the man behind him, and down we sped at lightning pace, to the obvious detriment of the garment most concerned. And when we came to the crevasse, the nearer lip of which was much higher than the further one, our impetus carried us over it safe enough, although the sensation of shooting through the air over a tremendous abyss was decidedly a queer one. But these were first impressions, which soon gave way to unmitigated enjoyment; the fever of climbing set in acutely, and the end of my holiday left me an enthusiast, persuaded that no sport in the world had such charms as mountaineering.—Blackwood's Magazine.

The Crafty Talleyrand.

"I saw Talleyrand at Lansdowne House—like a corpse, with his hair dressed ailes de pigeon bien poudré. As Lord Lansdowne drolly said, 'How much those ailes de pigeon have gone through unchanged! How many revolutions have they seen! How many changes of their master's mind!' Talleyrand has less countenance than any man of talents I ever saw. He seems to think not only that 'la parole était donné à l'homme pour déguiser sa pensé,' but that expression of face was given to him as a curse, to betray his emotions. * * * His niece, the Duchesse de Dino, was there; little and ugly—plain, I should say—nobody is ugly now but myself."—Maria Edgeworth's Letters.

Death of a Road House Keeper.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 23.—James McCluskey, a roadhouse keeper, for many years on the Newark Boulevard, between Newark and Elizabeth, died just before midnight of typhoid pneumonia, after a week's illness. He was fifty-five years old, and quite wealthy. His place was the redezvous of all the prominent horsemen and sports of Eastern New-Jersey.

Hospital Patient Takes Her Life.

Anna Entris, a patient in St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn, committed suicide at 12:18 o'clock this morning by stepping out a fourth-story window.

Anna was twenty-eight years old, and had lived at 31 McKibbin Street.

Latest Arrival.

NEW-YORK, July 24.—SS Marengo, (Br.,) from Newcastle and Antwerp, to Sanderson & Son. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 1:22 A. M.

YZQUIERDO WINS BATTLES

Zayas's Band Is Dispersed Again and Suarez's Is Routed.

YELLOW FEVER CASES INCREASING

Gen. Martinez Campos Is at Bayamo, and Reports of His Having Been Wounded Are Officially Denied.

HAVANA, July 23.—A dispatch from Remedios reports that Col. Yzquierdo, with his command, has had another battle with the band of the rebel leader Zayas, which was again dispersed.

Col. Yzquierdo's troops closely pursued the main body of the insurgents for some distance. Yzquierdo has also routed the insurgent band under the rebel chief Suarez and is marching to Camajuani.

It is reported at Santiago de Cuba that Gen. Lachambre is at Veguita with 4,300 troops.

Gen. Martinez Campos is at Bayamo, and is in good health. The reports of his having been wounded are untrue.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The reports received by the Marine Hospital Service from Cuba to-day show that for the week ending July 20 there were eighteen deaths from yellow fever and fifty-four new cases. For the week ending July 13 at Santiago de Cuba there were forty-one deaths.

The officer making the report says that the death rate has rapidly increased, and the number of sick in Santiago de Cuba can be counted by the hundreds.

Spanish Consul General Baldanano sends the following to The United Press:

"I have been officially informed that the news from Jamaica that Gen. Martinez Campos has been killed is maliciously false and that he is enjoying his usual good health at Bayamo, Cuba. Please distribute this to the newspapers in rectification of this morning's cable."

CUBAN REBELS DISAPPOINTED.

Provisions Doubtless Stored for the Childs Found by Cutter McLane.

KEY WEST, July 23.—The revenue cutter McLane, Capt. Littlefield, yesterday morning received information that sixty Cubans armed with rifles, pistols, and much ammunition, were located on Pine Key, 25 miles from here, and that the men were waiting for a vessel in which to embark for Cuba.

The McLane left for the place immediately, landed a force of eighteen men, and searched the island. The McLane returned this evening unable to find the men or arms. In a hut, large quantities of provisions were found. They were such as the Cubans principally use, and were in charge of a negro.

The general impression here is that these men went from Key West ten days ago in small boats through the inland waters in order to elude the authorities, and that the steamer George W. Childs was to have conveyed them to Cuba.

It is thought that the Cubans on the island were apprised of the seizure of the Childs Sunday night, and were advised to abandon the island on which they were. This will delay the departure of their expedition for some time.

The Cubans here are still very much exercised over the seizure of the Childs, although they disclaim her connection with Cuban affairs.

The Federal authorities are taking every precaution to prevent violations of the neutrality laws.

Case Against the George W. Childs.

KEY WEST, July 23.—United States District Attorney Clark arrived by the steamer Mascotte to-day to take charge of the case against the steam tug George W. Childs. A fine of $1,000 was imposed on the Childs by the Collector of Customs for failure to submit passenger manifest upon entering from Jamaica, it having been reported to the Collector that she had been engaged in carrying passengers.

ITALIAN COMMERCIAL RETURNS.

Decrease in Exports and Increase of Imports in a Year.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—A report received at the Department of State from Consul General W. S. Jones, at Rome, on the commerce of Italy for the first five months of 1895, shows that the exports for that period were $75,970,987, against $84,321,585 for the first five months of 1894.

The principal items in which there was a falling off were olive oil, wine, cotton, corn, grain, cattle, silk, and chemical products.

The decrease is said to have been due to causes foreign to the normal activity of the country, and does not disturb the economic condition of Italy. The month of May alone showed an improvement in exports as compared with the same month last year.

The imports, the report shows, for the first five months of 1895, exceeded by $6,419,950 those for a like period of 1894.

The cotton industry of Italy, Mr. Jones says, is in a flourishing condition. During the first five months of this year weavers' looms valued at $591,045 and spinning machinery valued at $482,500 were imported.

MOB AGITATION IN BRUSSELS.

Radicals and Socialists Combined Against the Education Bill.

BRUSSELS, July 23.—A Radical and Socialist demonstration was made here to-day against the Government's Sectarian Education bill. The names of the King and his Ministers were hooted and the crowd became so disorderly that the police interfered.

The efforts of the police to disperse the crowd met with much resistance, but after a time they succeeded in breaking up the gathering. Seventeen persons were arrested.

The trouble occurred at a fives match, at which King Leopold was a spectator. Cries of "Down with the school law!" were hurled at the King, and the Loyalists responded with shouts of "Vive le roi!"

The mob tried to rescue ten of the persons arrested, but the police charged the crowd and captured more of the rioters. Ten of those under arrest will be tried on the charge of insulting their sovereign, and seven for issuing manifestoes without the printer's name.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN COLON.

Consular Request for Protection Against Railway Strikers.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Mr. Adee, the Acting Secretary of State, received a telegram this morning from Josiah L. Penroy, United States Consul at Colon, Colombia, saying that serious trouble might come of the strike of laborers on the Panama Railway.

Mr. Penroy requests that a United States naval vessel be sent to Colon to protect American interests. Mr. Adee has laid the request before the Secretary of the Navy.

The United States Government has the right to land troops at Colon if the Colombian Government is unable to give adequate protection to the Panama Railway, or it may land them at the request of the Colombian authorities. This was done in 1885, when United States marines were placed in control of the railway, and remained there until the troubles ended.

FALSE ECUADOR WAR REPORT.

Panama Garrison Is Not Strengthening Against Any Invasion.

COLON, Colombia, July 23.—The statement that the garrison at Panama is being strengthened because of a rumor that the Ecuadorian Government threatens to invade Colombia is totally without foundation.

No reinforcements have been sent there, none are expected to be sent, and no fear is entertaind of any invasion by Ecuador.

The Associated Press to-day sent out a dispatch saying that, in view of the report that Ecuador was contemplating an invasion of Colombia, the Panama garrison was being reinforced. The dispatch went on to say that the United States Consul at Colon had telegraphed to Washington asking that a warship be sent to protect American interests.

The falsity of the first statements contained in The Associated Press's announcement is shown by the emphatic denial given to them by the United Press correspondent at Colon.

The statement that a United States warship had been asked for by the United States Consul to protect American interests was made in connection with the preceding statements regarding the proposed invasion and the strengthening of the garrison.

The fact that the dispatch of a warship to Panama was requested in view of serious trouble being anticipated on account of the strike of the Panama Railway laborers was apparently not of sufficient interest to make it worthy of notice in the Colon dispatch of The Associated Press, and the request of the United States Consul for a warship was made to do duty as part of the war scare with which The Associated Press imposed upon its clients.

RUSSIAN PETROLEUM IN GREECE.

Consul Botassi's Explanation of the Change in Patronage.

D. N. Botassi, the Greek Consul at this port, said yesterday that, although he had no official advices regarding the treaty between his country and Russia by which Russian petroleum will take the place of American oil in Greece, the newspapers of Greece had discussed the treaty so long that he felt fairly informed regarding it.

The treaty is one of reciprocity, and cannot, he said, interfere in the slightest degree with the general commercial treaty between Greece and the United States. It had been suggested by the Greek King on his visit last year to Russia and was intended to provide a good market for Greek products, while taking from Russia goods needed in Greece.

He believed that the terms of the treaty were favorable to Greece, since currants, of which Greece has great quantities to export, would be admitted free of duty in Russia, and olive oil under a low tariff.

Greece was to take from Russia, under modified duties, such articles as wheat, caviare, and petroleum. Mr. Botassi said that trading in oil was controlled by his Government as a monoply. Heretofore, American petroleum had supplied that market. Russian oil would now take its place, but the change would not be one of prime importance, because the yearly consumption did not exceed a value of $200,000.

The treaty was to stipulate, he said, that the quality should equal the American, and that Bremen prices for it should rule. The people would thus pay no more for oil than formerly, and they would have an enlarged market for their products.

REPRESSION IN MACEDONIA.

Germany, Austria, Italy, and England in Accord Against Rebels.

LONDON, July 23.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that it is anonunced that the mobilization of 20,000 men of the Third Army Corps at Monastir, Macedonia, has been ordered.

A fight between insurgents and Turkish troops is said to have taken place at Uskup, in which thirteen were killed and thirty wounded.

The reported mobilization of troops in Macedonia excited little attention here, as similar statements are printed daily and officially denied the day after.

The Daily News will to-morrow print a Vienna dispatch saying that Germany, Austria, Italy, and England are in entire concord as to the course to be pursued in regard to Macedonia, and that Austria has been entrusted with the leading part.

Austria, as the first measure, will secure the road to Salonica against the insurgents. It is believed that Servia and Greece will join the movement.

RUSSIAN PLANS ABOUT CHINA.

Two Army Corps to be Sent to Manchuria and Corea Frontiers.

LONDON, July 23.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg, via. Eydtkuhnen, Prussia, on the Russian frontier, says that preparations have been completed to place 68,000 Russian troops in two army corps on the frontiers of Manchuria and Corea, besides sending 12,000 men by transport service to Vladivostock.

West Siberian and Turkestan divisions will be ready within a month to operate on the frontier of Manchuria.

Emperor William at Helsingfors.

HELSINGFORS, July 23.—Emperor William of Germany has arrived here on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern. Upon his arrival he sent a telegram to the German Consul at Genoa, expressing his deep sorrow at hearing of the disaster to the steamship Maria P., and his profound sympathy with the family of the victims. His Majesty asked to be informed of all the details of the disaster.

Prince Ferdinand and His Ministers.

LONDON, July 23.—Truth to-morrow will print a dispatch from Carlsbad saying that Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria told some of his friends that he had telegraphed to his Ministers that he would return to Sofia immediately, but the Ministers replied that they would resign if he returned just now, and advised him to remain abroad for the present.

Californian Appeal to San Salvador.

BERKELEY, Cal., July 23.—Word has been received from San Salvador that Thomas Regalado, a former student at the university, is under sentence of death in that country for treason. An effort will be made to stay the execution by appealing to the Consul at this port.

Fatal Accident on the Bouvines.

TOULON, July 23.—A breech gun exploded on board the warship Bouvines during a trial here to-day, killing one sailor and wounding Admiral Chateauminois, two of his officers and several members of the crew. A majority of the wounded have been brought ashore and placed in the hospital.

Bedouins Plundering at Jeddah.

LONDON, July 23.—A dispatch from Jeddah says that a party of 150 Bedouins attacked five lighters lying at that port, and, after firing a volley, boarded and plundered them. Sixteen of the persons on board the lighters were wounded.

Indemnity Money for Germany.

TANGIER, Morocco, July 23.—The indemnity money to be paid to Germany for the murder of a German subject near Saffi a few months ago has been brought here from the interior.

German Force in Moroccan Waters.

BERLIN, July 23.—The German cruiser Marei is due to arrive at Tangier Monday next. The total German naval force in Moroccan waters will then number 1,450 men.

A Book for Soldiers, 1587.

"The Pathway to Military Discipline" was written by Barnaby Rich, soldier, (1587,) wherein there appears a new word lately borrowed from Italy—fanteri, or what we now call infantry. A year or two later there appeared a posthumous work on "The Art of War," by William Garrard, gentleman, "who served the King of Spain in his wars fourteen years, and died in 1587." A very fierce critic is Mr. William Garrard, remorseless in condemning the backwardness of military England. Archers, he boldly says, (anticipating Capt. Dalgetty by some sixty years,) are obsolete, and the halberd nearly as old-fashioned as the bow.

There are really but two weapons—for the tall man the pike, for the little, nimble man the "piece," that is, the arquebuse. And of all pieces those made at Milan are the best, though the English pieces (always excepting those that are made by a commercial nation for common sale) approach very near to them. But when we turn from the weapon to the equipment, the English are sadly behind the times. All other nations use flasks and metal cartridges, wherein to carry their powder, but the careless English actually use their pockets; which practice, adds the indignant Garrard, "in respect of the danger of the sparks of their match, the uncertain charge, the expense and spoil of powder, and the discommodity of wet, I account more apt for the show of a triumph and wanton skirmish before ladies and gentlewomen."—Macmillan's Magazine.

"To Buy a Thing Right
Buy where 'tis made."
Furniture at FLINT'S, 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

GERMANY AND DENMARK AT WAR

BITTER RIVALRY BETWEEN THEM FOR THE TRADE OF THE NORTH SEA.

Why the Kiel Canal Was Constructed—Copenhagen's Marvelous Growth—Resources of the Danes.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The war of 1895 between Germany and Denmark is for money, not blood. How bitter this war is can hardly be appreciated except by those who have recently visited Hamburg and Kiel, which are at opposite ends of the Baltic and North Sea Canal, and Copenhagen, which, the Germans say, is destined to be injured, if not destroyed by the canal.

That the Danes do not consider the canal in the same light is not a matter for wonder. Moreover, they maintain that the Germans, in vaunting the advantages of the canal, seek to impose upon others without being in the least deceived themselves. According to the "Caviare Chart," which was printed in The Pall Mall Gazette a couple of weeks ago, the number of wrecks on the Danish coast, in the North Sea, the Skager-Rack, and the Cattegat during the years 1858-85 was not less than 6,316. According to the same chart the wrecks on the German coast near Schleswig-Holstein from 1873-87 numbered 1,890. From the appearance of this chart the Baltic, near the Skaw, is wholly closed to navigation by wrecks. Yet I rounded the Skaw only a few days ago in glorious weather and saw not a single wreck, nor did the captain of the ship appear to experience the slightest trouble in finding a channel.

All seagoing folk know, however, that the Baltic, in stormy weather, is a dangerous bit of water, and all captains of vessels that make Winter voyages to Baltic ports would doubtless be glad to take another route if it were safer and did not eat up all the profits. That the main object of the Baltic and North Sea Canal was or is to benefit commerce is more than doubtful. When Germany acquired through conquest the splendid harbor of Kiel she found, as she was aware, that it was admirably adapted for the use of the German Navy, then young, but now grown to manhood. There remained, however, an obstacle that seemed likely to prevent the utilization of the navy to its fullest extent.

Access to the North Sea led through Danish waters, and these during war could be rendered impassable. To this obstacle is due the construction of the canal. Individual Germans freely admit that as a commercial waterway it may or may not prove a paying investment; that it was not originally intended for such a purpose, but for strategic reasons. As a matter of fact, the commercial marine of Europe has long discounted the advantages that the canal appears to offer upon paper, and was doubtless not a little amused at the magnificent manner in which its opening was advertised. Whether or not the canal will supersede the old route to Baltic ports will depend upon £ s. d.

The Skaw has a bad name. It begat this name at a period when the Norsemen were the finest sailors and the most daring freebooters in the world. The reputation has stuck to it ever since. The Skaw and other dangerous points in Baltic navigation are not, however, as they were in those early days; nor are they as they were so recently as 1870. The Danes have always risen to the occasion. In 1890 the population of the Danish monarchy numbered nearly 2,400,000. Of this population Denmark proper contained 900,000, Norway about the same number, and Schleswig-Holstein 600,000. Denmark lost Norway and Schleswig-Holstein. Yet her population to-day is little less than 2,500,000. During the present century the population of Copenhagen has risen from 100,000 to more than 400,000.

In proportion to her population Denmark is richer than any other country in Europe, with the sole exception of England. Proportionally the circulation of newspapers is larger in Denmark than in any other country in Europe. Her peasant class is the best educated in the world. More than 150,000 of her agricultural laborers own houses and land, and only about 35,000 of them do not own land. In 1894 England imported from Denmark 1,102,493 hundredweight of butter, and 1,473,570 hundredweight from all other countries. Denmark was exporting most of her swine to Germany when that country prohibited the importation of foreign swine. The Danes at once built co-operative curing establishments, and in these half of the pigs reared in the country are "cured" and exported to England in the shape of bacon.

Denmark now supplies about one-fifth of the bacon imported by England, not to mention more than 100,000 pigs, and as an exporter of bacon is second only to the United States. Her yearly export of cattle is about 100,000 head. Last year she sent 100,000,000 eggs to England. When corn fell below a profitable price the Danish agriculturist promptly changed his whole system, and instead of planting unprofitable crops, as they still do in some part of England, threw all his energies into dairy farming, and made it pay. There are, comparatively speaking, no poor in Denmark. I mention these facts merely to show that the Danes are industrious, thrifty, and energetic, that they always rise to an emergency, and that the greater the obstacle placed in their way the more determined they are to overcome it.

When the Danes lost Schleswig-Holstein that coast was badly lighted. The same description would apply to all the Danish coast at that time. They saw that more lights were needed, and the following table will show whether or not they have done their duty in this respect:

Danish Lights	In 1870.	In 1895
First-class lights	2	9
Second-class lights	3	7
Third-class lights	8	23
Smaller	25	55
Light vessels	7	13
Light buoys	0	11
Sirens	0	17
Total	45	135

In 1870 there was only one light between Copenhagen and Elsinore; now there are five. In 1870 the Skaw was marked with a single light; now there are three lights in the immediate vicinity of that dreaded headland. These are but instances of the changes. The Danes are not blind to the danger to which vessels which go round the Skaw and through the Belts are exposed, but they insist that these have been greatly lessened of recent years, and in this they are undoubtedly correct. They have, also, something to say about the other side of the question. The German assertion is that out of 35,000 vessels which annually pass through Danish waters only those which are bound for Denmark and the West of Sweden will use the old route. The Danish answer to this is: "Let us suppose, for argument's sake, that of the vessels which are now going round the Skaw, 20,000 will in future use the canal. Add to this the 2,000 ships which are now going to Hamburg. What would the situation at the mouth of the Elbe be like? At present collisions are numerous and serious there. How much more numerous and serious would these become? In what light would the insurance companies look at the new state of things?

"Even supposing there were no accidents, which is out of the question, what is there to be gained? Vessels will not be allowed to enter the canal when their Captains please. Once in it, they will not be allowed to go at a greater speed than five knots an hour. And what about delays? Suppose a German warship is passing through? Every other vessel must give way. Then think of the tolls; yes, think of the tolls. And in Winter think of the ice. How will they get rid of it? Break it? Yes, they may break it, but as there is only so much space, the ice will close in again behind the ice breaker, and once more become a solid mass. We are not afraid of the canal." Nor are they; still, they have taken the precaution to be in a position to offer to the shipping world more advantages than were possible a year ago. Germany gave Denmark the cue. When the former decided to build the canal the latter cast about for a counterblast.

In 1891 an act, which sanctioned the construction of a free port at Copenhagen, was passed. In three and a half years the port was ready for business. Four years ago the area of the free port, which consists of 154 acres, was covered with water ranging in depth from a few feet to twenty-four feet. It was finished last Autumn, and is a worthy monument of the energy, enterprise, and ingenuity of the Danes. The combined length of its quay walls, wharves, and piers is 12,000 feet. It is furnished with immense warehouses, and with a grain elevator that is equipped with every modern improvement. It has four basins, and the depth of water in them is from 24 feet to 30 feet. The entrance to the free port is protected by two breakwaters, one 1,300 feet, and the other 2,000 feet in length. As there is no tide of any consequence in the Sound, there is no hindrance to ships entering the port at any hour of the day or night. The port is excellently lighted. The principal entrance is 350 feet wide at its narrowest point. The free port is provided with the most perfect machinery for loading and discharging cargoes, and is furnished with a complete system of electric power.

Shipping expenses have, naturally, been greatly reduced since its opening. A vessel of 2,000 tons register, with a draught of water of twenty feet when inward bound, and fifteen feet when outward bound, will pay for pierage, pilotage, and commission, £21. How this will compare with the Baltic and North Sea Canal tolls it is unnecessary to inform ship Captains. As thousands of them are aware, the Copenhagen free port is one of the finest harbors in the world, and the shallowness of the water in Baltic ports makes a natural place for the transshipment of goods to and from the large transatlantic steamers. Railway communication by steam ferries to other parts of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, and to the Continent besides numerous regular steamers from Copenhagen to the Baltic and the North Sea, affords easy distribution of all goods transshipped in the free port. The confidence of the Danes in their port is impregnable. A year hence we will all know whether or not this confidence is misplaced.

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DIED.

ACTON.—At Norwalk, Conn., July 23, Ellen Vaughan, beloved wife of Charles A. Acton, in her 64th year.

Funeral service will be held from her late residence, No. 24 West Av., Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, July 25, at 3:30 P. M. Carriages will meet the 2 o'clock train from Grand Central Depot.

FORD.—On Sunday, 21st inst., at her residence, No. 507 5th Av., Elizabeth M., wife of John R. Ford.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to the funeral services on Wednesday afternoon, 24th inst., at 4 o'clock.

FROST.—At Bar Harbor, Me., on July 22, Calvin Frost.

Funeral services from his late residence, in Peekskill, on Friday, at 3:45. Train leaves at 2:05 from Grand Central Depot.

GRISWOLD.—John Noble, son of John N. A. Griswold, suddenly, of pneumonia, at Colorado Springs, on the 21st inst.

HART.—On Sunday, July 21, at the residence of his father, 128 West 98th St., George E. B. Hart, aged 35 years.

Friends and relatives of the family, officers of the National Guard, members of St. Nicholas Lodge, No. 321, F. and A. M., Knights Templar, and members of the Mystic Shrine are invited to attend the funeral services at All Angels' Church, 81st St. and West End Av., to-day, Wednesday, July 24, at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at Woodlawn. Kindly omit flowers.

LYLES.—On Monday, July 22, 1895, Henry Lyles, Jr., in his 79th year.

Funeral services at his late residence, 1,006 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 3 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

MORAN.—At his residence, No. 12 East 53d St., on Monday morning, July 22, Charles Moran.

Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., near Broadway, on Wednesday, July 24, at 10 A. M.

PARSON.—Entered into life, on Monday, July 22, 1895, Frederick Templeton Parson, aged 65 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 353 Washington Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, July 25, at 5 P. M.

REVERE.—At Mamaroneck, July 23, Florence Eva Schiffercker, (Revere,) wife of William H. Revere, aged 37 years 4 days.

Funeral Thursday at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SEDGLEY.—At 1,779 Massachusetts Av., Washington, D. C., July 23, Ellen Louise Ordway, wife of the late James Sedgley.

Interment Thursday, July 25, at Concord, N. H.

[Official.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
Washington, D. C., July 22, 1895.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. W. Henry Robertson, the Consul of the United States at Hamburg, Germany, of the death, on the 12th of June, 1895, at sea, of Lina Rosenbaum of New-York. The legal representatives of the deceased can obtain further information by applying to this department.

Per despatch No. 231.
Dated July 2, 1895.

SLEEPY HOLLOW CEMETERY, Tarrytown, N. Y.—25 miles from Grand Central Depot, via N. Y. Central & Hudson River Railroad. Bureau of Information, 5 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y. City.

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"Every page shows it to be the work of an artist. The observations of the trained eye, the touches of the skilled writer, are all there, and what I like in the story is that no words are wasted in the telling. * * * The interest is too strong for one to lay the book down until it is finished. Mrs. Ward has never written anything more dramatic than this story; the agony of old John over his loss, the tragedy of Bessie's end, thrill the reader as few stories succeed in doing, though many of them make greater efforts."—New-York World.

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CYCLERS' STREET RIGHTS

Truckman Sentenced to Imprisonment for Insulting a Wheelman.

DR. MORRISON CAUSED HIS ARREST

A Driver Spat on Him and Was Abusive —Justice Jerome Says Punishment Will Follow All Such Cases.

The right of cyclists to use the public thoroughfares without let or molestation was decided yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions.

Emil Rothpetz, a scowling, heavy-jawed young man, who is a truck driver, and lives at 324 West Thirty-eighth Street, was convicted of spitting on and abusing Dr. John Morrison of 358 West Thirtieth Street, in Eighth Avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, last Wednesday.

Dr. Morrison was on a bicycle, and followed a truck on the tailboard of which was Rothpetz and comrades, who found amusement in expectorating on and gibing bicyclers as they passed. Rothpetz spat on Dr. Morrison, who called a policeman. Rothpetz was abusive, resisted arrest, and broke away from custody, but was recaptured after a chase of a block.

Presiding Justice Jerome and Justices Hayes and Jacobs concurred in a judgment of guilty, and in pronouncing sentence Justice Jerome said:

"Rothpetz, there seems to be a disposition on the part of truck drivers to annoy persons who ride bicycles. They are impeded and insulted, and forced to take action, as did the complainant in this case.

"The sooner you truckmen and all others who appear to take delight in annoying those who ride the wheel realize that bicyclers have all the rights to the city streets that you possess, the better for you, as punishment will follow in every case where molestation or insult is proved. The sentence of the court is that you be imprisoned in the City Prison for four days."

MURPHY'S PRETTY FINISH.

Beat Out Gardiner by a Great Spurt in a Two-Mile Race.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., July 23.—Arthur Gardiner, Chicago's pride; Otto Zeigler, Clinton R. Coulter, and "Charlie" Murphy were the leaders in the five Class B events at the annual national circuit race meet of the Keystone Wheel Club at Athletic Park to-day. The quarter-mile low-banked track is unsafe. Several men fell last year from no fault of their own, and steered clear of the track this year. Four days of racing and sometimes more each week for three months are before the men.

Gardiner defeated Murphy to-day in the finish of the half-mile open. Gardiner was also winner in the mile open, which had six starters. The Chicago man played his field cleverly, and led around the turn. Zeigler was second, a length back, Coulter a close third, and Murphy fourth. Jenney sprinted the third lap, supposing it the finish. The closest contest of the day, the two-mile open, was won by "Charlie" Murphy, who defeated Gardiner by two inches in the last jump. It was a game struggle. Scott had sprinted at the bell, and gained twenty yards. Gardiner led into the stretch by ten yards, and Murphy came from fourth place away outside. Summaries:

Half-Mile, Open, Class B.—Five Starters—First prize, diamond ring, value $75; second, value $50; third, value, $30. Gardiner first, Murphy second, Jenney third, Zeigler fourth. Time—1:08.

Two-Mile Handicap, Class B.—First prize, value $100; second, value $50; third, value $25. De Cardy, (75 yards,) first; Murphy, (25 yards,) second; Monte Scott, (80 yards,) third. Time—4:46.

Mile, Open, Class B.—First prize, diamond, value $150; second, value $50; third, value $25. Gardiner first, Zeigler second, Coulter third, Murphy fourth. Time—2:24. Monte Scott and Jenney also ran.

One-Third Mile, Class B.—Seven Starters—First prize, diamond, value $60; second, value, $45; third, value $25. Gardiner first, De Cardy second, Coulter third, Murphy fourth. Time—0:45. Glenwright, Scott, and Jenney also ran.

Two-Mile, Open, Class B.—Five Starters—First prize, diamond, value $125; second, value $75; third, value $25. Murphy first, Gardiner second, Coulter third, Scott fourth. Time—5:39. De Cardy also ran.

THE CENTURY'S ITINERARY.

Fourteen Hours the Time Scheduled for the Metropolitan's Long Run.

Secretary Stahl of the Century Run Committee of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs yesterday completed the itinerary of the hundred-mile ride to be taken over Jersey roads next Sunday. The trip will occupy fourteen hours, including rests and time for meals. The following are the items in the itinerary:

Miles.		Arrive.	Leave.
	New-York, (West Forty-second St.)	....	5:30 A. M.
13	Belleville	7:00 A. M.	7:10 A. M.
28	Springfield	8:55 A. M.	9:15 A. M.
40	Plainfield	10:30 A. M.	10:40 A. M.
50	New-Brunswick	11:50 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
	DINNER.		
50	New-Brunswick	....	1:30 P. M.
60	Plainfield	2:40 P. M.	2:50 P. M.
72	Springfield	4:05 P. M.	4:20 P. M.
87	Belleville	5:50 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
100	New-York, (West Forty-second St.)	7:30 P. M.	....

According to Mr. Stahl the entries are coming in rapidly, with every prospect of a large number of starters. Yesterday Mr. Stahl issued a circular to all the clubs within a radius of 100 miles of the metropolis containing the following:

"The method of awarding the prizes in the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs' third annual century run, from New-York City to New-Brunswick, N. J., and return on Sunday, July 28, will be as follows:

"The handsome New-York Times Banner will be awarded to the club having the greatest number of bona-fide survivors. A bronze statuette will be awarded to the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs with the greatest number of survivors. If a Metropolitan Association Cycling Club wins the banner, the statuette will go to the club with the next largest number of survivors, regardless of its affiliation

"After dinner at New-Brunswick a large photograph of the riders will be taken. The entrance fee for the run will be 50 cents, for which each rider will receive a handsomely numbered silk badge and checking coupons. For further information, entry blanks, &c., address Adolph Stahl, 9 East Eighth Street, New-York City, who will receive all entries."

Cycle Races for Charity.

JAMAICA, L. I., July 23.—Bicycle racing for charity is a new idea, conceived by Thomas Lloyd, owner of the track at Queens. Each year a fair and fete is given for the benefit of the Children's Home at Mineola. This year it will take place on Sept. 4, and Mr. Lloyd has made arrangements to have bicycle racing a feature. There will be a number of events, and suitable prizes. The racing will be held on the track of the Queens County Agricultural Society. Mr. Lloyd has already obtained a sanction for the races from the League of American Wheelmen, and a neat sum for the Children's Home will probably be netted.

Select Few's Century Run.

NEWARK, N. J., July 23.—The Select Few of this city will hold a monster century run to Princeton and return on Sunday, Aug. 2. The course will be: Start at Washington Park at 5 A. M., through Elizabeth, Rahway, Westfield, Plainfield, Metuchen, New-Brunswick, Princeton, Franklin Park, Kingston and return. The club having the largest number of survivors will receive a handsome bronze statuette. The entrance fee will be $1.50. There will also be handsome survivors' medals.

Merrick Road Repaired.

JAMAICA, L. I., July 23.—Wheelmen will be glad to hear that the portion of the Merrick Road leading into the village of Jamaica is being repaired. Ruts had made this almost the worst part of the famous turnpike. Engineer John J. McLaughlin, under direction of the Queens County Board of Supervisors, is putting on a layer of sand, rolling this, and finishing off the road with macadam dust. This puts the road in excellent condition.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—Since their reorganization the Lexington Wheelmen of 52 Lexington Avenue have added to their list of members a number of very strong riders, several of whom entered the century run to Patchogue last Sunday and finished in good shape with the pacemakers. Capt. Mills announces runs from the clubrooms as follows: July 25, 7 P. M., to Coney Island; 27th, 3 P. M., Bensonhurst; 28th, 8 A. M. sharp, Gillette, N. J.; 31st, 7 P. M., Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, entertainment by a member; Aug. 4, 8 A. M., Amityville, L. I., thence by yacht to Fire Island. Unattached wheelmen are cordially invited to participate in all of the above runs.

—The silver tea service, the prize to be given to the club proposing the largest number of members to the Good Roads Association, has been awarded to the Long Island Wheelmen. The presentation will take place to-night at 1,281 Bedford Avenue.

—Entries for the meet of the Riverside Wheelmen at Manhattan Beach next Saturday should be sent to C. H. Weeks, 232 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, not later than this evening. The events are a one-mile scratch and a half and a two mile handicap. These races are for Class A men. Four contests for professionals will also be held by another club in conjunction with the Riverside programme.

—"Joe" Harrison, the young Asbury Park flier who beat out Howard P. Mosher on the tape in "The New-York Times Winners' Race" at the national meet, won the Class A mile at Tioga on Monday evening. "Charlie" Church, the Chester boy, rode a mile, unpaced, in 2:15, while Walter Sanger, in the mile race for professionals, did 2:11, which is the track record in competition.

—One of the policemen on duty on the cycle path says the latest thing he has seen on wheels is a cage-like box, fastened to the handle bars, in which a little black-and-tan dog is taken out every morning and given a before-breakfast spin. He added that the dog seems to enjoy the ride immensely.

—Capt. Gallagher of the Yorkville Wheelmen announces the following club runs: July 28, to Rye Beach, 8:30 A. M.; Aug. 4, to Plainfield, N. J., 9:30 A. M.; Aug. 11, to Tottenville, S. I., 9:30 A. M.; Aug. 18, to Paterson, N. J., 10 A. M., and Aug. 25, to Amityville, L. I., 8:30 A. M.

—An elevated cycle path from Chicago to Milwaukee is the latest thing wheelmen have found to talk about in the West. It is said that a company has been formed with a capital of $1,000,000 to carry out this scheme. A small toll will be charged for the use of the path.

—In the Pequod's century run, held on Sunday, the Bushwick Wheelmen had twenty-five entries, all of whom finished with the main body, thereby winning the first prize offered to the club having the largest number of survivors.

—In the Corporation Counsel's office in Brooklyn are three very prominent wheelmen, namely, Assistant Corporation Counsels Michael Furst and Frank S. Angell and Clerk Frank J. Gardner.

—E. A. Laws of the Kings County Wheelmen recently rode from the clubhouse to Patchogue in three hours, paced by a tandem on which were C. W. Young and George Needham.

—George P. Kuhlke, the Greenwich man who has turned professional, will ride tandem with Mayo, who formerly rode with Saunders.

FAVORITES BEATEN AT BRIGHTON

Aurelian Runs Kindly and Beats Hugh Penny in the Handicap.

It was a bad day for the favorites at the Brighton Beach track yesterday. Intermission and Corn Cob being the only ones to land the money in the six races.

The attendance was very good considering the fact that the entries for the several events contained horses of only the most ordinary calibre. The racing was long drawn out, owing to the fact that there were a number of exasperating delays at the post, Mr. Rowe keeping the field in the fourth race for thirty-five minutes before he would send them off. In one of the breaks Castleton threw Taral, who had the mount, but the jockey was not hurt. Heel Tap was finally left at the post, and Peterman, a son of the famous sprinter Britannie, bled just as his sire used to, and did not finish.

The best race of the afternoon, so far as class is concerned, was the fifth, a handicap at a mile, for which Hugh Penny was made the favorite. Aurelian, one of the most erratic and exasperating horses on the turf, took it into his ugly head to run yesterday, however, and won by a length and a half from Hugh Penny, a hot favorite, who was supposed to have the race so completely at his mercy, that 10 to 1 was laid against the chances of Aurelian. Cromwell and Hugh Penny had the race between them to the head of the stretch, when Aurelian, who had been running in fourth place, came with a rush, and won like a race horse. Cromwell quit in the stretch, and Redskin beat him home for third money.

The other races were decidedly commonplace affairs. Details of the day's sport are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, $10 additional for starters, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:01½.

1—Mabel Glenn, A. Thompson's b. m., aged, by Hindoo-Calphurnia, 105 pounds....(Reagan)
2—Fusileer, Oneck Stable's b. c., 4, 110..(Doggett)
3—Ameer, J. Kneale's ch. c., 4, 110..(Hanawalt)
4—Appomattox, 4, 113. | 7—Maggie K., a., 105.
5—Salonica, a., 105. | 8—Fatality, 4, 108.
6—Lady Adams, 4, 105.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
10—1..Mabel Glenn.	4—1	10—1..Salonica	4—1
3—1..Fusileer	1—1	30—1..Lady Adams.	10—1
7—1..Ameer	5—2	20—1..Maggie K	8—1
2—1..Appomattox.	3—5	12—1..Fatality	4—1

Won by a half length; four lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—A handicap, for two-year-olds, of $5 each, $10 additional for starters, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02¼.

1—Intermission, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. f., by Galopin-Vacation, 110 pounds........(Penn)
2—Cassette, A. Clason's br. f., 95........(Wynn)
3—Beau Ideal, E. C. Headley's br. c., 122........(Reagan)
4—Tomoka, 93. | 5—Tremargo, 90.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
6—5..Intermission..	1—3	5—1..Tomoka......	6—5
10—1..Cassette	3—1	15—1..Tremargo	4—1
7—5..Beau Ideal..	1—3		

Won by a half length; four lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for three-year-olds; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:52¼. No bid for the winner.

1—Jack the Jew, J. Kneale's b. c., by Jils Johnson-Sometime, 102 pounds, $500......(Penn)
2—Buck Knight, J. Delong's br. g., 99, $500........(Wynn)
3—Fargo, Adele Stable's b. g., 101, $600.(F. Clark)
4—Jilson, 100. | 5—Milwaukee, 102.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8—5..Jack the Jew.	1—2	4—1..Fargo......	1—1
6—5..Buck Knight.	2—1	30—1..Jilson	6—1

Won by four lengths; five lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—A sweepstakes, for maiden two-year-olds, of $5 each, $10 additional for starters, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02½.

1—Yankee Doodle, Cambridge Stable's b. c., by Prince Royal-Ma zan ta, 108 pounds.(Overton)
2—Lorrainia, Oneck Stable's br. f., 105..(Doggett)
3—Castleton, O. H. Payne's b. c., 108....(Taral)
4—Palmerston, 112½. | 8—Dulcie Larondie, 105.
5—Article 108. | 9—Fred Train, 108.
6—Volley, 105. | 10—Peterman, 108
7—Fred K., 108. | 11—Heel Tap, 108.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
6—1..Y'kee Doodle.	2—1	4—1..Fred K.......	7—5
5—1..Lorrainia	2—1	5—1..D. Larondie..	2—1
10—1..Castleton	4—1	15—1..Fred Train..	6—1
15—1..Palmerston	6—1	20—1..Peterman	8—1
5—2..Article	1—1	25—1..Heel Tap..	10—1
8—1..Volley	3—1		

Won by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes of $5 each, $10 additional for starters, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:41¾.

1—Aurelian, Adele Stable's b c., 4 years, by Sir Modred-Aurelia, 108 pounds........(Sheedy)
2—Hugh Penny, J. J. McCafferty's b. h., 5, 120........(Relff)
3—Redskin, Ramapo Stable's ch. h., 5, 107........(Doggett)
4—Cromwell, 3, 105. | 5—Paladin, 3, 103½.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
12—1..Aurelian	3—1	6—1..Cromwell	7—5
1—1..Hugh Penny.	1—3	6—1..Paladin	7—5
4—1..Redskin	1—1		

Won by a length and a half; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:43. No bid for the winner.

1—Corn Cob, F. O. Burridge's br. c., 3 years, by Galore-Polmaise, 94 pounds, $1,000.(O'Leary)
2—Little Tom, J. McLaughlin's ch. g., 4, 99, $500........(Sheedy)
3—Hammie, Gotham Stable's b. h., 5, 104, $500........(Reagan)
4—Harry Alonzo, 6, 104. | 6—Daly, 4, 99.
5—Lochinvar, 4, 104.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8—5..Corn Cob	3—5	6—1..Harry Alonzo.	2—1
5—1..Little Tom	8—5	10—1..Lochinvar	4—1
5—1..Hammie	7—5	12—1..Daly	5—1

Won by five lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Terrett	109	Golden Gate	94
Lady Sister	104	Buckeye	94
Milan	102	Cockade	91
Mangrove	9..	Claurece	89

SECOND ARCE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, for two-year-olds, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five-eighths of a mile.

Intermission	110	Tutor	98
Imposition	105	Heretic	98
Fascination	105	Bessie Browning	95
King T.	103	Arnola	95
Ostler Joe	103	Venetia II.	95
Imperial	103	Volley	95

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile.

Bandit	110	George Dixon	107
Tom Skidmore	109	Annie Bishop	107
Harry Alonzo	109	Mendicant	104
Little Matt	107	Abingdon	94

FOURTH RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Seven-eighths of a mile.

Hugh Penny	122	Gutta Percha	101
Hurlingham	109	Stonenellie	101
Cromwell	104	Hermanita	98
Harrington	103	Kennebunk	95

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile.

Marshall	104	Hazelton	89
Captain T.	100	Prig	88
Long Bridge	90		

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, a sweepstakes of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Full steeplechase course.

St. Anthony	165	Index	135
Young Orion	148	Lafayette	135

SMALL FIELDS AT SARATOGA.

Florrie Won the Worden Hotel Stakes Easily from La Vienta.

SARATOGA, July 23.—The attendance at the races here this morning was very light and the sport of a commonplace sort. The management to-day decided that hereafter racing would begin at 2:30 in the afternoon on Saturdays, the hour for the other week days remaining at 11:30 A. M.

There was but one stake race on the card, that being the Worden Hotel Stake, a selling affair, at four and a half furlongs, for two-year-old fillies. One of the entries, Noretti, owned by the Californians, Burns & Waterhouse, was not allowed to start, as she had not been properly registered under the rules of The Jockey Club. The race was an easy one for G. Walbaum's filly, Florrie, who run in front from start to finish, and won by a scant length from La Vienta, who was whipped out to beat Heresy for the place.

Favorites got three of the five races, which were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs. Derfargilla, 109 pounds, (Griffin,) 1 to 3, won; Lady Diamond, 98, (McLain,) 5 to 2, second; All Over, 93, (Hicks,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:15¼. Van Brunt and Signal also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile. Fannie Louise, 93 pounds, (Corcoran,) 4 to 1, won; Lucania, 93, (Lambley,) 8 to 5, second; April Fool, 103, (Griffin,) 9 to 10, third. Time—1:42½. Babe Murphy also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Hotel Worden Stakes, for two-year-old fillies. Four and a half furlongs. Florrie, 94 pounds, (Lambley,) 12 to 1, won; La Vienta, 96, (Martin,) 8 to 5, second; Heresy, 103, (Griffin,) 11 to 10, third. Time—0:56. Mildred D. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages. One mile and a sixteenth. Arapahoe, 104 pounds, (McClain,) 3 to 5, won; Lake Shore, 116, (A. Clayton,) 12 to 5, second; Joe Miller, 105, (Lambley,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:49½.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Honolulu, 95 pounds, (McClain,) 1 to 2, won; Mildo, 99, (A. Clayton,) 3 to 2, second; Chugnut, 95, (McManus,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:02½. La Gallienno and Grassmere also ran.

These are the entries for to-morrow's races:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Runaway, Running Bird, and Nick, 110 pounds each; Fugitive, 107; Romping Girl, 105.

SECOND RACE.—One mile; selling. Liza, 112 pounds; Darien, 102; Silk Gown, 100; Kallirhoe, 97, and Nicolina, 94.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Lord Nelson, 110 pounds; Balbriggan, 105; Stonemason, 100; Longuale, 99, and Romping Girl, 90.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Falling Water and Barytone II., 106 pounds each; Torus, Torresdale, and Chugnut, 103 each; Sky Blue and Miss Hannah, 100 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase; full course; selling. Van Jeopardy, 152 pounds; San Joaquin and Oakwood, 149 each; Trillion, 140; Campayne, 135; Linwood and Caraccas, 127 each.

CORPORAL'S BIG STAKES.

The Favorite Wins the Merchants and Manufacturers Purse.

DETROIT, Mich., July 23.—For the second time in the history of the big event of the Summer meeting here a favorite proved successful. The Merchants and Manufacturers purse for 2:24 trotters has been a fixture since 1889, and up to this year Anderson's Nightingale, who won it in 1892, was the only candidate that had been the tip for the blue ribbon of the trotting turf. This afternoon, before about 5,000 spectators, the race went to the bay gelding from the far West called The Corporal. He is a big, long-striding trotter, six years old, who had been carrying everything before him in the slow classes at Red Oak, Minneapolis, La Crosse, and Janesville. He began the campaign with a record of 2:28½, and came here with a mark of 2:15½, made at La Crosse two weeks ago. His victory was clouded by the suspicion under which his driver, J. B. Chandler, rests, of not trying to win.

Betting was even on The Corporal against the twelve cracks that opposed him, and this, coupled with the fact that he made no move for two heats, caused the judges to depose the Nebraska reinsman. The judges selected E. F. Geers, the clever and reliable Tennesseean, to solve the question as to the suspected trotter's ability, and he proved that The Corporal was a horse of very high class. He landed him fifth in the third heat, and then, cutting loose, made a showing of all the field but Iron Bar and Falkland.

Don L. had won two heats off-hand, stepping the second in 2:13½, but succumbed to Iron Bar's challenge in the third heat. The gray stallion, with John Dickerson behind him, reduced his record to 2:13¾, but when Geers sent The Corporal after him the clip was faster. They fought it out to the wire, the gelding drawing away gradually until he had a length the best, in 2:13½. The next two heats were much the same, Iron Bar leading for the homestretch only to be cut down by the sweeping stride of the tall trotter from the plains.

According to the conditions of the purse, $8,000 was distributed to-day in three parts, $4,000 to The Corporal, $2,500 to Don L., and $1,500 to Iron Bar. The balance, $2,000, awaits the best three of the ten that got no part of the money this afternoon.

The best lot of three-year-olds that ever met on a Grand Circuit track were in the race that preceded the big one. Larabie, the colt that G. W. Leavitt of Boston purchased in Kentucky last Winter for a New-England fancier, whose name is still a secret, was heavily backed at even money against such cracks as Oakland Baron, Boreal, Fred Kohl, and Miss Kate. It was Starter Loper's fault that Larabie did not win in straight heats, for he sent him five lengths back in the first one. Oakland Baron had the pole, and, with the added advantage, managed to keep in front all the way. Larabie mowed down the rest, and finished second to the other blue grass product in 2:16¼.

The same pair had a more lively encounter in the second heat, Oakland Baron leading to the last quarter. Then the pace told on him, and Larabie caught him below the distance. The mile in 2:14 is a new mark for the speedy youngster, who scored 2:15½ at Tiffin last week. The third heat was nearly three seconds slower, and Larabie had to stand a brush with Killonia. In the fourth one the favorite was up at the first turn, and Wilson took it easy after he struck a trot. Boreal improved the chance, but the fifth heat found Larabie the freshest of the party, and he won a great race in 2:17.

For three heats the 2:10 pacers put in fast miles, and then the fierce fight was postponed. First Ben D., the favorite, outfooted Guinette by a neck in 2:06¾, only to be similarly treated by Coleridge in the second heat. The latter paced in the exact notch of the first heat, and, after a hard struggle, was beaten by Angie D. in the third mile. This record of 2:07 makes her the fastest of pacing mares, but her owner, G. A. Goodrich, of Indiana, was furious when he saw her cut loose. He took Scott Quintin, who drove Angie D., to task in such violent language that the starter interfered.

Robert J. was shown to halter this afternoon, and the announcement was made that he would pace against his record to-morrow. It is expected he can beat 2:01½, and a mile in two minutes is also spoken of as a possibility.

Summaries:

Three-Year-Olds.—Trotting; purse $2,500.

Larabie, b. c., by Jay Bird-Kate, by Abdallirmo, (Wilson)	2	1	1	8	1
Oakland Baron, br. c., by Baron Wilkes, (Milam)	1	2	3	2	3
Boreal, b. c., by Bow Bells, (Fuller)	4	6	6	1	5
*Scourine, br. f., (Bowerman)	3	4	4	5	2
*Lillona, b. f., (Stout)	5	3	2	4	4
Miss Kate, b. f., (McDowell)	6	5	5	3	6
Fred Kohl, blk. c., (Dickerson)	9	7	7	6	7
Hampton, b. g., (Puzy)	8	9	8	7	8
Derby Princess, blk. f., (Sanders)	7	8	dis.		

Time—2:16¼; 2:14; 2:16¾; 2:17½; 2:17.

*Divided fourth money.

2:24 Class.—Trotting; Merchants and Manufacturers; purse $8,000.

The Corporal, b. g., by Hambletonian Prince-Panthea, by Dunton, (Chandler and Geers)	4	11	5	1	1	1
Don L., b. g., by Coltom, (Hills)	1	1	3	6	4	6
Iron Bar, gr. s., by Temple Bar, (Dickerson)	5	8	1	2	2	2
Falkland, b s., (Kinney)	3	2	2	7	6	3
Roetta Soap, b. m., (Mulhall)	7	5	6	5	3	4
Clara G., b. m., (Bernard)	10	9	8	4	7	5
Tempter, b. g., (Colby)	8	10	9	8	8	7
El Rami, ch. g., (Howard)	6	4	4	3	5	dr
Spinaway, b. m., (Ketcham)	2	3	7	dis.		
Red Nutling, b. m., (Lawrence)	11	7	10	dis.		
Aldonzo, b. s., (R. E. Curry)	9	6	dis.			
Claus Almont, b. g., (Hollis)	dis.					
Superior Girl, b. m., (James)	dis.					

Time—2:15; 2:13½; 2:13¾; 2:13½; 2:14½; 2:15¾.

2:10 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000.

Ben D., ch. s., by Red Buck, Jr., (Laird)	1	2	5
Coleridge, b. s., by C. F. Clay, (Custer)	7	1	2
Angie D., b. m., by Mikagan, (Quintin)	6	8	1
Guinette, b. g., (Rea)	2	11	7
Paul, ch. g., (McCarthy)	8	3	8
Moonstone, blk. m., (Geers)	4	6	4
Dudley, b. s., (McDowell)	5	4	8
Badge, br. g., (Easton)	11	5	6
Starplex, b. s., (Dodge)	13	9	10
Direction, blk. s., (Oldham)	12	10	ds
Atlantic King, blk. s., (Bogash)	3	dis	
Jo He, ch. m., (Sims)	9	dis	

(Unfinished.) Time—2:06¾; 2:06¾; 2:07.

The Two-Minute Horse Ready.

BUFFALO, July 23.—C. J. Hamlin, the veteran horseman, left for Detroit last night to attend the Grand Circuit races. Before leaving he said that the extreme speed at which the horses are being forced to go so early in the season is having a serious effect, and many of them are already going lame. If they continue this speed, Mr. Hamlin thinks, there will be few fast ones at the end of the season, and many of the stables will be compelled to retire because the horses cannot stand the work.

Mr. Hamlin was asked if Robert J. would reach the two-minute mark this season, and replied that the pacing king was ready to do it now if called upon. With a first-class track and favorable conditions, he said Robert J. was able to go in two minutes just as soon as Geers says "go."

Racing in England.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—At the Summer meeting here to-day the St. George's Stakes, for three-year-olds, at a mile and three furlongs, was won by Leopold de Rothschild's filly Utica, by St. Simon-Biserta, with A. W. Cox's colt Solaro, by Galopin, second, and Newsmonger, by Saraband, third.

The Great Lancashire Breeders' Produce Stakes, of 2,500 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, was won by Baron de Rothschild's filly Majestouse, by Heaume. The Duke of Westminster's colt Lyeus, by Amphion, was second, and Bruntwood, a colt by Galopin, third.

Fast Miles at Mystic Park.

BOSTON, July 23.—The harness races at Mystic Park, which began to-day, brought about these results:

2:18 Class, Trotting.—Purse $600.

Chester, br. h., by Wilkes Spirit, Jr., dam by Black Jake, (Noble)	10	12	7	1	1	1
Adia Belle, g. m., by Almont Boy, dam by Lockout Blackwood, (Sargent)	6	2	1	2	2	2
Corticelli, br. m., by Shawmut, (Demarest)	12	1	3	11	8	4
Seylex, b. g., by Alban, (Kervick)	1	6	12	12	3	8
Manon Wilkes, ch. h., (Chase)	7	5	2	3	6	9
Silver Plate, g. h., (Rathburn)	9	8	5	6	4	3
Don C., b. g., (Stone)	4	4	6	5	9	6
Jane, b. m., (Walker)	5	9	10	10	7	7
Frenzie L., ch. m., (Coggswell)	11	11	11	7	5	5
Honeywood, b. m., (Gallagher)	2	3	4	4	dr.	
Rare John, blk. h., (Cutts)	3	7	8	9	dr.	
Frank Jones, b. h., (O'Neil)	8	10	9	8	dr.	

Time—2:16¾; 2:17¼; 2:14¾; 2:15; 2:16¼; 2:17¼.

2:25 Class, Pacing.—Purse $600.

Paul Clifford, b. h., by Tennessee Wilkes, dam by Tom Hal, (Coakley)	1	1	4	1
Bonita, blk. m., by Bona Fide, dam by Ashland Patchen, (Wilson)	8	4	1	3
Jennie Rolfe, b. m., (Greene)	2	8	2	2
Pilgrim, blk. h., (Opdycke)	3	2	5	4
Stephen W., ch. g., (Sterling)	5	3	3	6
Nellie C., b. m., (Bowman)	4	5	6	7
Little Barefoot, b. m., (Whelpley)	6	9	7	5
Simon Bolivar, ch. g., (Paine)	9	7	8	8
Jessie McEwen, ch. m., (Mooney)	7	6	dr.	
Pussy Cat, g. m., (Dailey)	10	10	dr.	

Time—2:18½; 2:15¾; 2:16½; 2:18½.

2:34 Class, Trotting.—Purse $600.

Candidate, b. h., by Slander, dam by Jay Gould, (O'Neil)	1	1	1
Lynie Bourbon, blk. h., (Jones)	2	3	3
Moment, b. m., by Kentucky Prince, (Trumble)	3	2	7
Sappho, blk. m., by Wilmer, (Cheney)	7	7	2
Bud Simmons, br. g., by Jay Bird, (Johnson)	4	4	4
Spendthrift, b. g., (Bowne)	5	6	5
Sprague Light, b. g., (Titer)	6	5	6

Time—2:16¾; 2:16¼; 2:20½.

GOSSIP OF THE RACE TRACKS.

—Several horsemen have been trying to purchase Ben Brush, a two-year-old colt owned by Eugene Leigh, and considered the best colt in the West. But Leigh refused to put a price on him, as he believes the colt will beat both Handspring and Hastings when they meet. He is preparing the colt for the Coney Island Futurity. Leigh says that Ben Brush is a better horse than Clifford was at the same age.

—"Chris" Fitzgerald, the well-known racing writer of The New-York Sun, has been engaged to act as starter at the races to be run this Winter at New-Orleans. Mr. Fitzgerald's success as a starter at the meeting at Milwaukee, which closed on Saturday, was so pronounced that he was engaged for the three months' meeting at New-Orleans.

—Halma, the crack three-year-old of the West, pulled up lame at the Oakley track recently, the trouble being a curb. He has been ailing for some time, and has been thrown out of training. Halma has been beaten but once this year.

—While Jockey George Evans was exercising David Gideon's colt Requital at Saratoga yesterday the horse slipped into a hole and fell. The colt was not much hurt, but the boy had his collarbone broken.

—Riley Grannan, the famous Western plunger, is expected at Saratoga during the week, and it is then supposed that some more such heavy betting as was done last year will be seen.

—The managers of the Latonia Jockey Club have decided to give the jumping horses a chance at their Fall meeting, and a new steeplechase course is to be built on their grounds.

—The Detroit Driving Club, which held its first running meeting this Summer, made $25,000 on its venture, and will probably give two meetings next year.

INCOGNITIS BADLY BEATEN.

Were 202 Runs Behind in the Game with Wayne Country Club.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The first game of the Incogniti cricket team of New-York ended here to-day in a defeat for the visiting team by 202 runs. The New-York players showed very loose fielding, and, profiting by this, A. B. Mifflin of the Wayne Country Club ran up a fine inning of 145 and C. H. Howson added 63 in good style.

The visitors did not do so well at the bat as in their first inning, but C. P. Hurditch and F. Morgan both worked hard to avert defeat, and scored well after their long outing in the field. The score:

WAYNE COUNTRY CLUB.

FIRST INNING.		SECOND INNING.	
A. B. Mifflin, b. Pitcher	17	c. F. Morgan, b. Massey	145
C. H. Howson, c. Hurditch, b. Danby	19	b. Hurditch	63
Hall, b. Danby	29	c. Hunter, b. Hurditch	21
Braithwaite, c. Morgan, b. Danby	9	not out	11
H. C. Hunter, c. Morgan, b. Danby	41	not out	5
P. Killinger, b. Danby	0		
A. Coxe, c. Morgan, b. Danby	11		
B. F. Hawley, c. Gunn, b. Morgan	8		
C. S. Patterson, Jr., not out	27	c. Hurditch, b. Massey	18
S. W. Mifflin, c. Morgan, b. Gunn	6		
W. G. McWade, c. Morgan, b. Gunn	0		
Extras	17	extras	31
Total	184	Total (declared)	294

INCOGNITI.

FIRST INNING.		SECOND INNING.	
F. B. Hunter, c. and b. Hall	9	c. Killinger, b. Hall	4
R. J. Danby, b. Hall	14	absent	0
C. P. Hurditch, c. Hawley, b. Hall	78	b. Hall	33
J. H. Lambkin, run out	16	c. McWade, b. Hall	14
J. T. Morgan, c. Hawley, b. Hall	5	b. Hall	0
A. Gunn, c. Mifflin, b. Hall	0	l. b. w., b. Mifflin	10
F. Morgan, not out	8	b. Hall	33
W. J. Pitcher, c. Howson, b. Hunter	6	b. Hall	7
W. M. Massey, b. Hall	1	c. Braithwaite, b. Hunter	2
J. Castle, c. and b. Hall	0	not out	6
J. Vetterlein, c. and b. Hall	0	c. Patterson, b. Hunter	2
Extras	17	extras	11
Total	154	Total	122

AFTER ATHLETIC HONORS.

Entries for the Metropolitan Championships at Syracuse.

The local committee of the Metropolitan Association held a meeting Monday and passed on the entries for the championship meeting, which is to be held in Syracuse on Saturday next. It is the most representative list ever received for the Metropolitan Association championships, and it promises to be the best meeting ever held, and one well worth witnessing. The committee, the officials, athletes, and friends will leave New-York City by the West Shore Railroad, foot of West Forty-second Street, at 8:15 P. M. Friday evening, arriving in Syracuse Saturday morning. The following is the list to date, and more entries are expected:

One-Hundred-Yard Run—E. W. Seidler, New-Jersey A. C.; William P. Boulton, Rochester A. C.; G. H. Peet, Rochester A. C.; T. F. Lee, New-York A. C.; D. E. Covell, Syracuse A. C.

One-Mile Walk—L. Leibgold, New-Jersey A. C.; S. Leibgold, Pastime A. C.; F. E. Morse, Rochester A. C.; David Fox, Pastime A. C.

One-Hundred-and-Twenty-Yard Hurdle Race—Stephen Chase, New-York A. C.; E. W. Syme, New-Jersey A. C.; T. J. Tarry, Rochester A. C.; B. R. Briggs, Rochester A. C.; John Cosgrove, Ridgefield A. C.

Four-Hundred-and-Forty-Yard Run — Charles Kilpatrick, New-York A. C.; S. A. Coombs, New-Jersey A. C.; Jerome Buck, Pastime A. C.; William P. Boulton, Rochester A. C.; George H. Peet, Rochester A. C.; L. J. Myers, Syracuse A. C.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race—W. G. Douglas, New-York A. C.; James G. Budd, New-Jersey A. C.; A. R. Kirschel, Rochester A. C.; P. C. Connelly, Rochester A. C.; A. E. Hughes, Syracuse A. A.; John Schaller, Syracuse, N. Y.; Eugene Murray, Syracuse A. A.; Charles S. Scoville, Syracuse A. A.; George T. Tomlinson, Syracuse A. A.; E. A. Bowers, Syracuse A. A.; J. H. Gardiner, Syracuse A. A.; G. R. French, Syracuse A. A.

One-Mile Run—George W. Orton, New-York A. C.; T. P. Conneff, New-York A. C.; A. J. Walsh, Xavier A. C.; George M. Creighton, Rochester A. C.; George Day Harsh of Syracuse.

Two-Hundred-and-Twenty-Yard Run — S. A. Coombs, New-Jersey A. C.; E. W. Seidler, New-Jersey A. C.; T. E. Lee, New-York A. C.; D. E. Covell, Syracuse A. C.

Two-Hundred-and-Twenty-Yard Hurdle Race—E. W. Syme, New-Jersey A. C.; L. P. Sheldon, New-York A. C.; S. Chase, New-York A. C.; B. R. Briggs, Rochester A. C.; Jerome Buck, Pastime A. C.

Three-Mile Walk—S. Leibgold, Pastime A. C.; L. Leibgold, New-Jersey A. C.; David Fox, Pastime A. C.

880-Yards Run—George Hollander, Pastime A. C.; E. W. Hipple, New-Jersey A. C.; George W. Orton, New-York A. C.; Charles Kilpatrick, New-York A. C.; G. M. Creighton, Rochester A. C.; D. K. Ormsley, Syracuse A. A.; L. J. Myers, Syracuse A. A.; Timothy Sheehy, Catholic Union, Albany, N. Y.

Five-Mile Run—George Hollander, Pastime A. C.; Louis Liebgold, New-York A. C.; T. P. Conneff, New-York A. C.; George W. Orton, New-York A. C.

Putting 16-Pound Shot—G. Wuttrick, Pastime A. C.; James Sarsfield Mitchell, New-York A. C.; John Shane, Syracuse A. A.; Horace S. Boss, Pastime A. C., Syracuse.

Pole Vault for Height—O. Kallusch, Rochester A. C.; H. H. Baxter, New-York A. C.; H. Thomas, New-York A. C.; B. Klein, New-York Turn Verein.

Running High Jump—M. F. Sweeney, Xavier A. C.; T. J. Tarry, Rochester A. C.; George B. Becker, Syracuse A. A.; William E. Baltzar, Syracuse A. A.; John Cosgrove, Ridgefield A. C.; L. P. Sheldon, New-York A. C.; S. A. W. Baltazzi, New-York A. C.; B. Klein, New-York Turn Verein.

Running Broad Jump—M. F. Sweeney, Xavier A. C.; T. J. Tarry, Rochester A. C.; William E. Boeltger, Syracuse A. A.; John Cosgrove, Ridgefield A. C.; Stephen Chase, New-York A. C.; L. P. Sheldon, New-York A. C.; Robert T. Lyons, New-York A. C.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—G. Wuttrick, Pastime A. C.; James Sarsfield Mitchell, New-York A. C.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight for Distance—G. Wuttrick, Pastime A. C.; James Sarsfield, Mitchell, New-York A. C.

THE SHADOW OF A SUNSHINE

will help to soften the sizzle of the sultry sun. We've put Parasol prices where a pile of pennies can reach them. A hundred other prices are just as unusually easy to get at.

PARASOLS AT HALF—OR LESS

Never such Parasol selling in the history of this store as in the two months just past. Never such little prices on worthy Parasols. And now, with plenty of blazing days ahead, we take most of the balance of our Parasol stock and make the prices half or less.

Black ruffle, ebonized handle Parasols, and cream white Dresden figures, deep ruffle, white enamel handle, Parasols each at **$1;** the $2.50 kind.

Red-and-white, blue-and-white, black-and-white check silk Parasols, close roll, Dresden handle, **$1.75;** were $3.

Heavy brocade and stripe silk Coaching Parasols, red, brown, and tan, **$2.50;** the $5.75 grade.

White, pink, and tan fine taffeta silk Parasols, Dresden effect, plisse border, Dresden handles, **$3.50;** were $8.50.

Black gros grain silk Parasols, white, lavender, and cerise, embroidered borders, ebony handles, **$3.50;** were $6.50.

Heavy brocade, fancy stripe and check silk Parasols, with best natural handles, **$3.50;** from $7.50 and $8.50.

High class novelty Parasols in heliotrope, pink, light green, red, black-and-white, and all black chiffon and lace effects, **$5** and **$7.50;** from $15 and $19.50.

Broadway.

FOR INDOORS OR OUT

Women's wear of any kind, and money-savers, every one—as retail prices usually go.

Good, strong, heavy muslin Gowns, Mother Hubbard pleated yoke, cambric ruffle around neck, extra large sleeves, **38c.**

On sale at 2:30 P. M.—300 good, strong muslin Drawers, deep hem and 5 pleats, some with Hamburg ruffle, **18, 25c.**

On sale at 3 P. M.—300 women's fine Shirt Waists, laundered collar and cuffs, **25** and **50c;** from 50c to $1.75.

On sale at 3:30 P. M.—300 good fine, cambric Corset Covers, high, square neck trimmed with neat embroidery, **12c.**

Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

CHOICE BICYCLES, $60

We've been worried to keep up with the demand. We're worried now. This is only a hint that a fresh lot of Wheels is in.

1895 models, high frame, rat trap or rubber pedals, two styles of handle bars, single tube road tire, Hunt or Garford saddle, the $100 Wheels of to-day in many stores.

Basement.

THE JULY CARPET SALE

is breaking all records. Store people are even more surprised than customers. We hold the Carpets for delivery whenever you say before Oct. 1.

$1.30 Worsted Velvets at **85c.**
$1.25 Axminsters at **85c.**
$1 Moquettes at **75c.**
75c Tapestry Brussels at **45c.**
Regular 65c all-wool Ingrains at **40c.**

Third Floor.

SUMMER COTTONS

Every sort that women will care for. Marvels of weaving, marvels of coloring, marvels of economy.

Fine imported Mousseline in small, neat effects, **35c.**

Organdies in tinted and white grounds, all new designs, **25c.**

28 in. Cotton Duck for women's skirts, **25c.**

¾ Indigo blue Prints, **6c.**

Wide Indigo blue Chintzs, new Fall patterns, **12 1-2c.**

Pillow Cases—42x36 in., **8c.**
45x36 in., **10c.**
Sheets—90x93½ in., **45c.**

Fourth Avenue.

IN THE WOMEN'S SUIT STORE

Very few left of the imported Dresses and copies of them. Good reason, they are **$5** to **$35** instead of $18 to $150.

For small women percale Dresses, prettily trimmed, sizes 32, 34, and 36, **$3;** less than half.

SHAWLS.

Three styles fine heavy Chinchilla Shawls, just the thing for an ocean voyage or a chilly night or morning ashore, **$3.75** to **$7.50;** from $8.50 to $13.

Second Floor, Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS

Medium weight natural color Grass Linen for dresses and suitings, 36 in. wide, **25, 30, 35c** yd.; were 35, 40, 45c.

Brown Drills, for boys' wear **25; 30c** yd.

Fancy Duck Vestings, some that were $1 a yd., at **50c.**

Heavy huckaback Towels, hemmed, 18x39 in., at **$1.35** doz.; were $1.80.

Good heavy cream Turkish Towels, 22x48, **12 1-2c;** cheap at 18c.

All-linen, fast edge Irish breakfast Napkins, **$1.25** doz.

Fourth Avenue.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts FOURTH AVE. **Hilton, Hughes & Co.** SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & CO. BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts FOURTH AVE

Boxing at the Manhattan A. C.

Five hundred people attended the thirteenth subscription series of boxing bouts which were held last night in the gymnasium of the New Manhattan Athletic Club. The first bout was between "Jack" Murphy of Long Island City and "Jack" Curley of New-York. Murphy, the left-hander, did some great execution during the eight rounds and was awarded the decision. The following bout was also an eight-round contest, and proved a lively one from start to finish. The contestants were George McFadden of New-York and "Jack" Dana of New-Zealand. The men were pretty evenly matched in both science and strength, but McFadden got the decision.

"Sam" Bolan and "Eddie" Sweeney of Brooklyn put up a stiff contest, and as honors were evenly divided, the judges failed to agree upon the winner, and the referee declared the contest a draw. The final bout of the evening was between two lightweights, "Johnny" Young of Brooklyn and Maurice Hagerstrom of Providence. The fight was stopped at the end of one minute and twenty-eight seconds, as Young showed he was unable to cope with his man.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24.

Racing at Brighton Beach.

THURSDAY, JULY 25.

Racing at Brighton Beach.
Special races of Riverside Yacht Club.

FRIDAY, JULY 26.

Racing at Brighton Beach.
Meeting of Metropolitan Association of Cycling Club at the Columbia, Fourteenth Street, near Broadway, 8 P. M.

TO ANSWER FOR HIS WIFE'S DEATH

Edward Butler Again Arrested—What He Says in His Defense.

Edward Butler, thirty-one years old, of 35 Monroe Street, was arrested about 10 o'clock last evening on a charge of having caused the death of his wife Mary.

Butler is an ice wagon driver. It is said that he assaulted his wife on July 4 while drunk, and again on July 5.

Mrs. Butler remained in the house until July 7, when it was found necessary to call an ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital. The surgeons there at first decided that the woman was suffering from alcoholism, but later on they changed their diagnosis and decided that she had probably sustained a fracture of the skull and internal injuries. She was transferred to Bellevue Hospital on July 8, and the diagnosis of Dr. Hart confirmed that of the surgeons at Gouverneur. The woman's body was covered with bruises, and it was found necessary to trephine her skull.

Mrs. Butler failed to improve under treatment, but she persistently refused to tell who was responsible for her injuries until the morning of July 15, when she told the nurse who was attending her that her husband had assaulted her on July 5. On the strength of what the woman told the nurse Dr. Hart sent the statement to the Madison Street police, who caused Butler's arrest. He was brought before City Magistrate Kudlich, in the Essex Market Court, and committed without bail to await the result of his wife's injuries. He was admitted in $5,000 bail on July 18.

Mrs. Butler died at 10:30 o'clock on Monday night, and search was immediately made for Butler. He says his wife was injured by falling over a table when drunk.

A Horse with a Pedigree.

What his horse is to the Arab every one knows—the most highly-prized possession, the most jealously guarded treasure. Of one family, the Kochlani, the pedigree has been preserved for over 2,000 years, and they are said to have descended from the stud of Solomon. Each animal has its pedigree hung round its neck, and the subjoined is a translation of one carried by a horse purchased by a French officer:

"In the name of God, the Merciful and Compassionate, of Saed Mohammed, agent of the High God, and of the companions of Mohammed and of Jerusalem. Praised be the Lord, the Omnipotent Creator. This is a high-bred horse, and its colt's tooth is here in a bag about its neck, with his pedigree, and of undoubted authority, such as no infidel can refuse to believe. He is the son of Rabbaney, out of the dam Labadah, and equal in power to his sire of the tribe of Zayhalah; he is finely molded, and made for running like an ostrich. In the honors of relationship he reckons Zulnah, sire of Mahat, sire of Kallac, and the unique Alket, sire of Manasseh, sire of Alsheh, father of the race down to the famous horse, the sire of Lahalala; and to him be ever abundance of green meat and corn and water of life as a reward from the tribe of Zayhalah; and may a thousand branches shade his carcass from the hyena of the tomb, from the howling wolf of the desert; and let the tribe of Zayhalah present him with a festival within an inclosure of walls; and let thousands assemble at the rising of the sun in troops hastily, where the tribe holds up, under a canopy of celestial signs within the walls, the saddle with the names and family of the possessor. Then let them strike the bands with a loud noise incessantly, and pray to God for immunity for the tribe of Zoab, the inspired tribe."—The Gentleman's Magazine.

HE KILLED HIMSELF WITH GAS

Tuosig Was Out of Work and Despondent—Others Try to End Their Lives by Various Means.

Jacob Tuosig, a German, sixty-two years old, living on the second floor of the tenement house 205 East Eighty-eighth Street, committed suicide on Monday night by inhaling illuminating gas at his home.

Tuosig was a pianomaker by occupation, but had done very little work for the last two years, owing to the dullness of trade, and was often very despondent in consequence. His wife has been an invalid for years and was for some time a patient in the German Hospital. She had been home for some time, but had made arrangements to return to the hospital to-day to undergo an operation as a last resort. It is supposed that the lack of work and his wife's trouble drove him to suicide.

Mrs. "Baty" Brown, forty years old, a Swede, attempted suicide at her home, 284 Avenue B, last night, by disemboweling herself. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where she will probably die.

When Dr. Elser questioned the woman at the hospital about her attempt she told him that she had only one wish, which was to die. She had no friends, she said, except the housekeeper. Mrs. Brown would tell of no reason for her attempt upon her life.

Baptist Schwarzle, thirty-five years old, an Alsacian waiter, who lived in a furnished room at 227 Seventh Avenue, either fell or jumped from the window of his room at 1:35 o'clock yesterday morning, and was instantly killed. He is believed by the police to have committed suicide, while suffering from delirium tremens.

Gustav Noll, thirty-eight years old, a machinist, who lives with his mother at 229 East Eighty-second Street, attempted suicide by taking a large quantity of morphine at 10 o'clock last night. Owing to an accident which occurred two years ago on the Brooklyn Bridge, in which Noll had his right arm and left leg broken, he has been unable to work. He was unsuccessful in a suit for damages, and eighteen months ago separated from his wife, and has since been living with his mother. His inability to earn his own living, together with his physical ailments, had affected his mind. Noll was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where his condition is said to be critical.

STATE BONDS ARE NOT EASILY PROCURED

Experiences of the Treasurer of Minnesota in Wall Street.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch.

State Treasurer Koerner has returned from his visit to New-York, where he went to invest permanent school and university funds in bonds.

He found State bonds hard to get for the reason that the New-York Legislature, at its last session, passed a law allowing the investment of savings banks funds in the bonds of any State that has not repudiated during the last ten years. Fortunately, the Treasurer had secured some Alabama 4 per cent. bonds more than a month ago, and these were taken up, though the brokers told him they had no Alabama bonds on the market. An attempt was made to secure some Minnesota bonds, but they stood too well, and were not for sale at any price. One bank had $700,000 of these bonds, and special offers were made for them, but the Treasurer was informed that they were not for sale even on a 2 per cent. basis. In fact, no price would be quoted on them.

The reason for this is that the State credit is way up. Minnesota has never defaulted in her interest, but has always paid promptly, and, besides, they are registered gold-bearing bonds, and are considered just as good as the Government article.

Treasurer Koerner secured $200,000 of the university fund in registered Government 5 per cent. bonds, of the issue of 1894, to run two years. They were secured at 1.17, so they will net the State about 3 per cent. They are regarded as a splendid investment. He also secured $112,000 in Alabama 4 per cents. on a 3½ per cent. basis, and this morning secured $25,000 more of these same bonds on the same basis. These had been previously negotiated, or they could not have been secured. The Government bonds are an especially good purchase on account of their being registered instead of coupon bonds, and the interest is payable quarterly instead of semi-annually. It will come direct to the State Treasury without the trouble and expense of handling coupons, which is no small item in itself.

No more funds will be invested in bonds at present, though the resolution under which the Treasurer was acting authorized the investment of $400,000. The State has made a remarkably good investment in the Tennessee and Alabama bonds previously purchased. They have been secured at prices ranging from 65 to 85, and now they are worth 90, so that the profit to the State on the entire lot will reach about $800,000. They could make a profit of $2,500 on the bonds purchased last Fall at 85. The bonds purchased were the only desirable ones which could be secured at the time. The only others offered were Virginia and Louisiana bonds, which are not very desirable.

Lewis Clark Drowned While Fishing.

GREENPORT, L. I., July 23.—Lewis Clark, thirty-five years old, formerly proprietor of a restaurant in Brooklyn, was drowned this morning in Long Island Sound, while with a fishing party party. He had caught a large bass, and fell over while pulling it into the boat. He leaves a family, and is well connected. The body had not been recovered up to a late hour this afternoon.

Bicycles.

ANOTHER RECORD.

AT BATTLE CREEK, MICH., YESTERDAY,

FRED TITUS ON

The Spalding Bicycle

Made a new record for the State of Michigan, One Mile, Unpaced. Time—2m. 10s.

The Spalding Bicycle easily demonstrates that it's the fastest and easiest running bicycle built.

To make records, to win races, to enjoy riding, ride the Spalding Bicycle.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,
126-128-130 Nassau St.

Ride The Spalding Bicycle

300 SECOND-HAND BICYCLES.
Midsummer clearance sale of ladies' and men's Columbias, Victors, Humbers, Liberties, Warwicks, Raleighs, &c. Wheels taken in trade for new ones.
$25 TO $39 EACH.
New ladies' and men's, $39, $49, and $53 each. 3,000 select from; largest dealers on earth.
HERALD CO., 114 Nassau St., (Terms Cash.)

BICYCLES.—Ladies' and men's, new, $27, $35, $39, $45, $49, $54, $59. I will not be undersold. LAWRENCE, 28 Cortlandt St., corner Church.

BICYCLE CO., 21 PARK ROW.—Largest cash dealers in new wheels in America; all makes; cut prices.

The Turf.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES
Every Week Day, beginning at 2:30 P. M.
Admission, $1.50. Ladies, 50c.
All roads to Coney Island direct to track.

BLAND'S PRESIDENTIAL BOOM

Silver Men in Missouri Appear to be in Favor of Making Him the Democratic Standard Bearer.

SEDALIA, Mo., July 23.—The Bland Presidential boom was launched to-day. Gov. Stone set it a-going in an oratorical effort before about fifty Missouri Democratic editors. The mention of Bland's name and the connection in which it was used brought forth a storm of applause and shouts. The Governor had depicted the general distress and hard times during the recent panic, and concluded his remarks by saying:

"And these things will so continue unless a man like honest Dick Bland is nominated for President."

In spite of Mr. Bland's seeming indifference to the chatter and gossip connecting his name with the Presidency, it is not denied here to-night by his friends that he may attempt to go before the next National Democratic Convention with a hope of becoming its nominee. He refuses to discuss the matter, except to say that his political aim at present is simply to get the Democratic Party upon its feet and to give it an issue.

Bland talked free coinage to-day to the Democratic editors.

THE EMMANUEL CHURCH REDEDICATED

The Scene of the Cruel Murder of the Two Young Women.

From The San Francisco Call, July 15.

Though the sun shone brightly without, mournfully the wind moaned through the belfry, and when there was a moment of silence in the service those in the auditorium could hear it plainly.

And not the most emphatic words of the Rev. J. George Gibson, not the most elaborate gestures of the pastor of Emmanuel Baptist Church, could shake off the feeling of uncanniness or break the spell of iciness that fixed itself on the first congregation that had gathered to worship within these blood-stained walls since the wide world was startled by the tragedies.

In the afternoon, when several visiting pastors made brief congratulatory addresses, the feeling of iciness and uncanniness was dissipated to a degree. And in the evening, when the lights were burning and the congregation joined the choir in singing "What A Friend We Have in Jesus," the volume of melody seemed to fill the edifice entirely, and one almost forgot the horrors of the past.

But of the many who visited Emmanuel Baptist Church yesterday, those attracted there by curiosity rather than piety had their trouble for their pains. To those in search of the sensational the three opening services were tame affairs. Almost anything was expected when it was announced that the Bartlett Street Church was to be reopened. And as a precautionary measure the Chief of Police directed Detective Seymour and Policemen West, Keegan, Baily, and Esko to be in attendance in citizen's dress. As a further precautionary measure admission to the church, except to the members of the congregation, was by card only.

"We thought," explained Pastor Gibson, "that those of you who were interested enough to secure tickets would surely be intersted enough to assist us in the work before us of building up our church again." This was said by way of preface to the collection, which seemed to be a liberal one, judging from the number of coins and envelopes deposited in the wooden dishes for offerings that were passed to the congregation by E. Wolf and E. Worth.

And a good many were interested enough to secure tickets, for the auditorium of the church is ample, and it was nearly filled at all three of the services. A good many more might have been seated in the gallery, but that is the way to the pastor's study and to the belfry, and the gallery was closed to worshippers.

There was an organ voluntary at 11 o'clock in the morning, and when it had fairly started the Rev. J. George Gibson appeared on the platform. He scanned his audience closely, almost fiercely, and daringly, for a few seconds. Then the "Doxology" was sung.

In his consecration prayer the Rev. Mr. Gibson spoke of consecrating the church to divine uses. "We sprinkle no water," he said, "but we base our hope for the future in the blood of the Saviour." The church was sacred to its congregation for the souls that have found God within its shelter and for the memory of those who, after a short conflict with a terrible sin, now wear the martyrs' crowns, said the pastor. And beyond this bare allusion, if such it really was, to the tragedies of the past, not another word spoken by the pastor could be construed as bearing upon the one topic with which the name Emmanuel Baptist Church is yet sadly and horribly interwoven.

The platform, pulpit, and choir were prettily decorated with green foliage and red and white blossoms, and there were several beautiful floral pieces on the platform. One of these was an open book with the words on it, "Truth Prevails."

Eccentric Monkish Sculptors.

The work of the monkish sculptors, both in wood and stone, shows a vast amount of humor; witness the gargoyles of our old churches, and the devils, half human, half animal, which adorn the upper galleries and form the corbels and brackets of many a cathedral. These one can scarcely believe to have been modeled seriously as conceptions of the spirit of evil; for, if the doctrine of the personality of the devil were held faithfully, it is scarcely probable that artists would have expended their satire upon so terrible and vindictive a person as the arch fiend; nor would the monks have allowed their misereres and stalls to be decorated with burlesques of his Satanic Majesty.—Good Words.

WON BY HEAVY BATTING

New-Yorks Easily Defeat the Cincinnati Ball Players.

VAN HALTREN AND TIERNAN HIT HARD

Cincinnati's Crack Pitcher, Phillips, Driven Out of the Box—"Dad" Clark in Good Form Once More.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 7; Cincinnati, 3.
Chicago, 9; Brooklyn, 6.
Boston, 10; St. Louis, 8.
Pittsburg, 5; Baltimore, 4.
Cleveland, 9; Washington, 8.
Cleveland, 6; Washington, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1—Cleveland	49	32	.605
2—Pittsburg	44	31	.587
3—Baltimore	41	29	.586
4—Boston	40	29	.580
5—Cincinnati	42	33	.560
6—Chicago	44	37	.543
7—Philadelphia	38	32	.543
8—Brooklyn	39	34	.534
9—New-York	38	34	.528
10—St. Louis	27	47	.365
11—Washington	24	42	.364
12—Louisville	14	57	.197

CINCINNATI, July 23.—The home team found Clark a decided puzzle to-day, and was outplayed at all points, the New-York team winning very handily. Capt. Ewing took Phillips out of the pitcher's box after the fifth inning, as the visitors were batting him too freely.

New-York began run-getting in the first inning, a three-base hit by Van Haltren and a single by Davis doing the work after two men were out. In the third inning another run was scored in the same way, Fuller making a drive to centre field for three bases and scoring on Murphy's drive past second base, which McPhee could not hold.

In the fourth the home players scored all the runs they got, three in number. McPhee was given his base on balls. After Ewing had been thrown out at first, Miller hit safely, and when Fuller fumbled Gray's hit, McPhee scored. On Hogriever's out at first Murphy hit safely, and McPhee and Gray scored, and Phillips's single sent Murphy across the plate, he having previously stolen to second base.

The New-York players scored the same number of runs in the fifth inning. Fuller got his base on balls, and Murphy was safe at first, Latham throwing his short hit to McPhee to catch Fuller. McPhee dropped the ball, and both were safe. Then Tiernan hit to right field for two bases, scoring Fuller, and Murphy and Tiernan both scored on Van Haltren's hit to right, which Miller fumbled. Van got to third on Davis's out at first, but was caught between third base and the home plate on Doyle's hit to McPhee. Doyle stole to third, but was caught while taking too much of a lead for the home plate, after Stafford had been given his base on balls.

Farrell and Fuller were both given their bases on balls by Parrott, who began pitching in the sixth inning, and the former scored on Tiernan's single to left field. The last run was scored in the seventh by Davis, who was safe at first through Latham's wild throw, and got to third base before the ball could be got back into play again. He scored on Doyle's safe hit. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Holliday, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Latham, 3b	0	1	3	3	1
McPhee, 2b	0	2	5	3	2
Ewing, 1b	1	0	8	0	0
Miller, rf	1	1	2	1	1
Gray, ss	1	1	1	2	2
Hog'ver, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Murphy, c	0	1	1	5	0
Phillips, p	0	0	0	2	0
Parrott, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	8	24	16	6

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Murphy, lf	1	1	1	1	0
Tiernan, rf	1	2	2	0	0
V'nH'n, cf	1	2	3	1	0
Davis, 3b	1	1	1	4	1
Doyle, 1b	0	1	14	0	0
Stafford, 2b	0	1	2	3	0
Farrell, c	1	0	2	3	0
Clark, p	0	0	0	0	0
Fuller, ss	2	2	2	3	1
Total	7	10	27	15	2

Cincinnati .... 0 0 0 3—0 0 0 0 0—3
New-York .... 1 0 1 0 3 1 1 0 ..—7

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; New-York, 2. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; New-York, 8. First base on balls—Off Phillips, 4; off Parrott, 2; off Clark, 2. Struck out—By Phillips, 1; by Parrott, 1; by Clark, 4. Three-base hits—Van Haltren, Fuller. Sacrifice hit—Murphy. Stolen base—Farrell. Double play—Gray, McPhee, and Ewing. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and O'Day.

DAUB WAS HIT HARD.

Brooklyns Were Outplayed by the Chicagos Yesterday.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Daub was knocked out of the box in the fifth inning to-day, and the runs acquired off his delivery, mixed in with a couple of costly errors by Daub and Daly, gave the Chicagos more than enough runs to win with. Griffith was in excellent form, and, while hit hard at times, retained his steadiness, and was given splendid support. Attendance, 3,000.

The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Everett, 3b	1	0	1	2	0
Wilmot, lf	2	2	3	0	0
Lange, cf	2	2	3	0	2
Anson, 1b	1	2	9	1	2
Dahlen, ss	1	0	4	2	0
Ryan, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Stewart, 2b	0	1	1	3	0
Kittridge, c	1	0	5	3	0
Griffith, p	0	2	1	3	0
Total	9	10	27	14	4

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	1	3	0	0	0
Shindle, 3b	1	1	2	1	1
Shoch, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Lach'ce, 1b	1	1	11	0	0
Tredway, rf	1	3	2	0	0
Corcoran, ss	1	2	2	4	0
Daly, 2b	0	0	2	3	2
Grim, c	0	1	2	1	0
Daub, p	1	1	0	2	1
Stein, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	12	24	11	4

Chicago .... 2 0 1 0 6 0 0 0 ..—9
Brooklyn .... 0 3 0 2 0 0 1 0 0—6

Earned runs—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 4. First base by errors—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Brooklyn, 7. First base on balls—Off Griffith, 2; off Daub, 4; off Stein, 2. Struck out—By Griffith, 3; by Daub, 1; by Stein, 1. Home run—Lange. Two-base-hits—Tredway. Wilmot, Ryan, Stewart, Grim. Sacrifice hits—Daly, Kittridge, Dahlen. Stolen bases—Lachance, Griffith, Lange Everett, Dahlen. Double play—Griffith, Dahlen, and Anson. Wild pitches—Daub, Stein. Umpires—Messrs. Jevne and Burnham.

Other League Games.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg .... 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—5
Baltimore .... 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 0—4

Base hits—Pittsburg, 9; Baltimore, 11. Errors—Baltimore 3. Batteries—Hart and Merritt; Hoffer and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland .... 0 0 2 0 4 1 0 1 0 0 1—9
Washington ...... 1 0 0 0 1 2 0 5 0 0 0—8

Base hits—Cleveland, 8; Washington, 13. Errors—Cleveland, 4; Washington, 9. Batteries—Wallace, Cuppy, and Zimmer; Anderson and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis .... 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 4—8
Boston .... 3 0 2 1 0 0 2 2 0—10

Base hits—St. Louis, 8; Boston, 11. Errors—St. Louis, 12; Boston, 4. Batteries—Staley and Miller; Dolan and Ryan. Umpire—Mr. Galvin.

Louisville vs. Philadelphia game was postponed on account of rain.

AT CLEVELAND, (Second game.)

Cleveland .... 5 0 0 0 1 ..—6
Washington .... 1 0 0 0 2 0—3

(Called on account of darkness.)

Base hits—Cleveland, 8; Washington, 5. Errors—Washington, 3. Batteries—Wilson, Young, and Zimmer; Mercer and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

TENNIS CRACKS IN GOOD FORM.

Wrenn and Hovey Win Their Matches at Longwood with Ease.

BOSTON, Mass., July 23.—Bright weather again favored the tennis players here to-day, and the big tournament of the Longwood Cricket Club was continued. The features of the day were the ease with which both Wrenn and Hovey won their matches. Both of the cracks seem to be in excellent form and will probably meet in the semi-final round on Thursday. Wrenn meets Budlong to-morrow and will probably encounter a hot reception, though Hovey should have no difficulty in beating Terry.

To-day's scores follow:

Gentlemen's Singles—First Round.—A. P. Hawes beat H. A. Curtis by default; F. E. Howard beat Richard Stevens by default.

Second Round.—R. D. Wrenn beat Walter Rabbeth, 6—0, 6—0, 6—0; C. L. Budlong beat S. D. Reed, 6—2, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3; F. H. Hovey beat J. De Jones, 6—0, 6—2, 6—0; James Terry beat W. L. Jennings, 1—6, 8—6, 7—5, 7—5; J. P. Paret beat W. K. Shaw, 7—5, 7—5, 0—6, 7—5; M. D. Whitman beat G. S. Keyes, 6—3, 6—3, 7—5; Leo E. Ware beat A. P. Hawes, 9—7, 6—3, 9—7; Alfred Codman beat F. E. Howard, 1—6, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

Consolation Singles—Preliminary Round.—Edward Steven beat G. C. Hinckley, 6—3, 6—2; A. C. Walworth beat A. J. Wellington, 6—4, 6—3; Clinton Hunter beat W. A. Jones, 6—0, 4—2, (defaulted;) W. Rabbeth beat A. W. Jackson by default; C. M. Rotch beat William Stackpole, 9—7, 6—2; G. F. Eames beat W. D. Dexter, 8—6, 4—6, 6—3.

First Round.—J. B. Read beat E. Day, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4; C. M. Rotch beat W. Rabbeth, 6—1, 6—3.

Nickalls Beats Guinness.

LONDON, July 23.—The second heat for the Wingfield sculls, the amateur championship of the Thames, was rowed over the course from Putney to Mortlake to-day, and won by Vivian Nickalls, who beat the Hon. Rupert Guinness a quarter of a mile. Time—25:06.

Aquatic Sports at Horseshoe Harbor.

The Horseshoe Harbor Club will hold its annual aquatic sports on Saturday, beginning at 2 P. M. sharp. The events will be as follows: Men's rowing race, open to members of the club and their friends, course to be one nautical mile, with one turn. Crew to consist of two men and a coxswain. In fact, all the events are open only to members, friends of members, sons of members, or their friends. Boys' rowing race (open to boys seventeen years and under); ladies' rowing race, (double,) course to be about 200 yards straightaway; blindfolded rowing race; ladies' swimming race, distance 50 yards; gentlemen's swimming race, distance 75 yards; youths' swimming race (fifteen years to seventeen); boys' swimming race, open to boys under fifteen years of age, distance 50 yards; tilting tournament; water polo, water horse race, distance about twenty yards, and tub race.

Hoey Divided Second Money.

AIX-LES-BAINS, July 23.—The pigeon-shooting contests were continued to-day. In the match for the Prix Violettes, Lo, Baron, and St. Irivier divided first money and Day and Hoey divided second money. De la Salle, Hoey, Giraud, St. Irivier, and Lo won pools.

NEW MEMBERS FOR THE NEWSDEALERS

Question of Street Stands and the Police to be Considered Later.

Fifty new members joined the New-York Newsdealers and Stationers' Protective and Benevolent Association at its semi-monthly meeting last night at 8 Union Square.

It was said after the meeting that the sudden access of new members was due solely to the recent action of the police in ordering the news stands off the streets.

It had been expected that the association would take action in this matter and authorize a committee to wait upon the Police Commissioners in order to definitely settle the question, but it was decided to do nothing until after the convention of the National Association, which will be held in Brooklyn on Aug. 13. There was considerable discussion in regard to the sale by department stores of books and general literature.

Arrangements were completed for the annual picnic of the association, which will be held at Metropolitan Park on Aug. 14.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

34th ST., 25 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor; Southerners accommodated; table and appointments of the best.

Furnished Rooms.

20th ST., 101, COR. 4th AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or suite; breakfast optional; references.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid or nurse; best city reference from present employer. 222 Madison Av.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By neat young Irish girl; good cook and laundress or waitress and chambermaid; understands care of household; city or country; reference. 232 East 56th St., ground floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; city or country; last employer can be seen. 213 East 95th St.; ring Reagen's bell.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best reference. M., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By colored woman and daughter; willing and obliging; city or country; city reference. P., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a capable young woman as first-class cook in a club or first-class restaurant; best city reference. 111 West 15th St., rear.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class cook; thoroughly competent; best reference; private family; 226 East 40th St.

COOK.—By a young girl for cooking, washing, and ironing in a private family; personal reference. 332 West 28th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable woman, 30, as working housekeeper, or nurse to invalid lady; good plain sewer; city or country. Call, at present employer's, 204 West 14th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl as houseworker or waitress in private family; references. Ryan, 300 West 119th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced person; competent in all her duties; hairdressing, dressmaking, &c.; good family seamstress; good packer; accustomed to travel; English; best city reference. A. N., 14 East 66th St.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take whole charge of lady's wardrobe; best city reference. G. L., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German as first-class maid and seamstress to lady or grown children; excellent dressmaker; city reference. B. M., 753 6th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in small family; good city reference. 224 East 59th St., second floor, front.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Nurses.

LADY'S NURSE.—Experienced lady's nurse wishes engagements; doctor's reference. 427 Amsterdam Av., Fraser's bell.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; willing to live in the country; excellent reference. 224 East 57th St., first floor.

NURSE and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young French girl, lately landed, as nurse and chambermaid; good references. Woodhaven, L. I., Box 353.

NURSE.—By nurse to child or invalid; thoroughly understands massage; best reference; reasonable wages. 2,713 8th Av., care of Devlin.

NURSE.—By young girl, lately landed, to mind children and do light housework. 438 West 52d St., Geraghty's bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; competent to take full charge of infant. Apply, 10 to 12, at 144 West 64th St.

Waitresses

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; assist with chamberwork if required; can serve all courses and wines, make salads, carve; best city reference. E., 347 East 34th St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; can take entire charge of dining room; serve all courses; make salads; carve; excellent reference. 231 East 34th St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; private family; good city references. 226 East 35th St.; no cards.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE SCIENTIFICALLY GIVEN BY EXperienced masseuse; references. Mrs. Foreste, 649 6th Av.

TO TRAVEL.—By reliable person; understands the care of invalids, children, traveling, and shopping in Europe; to travel with ladies or children; small salary; good references. De Pas, 135 West 41st St.

TO TRAVEL.—By fraeulein, North German, speaking English, to travel with lady or children during Summer.; sewing and all fancy works; references. L. G., 957 6th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent butler; age, 37; in a private family; city or country; good valet; willing and obliging; first-class personal city reference from last employer. J. A. S. Box 362 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; best city reference; last employer will personally recommend. J., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; middle aged; has lived with first-class families in this city; will be well recommended as to capability, sobriety, and honesty; last and former employers can be seen for personal references. Thomas, 159 West 28th St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent man; English; single; age, 29; light weight; has lived in some of the leading families in London; highest references. G. Tait, 51 South St.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—30; temperate; understands horses, carriages, and lawns; can milk; willing and obliging; best references. H. W., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; first-class personal and written references. W. D., 203 and 205 West 40th St.

COACHMAN.—English; 27; married; one child; city or country; medium size; A1 references. H. C., 8 West 18th St.

COACHMAN.—Young man; single; 27; city or country; best city reference. Healey, Box 366 Times Up Town.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no children; large experience growing plants, grapes, roses, vegetables under glass and outdoors; care lawns; planting and improving grounds; references. Gardener, Box 49, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER.

Whist.

From The Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

The following rules may be of service to the ordinary, everyday whist player, while it would be presumption to expect they would commend themselves to the student of Cavendish and other later writers:

If you the modern game of whist would know,
From this great principle its precepts flow:
Treat your own hand as to your partner's joined,
And play, not one alone, but both combined.

Your first lead makes your partner understand
What is the chief component of your hand;
And hence there is necessity the strongest
That your first lead be from your suit that's longest.

In this, with ace and king, lead king, then ace;
With king and queen, king also has first place;
With ace, queen, knave, lead ace, then the queen;
With ace, four small ones, ace should first be seen;
With queen, knave, ten, you let the queen precede;
In other cases you the lowest lead.

Ere you return your friend's, your own suit play;
But trumps you must return without delay.

When you return your partner's lead, take pains
To lead him back the best your hand contains,
If you received not more than three at first;
If you had more, you may return the worst,
But if you hold the master card, you're bound
In most cases to play it second round.

Whene'er you want 'tis seldom wrong
To lead up to the weak, or through the strong.

If second hand, your lowest should be played,
Unless you mean "trump signal" to be made;
Or if you have king and queen or ace and king,
Then one of these will be the proper thing.

Mind well the rules for trumps, you'll often need them;
When you hold five, 'tis always right to lead them;
Or if the lead won't come in time to you,
Then signal to your partner so to do.

Watch also for your partner's trump request,
To which with less than four, play out your best.

To lead through honors turned up is bad play,
Unless you want the trump suit cleared away.

When second hand, a doubtful trick you see,
Don't trump it if you hold more trumps than three;
But having three or less, trump fearlessly.

When weak in trumps yourself, don't force you friend,
But always force the adverse strong trump hand.

For sequences, stern custom has decreed
The lowest you must play, if you don't lead.

When you discard, weak suits you ought to choose,
For strong ones are too valuable to lose.

For His Family's Sake.

From Harper's Magazine for August.

There are doctors and doctors, but one of the the most intelligent of all these friends of humanity was one who had the courage recently to give a bit of advice to the head of a family not many miles from New-York. The head of the family was robust but exacting, healthy but irritable—in short, a veritable Hector.

"I don't know what's the matter with my family," doctor," he said, "but my wife is nervous, my children are suffering from something, I don't know what—in fact, the whole house is upset. Even the servants seem vacillating and bordering on nervous prostration."

"I think it would be all right," said the doctor. "If you would take a six months' tour of Europe—alone."

"I?" cried paterfamilias. "The only well member of the family?"

"Yes," said the doctor gravely. "You ought to travel—for the health of your family."

The Professor's Last Words.

"Billy," the son of a New-York lawyer, is a large overgrown boy, who attends St. Paul's Academy at Concord, N. H., and has a desire to be placed on the football team; consequently he allows his hair to grow a la chrysanthemum.

He wore such a thatch last Winter, at the time that one of his favorite professors died. He was sufficiently affected by the death to impart the news of it to his mother on a postal card. He did is as follows:

"Dear Mother: Professor is dead; and what do you think his last words to me were? 'Billy, why don't you have your hair cut?' Your loving son, BILLY."

Sheltered by the Big Sleeve.

From The Ram's Horn.

The Superintendent of the Junior League in a city in Kansas was drilling the children for a concert. Standing before them, she said: "Now, I want Katie Smith—where is she? She was here just a moment ago. Oh, dear, you children have plagued me so by running out, and now Katie is gone just when I wanted her."

Just then a hearty laugh ran through the crowd, as a little voice said, close up by her side: "Here I am, Mrs. K., right under your sleeve."

Presence of Mind in Defeat.

From The Louisville Journal.

"And so you are fully determined," he persisted, "that you cannot marry me."

"Yes," she replied, gently, but firmly. "I must still say no. I do not care enough for you for that."

"All right," said he, with a well simulated sigh of relief, as he turned to the door to go. "I was afraid that you had been taking our little flirtation seriously, and I meant to do the right thing at any cost, but this lets me out."

A Satisfying Thermometer.

From The Chicago Record.

"That's the best thermometer on the South Side; I paid a big price for it, too."

"You're foolish. I got one for a quarter."

"But it isn't a correct instrument."

"Well, Sir, I'll bet you it'll register 3° hotter in Summer and 5° colder in Winter than this one!"

Disposed to Dispute It.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Teacher—Tommy Figg, you may parse the sentence "He stood six feet two in his stockings."

Tommy—But it ain't finished. Shouldn't "two in his stockings" be in parentheses?

Fully Posted.

From Brooklyn Life.

Broun—That guest seems to be very much interested in golf.

Mrs. Broun—Yes. She knows the names of all the people who play it.

A Protracted Call.

From Puck.

He—Nice dog, very! Have you taught it any new tricks since I was here last?

She (sweetly)—Yes; it will fetch your hat, if you whistle.

Wanted—A Cook.

From Truth.

Wife—What do you think of Bridget's cooking?

Husband—I think if she tried to boil water she'd burn it.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young man as groom; good driver; understands lawn and garden; good reference. Rogers, 258 West 35th St.

GROOM.—Young man, (20,) lately landed, as groom, with gentleman; good reference. Address Richard Doupe, 14 Rector St.

Valets.

VALET—BUTLER.—Young colored man, willing and obliging; competent; references. J. H. B., 92 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

BOY, JUST LEFT SCHOOL, WANTS PLACE in wholesale house or office work; quick and accurate at figures; teacher's references. W. Barrett, 240 East 87th St.

CLERK and OFFICE ASSISTANT.—21; excellent mathematician; unexceptionable references; bond furnished; experienced; industrious. Jones, 710 9th Av.

FARMER or GARDENER.—Swiss man; understands horses and cows; milking; best references. D. C., 23 Thompson St.

JANITOR.—For two or four flats; by experienced man and wife; honest and trustworthy; highest references. Kerr, 67 West 90th St.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER and DECORATOR, practical and trustworthy; work from private families; very reasonable; best references. William Edler, 777 2d Av.

Summer Resorts.

NOTICE.—Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE HOTEL REGISTER'S GREAT SUMMER EDITION, out July 3, price 10 cents, will give the best and only official list of the some 6,000 SUMMER HOTELS in this country, and the announcements of the best papers for hotel advertising; beautifully illustrated announcements of seven of the best Summer hotels of America; the United States and Grand Union, Saratoga; Hotel Champlain, Clinton County, N. Y.; Hotel Breslin, Lake Hopatcong, N. J.; West End, Long Branch; Pavilion Hotel, Sharon Springs, N. Y., and others. The HOTEL REGISTER reaches all the principal of the 90,000 hotels and clubs of America and many in Europe. HOTEL REGISTER COMPANY, 7 Warren St., New-York City.

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SUMMER CRUISES.
The Quebec S. S. Co.'s steamer "ORINOCO" sails on the second cruise to the Maritime Provinces, St. Lawrence, Saguenay, &c., on Aug. 7. Fourteen-day cruise, $75.00 and upward. Send for programme.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way.

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To Let—A hunting lodge, by the month or through the season; $500. Kennels, boxes, riding shed, golf links, turf track, good field for polo. A killing pack of beagles, 1,000 acres preserve, stocked, and services of the master, who has six extra rooms at his house. The lodge has hot water, heat, ice, vegetables, milk, stable attendance, and railroad service comprised. Address Box 83, Altamont, Albany County.

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ORIENTAL HOTEL.
The finest hotels on the Atlantic Coast.

MANHANSET

HOUSE AND COTTAGES, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y. Greatly enlarged and improved; beautiful new music hall, electric lights, elevator, suites with baths, healthfully located amid beautiful scenery, drives, and groves; pure water; dry atmosphere; yachting, fishing, dancing, &c. Open until Sept. 15. Easily accessible by new fast trains on Long Island Railroad and new steamers MONTAUK and SHELTER ISLAND. Send for terms and illustrated pamphlet to H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager, Manhanset House, Suffolk County, N. Y.

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Now open. Alterations completed. Have purchased New-Utrecht Club property, over two acres of fine lawns, which will be added to hotel grounds, making it the finest without exception of any seaside resort. Billiards, bowling alleys, tennis, boating, bathing, and fishing. Restaurant and café all connected with hotel. Cuisine a specialty. Moderate terms for first-class accommodations. JOSEPH L. LOWRY, Proprietor.

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AND COTTAGES,
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SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET.
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Hotel Kaaterskill.
4 HOURS FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
via N. Y. Central and Otis Elevating Railway, by trains leaving N. Y. 9:40 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. KAATERSKILL FLYER Saturdays 1:40 P. M.
Also via West Shore Railway and Stony Clove Route, from West 42d St., N. Y., at 11 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., and on Saturdays 1:15 P. M.
Excursion tickets from New-York to Kaaterskill, good from Friday until Monday night, $6.25, via WEST SHORE ROUTE.
HOTEL KAATERSKILL CO.,
KAATERSKILL P. O., GREENE CO., N. Y.

NEW GRAND HOTEL,
Western Catskill Mountains,
NOW OPEN. RATES REDUCED FOR JULY. Only hotel on mountain top with direct railroad access. Through parlor cars to hotel grounds. ELEVATION, 2,500 FEET. FOUR HOURS FROM NEW-YORK. For rates, &c., address J. & S. J. CORNELL, Summit Mountain P. O., Ulster Co. N. Y.

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PLEASANT DRIVE, HUNTER TO WINDHAM, nine miles, given boarders free. COE'S MOUNTAIN HOME, Windham, N. Y.

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First-class in every respect.
H. S. CLEMENT, Manager. CLEMENT & COX, Owners & Proprietors.

Summer Resorts.

NEW-YORK.

ADIRONDACKS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

8:33 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vistibule parlor cars for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via the Adirondack Division of the New-York Central R.R.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars, for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via Adirondack division of the New-York Central Railroad; also through sleeping cars for Plattsburg, via D. & H., connecting with Chateaugay R. R. for Saranac Lake and Lake Placid.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, EATON & YOUNG, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

BERKELEY, STREETER & DENNISON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N.Y.City, G.C.S., 8:33A.M., 6:25 P.M.; arrive 6:40PM, 6:25AM, and, via Chate'gay, 11:05AM

DEL MONTE. Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25 AM, and via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

RIVERSIDE INN. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25, 11:05 AM.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE. Lve N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 A. M.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE, BALDWIN & FRENCH.—Leave N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10PM, 7 & 11:30AM.

WHITEFACE INN. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

RAY BROOK HOUSE, RAY BROOK, N. Y. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 6:57 PM, 6:41 AM, 11:13 AM.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leaves New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

SARANAC INN, D. W. RIDDLE, UPPER SARANAC LAKE.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive at Inn 6:09 P. M. and 5:47 A. M. Stage and steamer for Wawbeek.

WAWBEEK, UPPER SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.—Leave N. Y. City, G. C. S., 8:33 A.M., 7 P.M.; arrive 8 P.M., 8:30 A.M.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, NY—W.M.F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:02 A. M.

9:40 A. M. Adirondack Ex. lvs. Grand Central Station, through parlor cars for Lake George, Hotel Champlain, Plattsburg, connecting at Saratoga for Luzerne, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, & Long Lake; at Westport for Elizabethtown & Keene Valley; at Port Kent for Ausable Chasm; at Plattsburg for Chateaugay Lake, Loon Lake, Lake Placid, Saranac Lake, & Paul Smith's.

6:25 P. M. Through sleepers from Grand Central Station for Saratoga, Lake Champlain, connecting at Hotel Champlain for Lake Placid.

6 P. M. TROY LINE STEAMERS City of Troy and Saratoga, foot of West 10th St., North River, daily, except Saturday, connecting with through parlor cars for Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Plattsburg, making direct connection for Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, Long Lake, Elizabethtown, Keene Valley, and Ausable Chasm; and for Poultney, Manchester, Wilmington, and Burlington, Vt.

PROSPECT HOUSE, BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, N. Y.—W. T. GRAFF, Manager.—Trains leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 12:10 night. Blue Mt. Lake reached 5:30 P. M. next day.

THE CHATEAUGAY, CHATEAUGAY LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 6:25 P. M. By Hudson River boats, 6 P. M. Arrive 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FOR FULTON CHAIN.
7:00 P. M. FRIDAYS ONLY. Through sleeping car for Fulton Chain, leaves Grand Central Station via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central, making direct connections for Old Forge, Raquette, and Blue Mountain Lakes. Returning, leaves Fulton Chain, Sundays only, 11:30 P. M., arriving New-York 7:45 Monday morning.



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OPEN JUNE 15TH TO OCTOBER 1ST.

The superb Adirondack and Lake Champlain resort on Bluff Point Lake Champlain. Delaware and Hudson R. R. station in grounds. All trains and boats stop. Through drawing-room and sleeping cars from New-York. Every attraction essential to a first-class Summer resort.
O. D. SEAVEY, Manager,
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This house is located in the best of the Adirondacks amid some of the grandest scenery. Elevation, 2,049 feet. Good fishing and hunting. Stages and mail daily. Telegraph office in house. Railroad station, four miles.
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THIS POPULAR RESORT WILL OPEN JUNE 25. Baseball grounds, fine tennis courts, bathing, boating, bass and trout fishing. Circulars at The Outlook, 13 Astor Place.
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Manifestly the ideal location of the mountains. Unexcelled cuisine, and every attraction essential to a well-kept and equipped hotel. Special rates to families and young men.
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Under new management. Remodeled. Cottages to rent by season or month. Finest boating, fishing, and hunting. Send for circular. Address JOHN J. DALY, Raquette Lake Post Office, Hamilton County, N. Y.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE,
near Lake George. Dry mountain air, beautiful scenery, all amusements, excellent cuisine, moderate rates. S. T. BIRDSALL, Prop., Glen Lake, N. Y.

ROCKY POINT INN.
Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks. Open June 15th. For illustrated folder, &c., address "Rocky Point Inn Company, Old Forge, N. Y."

EDGEWOOD INN, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Location unequaled; five minutes from beautiful Lake Saranac.

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Kattskill House, Lake George, N. Y. For terms address A. P. Scoville, own. & prop., Kattskill Bay, N. Y.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

THE KAUNEONGA, WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN Co.; opens June 20. Write to J. H. MARTIN.

Summer Resorts.

VERMONT.

GREEN MOUNTAINS.

VERMONT AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN TIME TABLE

GREEN MOUNTAIN FLYER

9 A. M. via Sprngf'd Dly except Sun. 9:40 A.M via Troy, Daily except Sun. Daily 4 P.M. via Spr'ng'd 6:25 P. M., via Troy.

Lvs. G. C. S. d'ly except Sun. with parlor cars for Brandon, Orwell, Middlebury, Vergennes, Burlington, Waterbury, Montpelier, Randolph, Milton, St. Albans, Swanton, and Highgate Springs. Trains lve. G. C. S. daily with parlor cars and sleepers, for above points. Connection made at Burlington and Rouse's Point with steamer for all Summer resorts on North Islands of Lake Champlain.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE, E. E. PIERCE, SALISBURY, VT.—Trains leave G. C. S. 9 and 9:40 A. M. 4 and 6:25 P. M. Arrive 2:53 A. M., 5:22 P. M.

EAGLE INN, ORWELL, VT. F. B. KIMBALL.—Leave Grand Central Station 9 A.M., 9:40 A.M. Arrive 6 P.M. Special rates for September. Book on application.

LAKE ST. CATHERINE HOUSE,
Wells, Vt., among Green Mountains, on lake shore; boating, bathing, fishing, music. Terms reasonable. IRVING WOOD, Proprietor.

GREEN MOUNTAINS.
THE LAKE VIEW IN THE PINES,
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GREEN MOUNTAINS.
Bomoseen House, Castleton, Vt. Accommodates 150. Send for circulars. W. C. Mound, Proprietor.

LAKE BOMOSEEN, CASTLETON, VT.
Prospect House. HORACE B. ELLIS, Manager.

NEW-JERSEY.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.

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THE ELBERON,
ELBERON, NEW-JERSEY.
This unique Summer Resort will open for the season about June 1. For circular and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

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Beautiful mountain resort, possessing every attraction. 60 miles from N. Y. City. Circulars, &c., at Room 9, Metropolitan Building, N. Y.
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Very favorable rates during June.
W. G. KNOWLES, Proprietor.

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COLEMAN HOUSE.
Directly on the beach. Open Thursday, June 27.
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The Coleman House, Asbury Park, N. J.

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Directly opposite the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Address.
MORGAN & PARSONS.

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HOTEL ALBION.
Fifty yards from surf; sixteenth season; table and appointments the best; accommodates 200; $2 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $15 per week.
C. H. PEMBERTON.

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THE BREXTON, OCEAN AV., CAPE MAY. Large piazzas; near the beach; modern improvements. Mrs. J. A. MYERS.

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226 rooms, with bath; delightfully cool; tiled halls; ventilation perfect; Summer rates; European plan, $1.50 per day and upward; American plan, $3.50 per day and upward; rooms in suites for family parties.
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Every afternoon 3:30 P. M. and evening 7:10 P. M. Matinée Saturdays 2 P. M.

Rice's Burlesquers in "1492."
Every evening except Sunday, 9 to 11. Matinée Saturdays, 4 P. M.

Pain's Fireworks.
Grand Spectacle, War between Japan and China. Every evening except Sunday and Monday at 8:15 P. M.

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Every afternoon and evening except Sunday, 3:30 P. M. and 9 P. M.

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Professional and Amateur race meet Saturday, July 27.

Special Trains leave after all performances. See Excursions for R. R. time table.

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ANTON SEIDL'S Metropolitan Orchestra.
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MME. JANUSCHOWSKY, Prima Donna Soprano, and 12 soloists from Met. Opera House Co.
TICKETS at SCHUBERTH'S, 23 Union Square, and SCHIRMER'S, 35 Union Square.
FREE CONCERTS every MONDAY to those who purchase their railroad tickets from Seidl Society agents.

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15TH WEEK DU MAURIER'S **TRILBY.**
Dramatized by Paul M. Potter.

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Lola Yberri, J. W. Ransone, Hawthorne Trio.
In the event of rain, performance in Music Hall.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
Vaudeville, Specialties, Novelties.
Admission, 50c. Reserved, $1. Boxes, $6.
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Admission to Roof, 50c. Admission to Theatre, 50c.

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WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, round trip 50 cents. Hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 P. M. to 9:10 P. M.

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On each Monday during the season the L. I. R. R. Co. will sell at its East 34th St. ticket office round-trip tickets to Manhattan Beach, and good for admission to either Sousa's Concert, Rice's "1492," or Circus Carnival, good only on day of sale. Fifty Cents.

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Round Trip, 25 Cents.
Leave foot Whitehall St. hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 9:10 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
From foot 34th St., E. R., 6:30, 8:20, 9:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.
ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
ROUND TRIP REDUCED TO 25c.
LANDING AT THE NEW IRON PIER EXCLUSIVELY. TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE, subject to change:
FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R., a half hour later.
RETURNING LEAVE CONEY ISLAND (from New Iron Pier) 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
Tickets on sale at all down-town track stations of the Elevated Railroads.
East side passengers transferred free to Battery Place. Returning east side passengers deposit tickets at Battery Place, and are transferred free to the east side.

FOR LONG BRANCH,
LANDING AT NEW IRON PIER.
Leave Pier 1 N. R., 10:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
Leave Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:00 A. M., 3:30 P. M.
Leave Long Branch, 12:15 P. M., 6:15 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 75 CENTS.

THE WORLD'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all Free. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte, "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Pier 18, N. R., Cortlandt St., 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.45 A. M.; 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. So. 8th St., B'klyn, 9.05, 9.35, 10.05, 11.05 A. M.; 12.20, 1.50, 2.20, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.30 A. M.; 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10.45 A. M. for 3rd St. and Pier 18, N. R.; 11.45 A. M. and 12.45 P. M. for Pier 18 only; 3.15, 5, 5.30, 6, 7 and 8 P.M. for all landings.—Extra Boats Sundays.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,) by DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex).. 8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier... 8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier..... 9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Coney Island, Sea Beach Route.
Boats by Bay Ridge Ferry leave Whitehall St. 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10 A. M., then half-hourly (Sunday every 20 minutes) until 10:20 P. M. Returning until 11:10 P. M., and through Brooklyn 12 midnight and 1 A. M. Round trip to Brighton, 35c. SEIDL CONCERTS.
Round Trip Reduced to 25 Cents.

AROUND STATEN ISLAND.
THE AURORA.
This is the finest sail to be had in N. Y. Harbor by Steamboat.
Leaves daily foot West 22d St., 1:30; Battery Landing, 1:45; Bridge Dock, B'klyn, 2 P. M. Music and refreshments. Ticket, 50c.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Hotels.

THE SEVILLIA, 117 WEST 58th ST. A few apartments may be secured from Oct. 1. No present vacancies. Rentals by the year only.

NOT IN INDIAN COUNTRY

Princeton Students Arrive in Yellowstone Park.

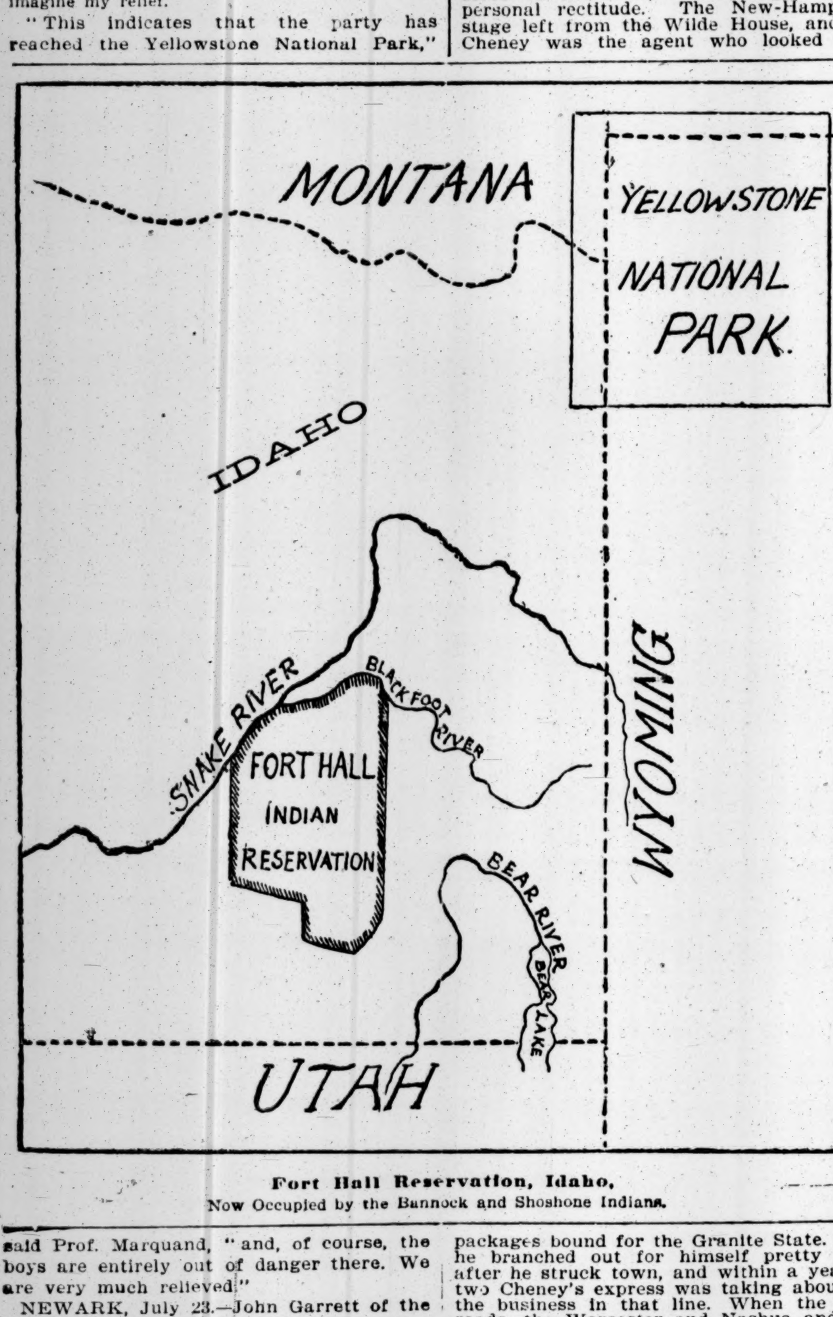
FEARS FOR THEIR SAFETY ALLAYED

The Indian Bureau Regards the Reports of Trouble as Grossly Exaggerated — The Bannocks and Their Peculiarities.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 23.—All fears for the safety of the Princeton students of the geological expedition in Wyoming were to-day set at rest by the receipt of news direct from a member of the party, in response to a telegram of inquiry sent by Prof. Allan Marquand. Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett, mother of John Garrett, who is a member of the expedition, telegraphed Prof. Marquand from her Summer place at Elberon as follows:

Many thanks for your kind interest. John wires to-day from Fountain Geyser, Wyoming; says all well. Have had no trouble yet. Can't imagine my relief.

"This indicates that the party has reached the Yellowstone National Park," said Prof. Marquand, "and, of course, the boys are entirely out of danger there. We are very much relieved."



Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho,
Now Occupied by the Bannock and Shoshone Indians.

NEWARK, July 23.—John Garrett of the Princeton geological party in the Wind River country telegraphed to-day to Edward Mann of this city that all the party were safe in the Yellowstone Park, and protected by troops.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Sussex D. Davis this afternoon received a telegram from the Princeton students who, it was feared, had been entrapped by the Bannock Indians stating that they were all safe, and had arrived at Yellowstone Park.

WINSTED, Conn., July 23.—A telegram received by Dr. Dennis at Norfolk this morning, from his son, states that the geological party of Princeton students are in Yellowstone Park safe and well.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—A telegram was received at the War Department to-day from Gen. Coppinger, commanding the Department of the Platte, in which the Bannock Indian Reservation is situated, stating that he had communicated with all his outposts, but had received no information concerning the Princeton students. As the dispatch reported no disturbance among the Bannocks it is believed at the War Department that they are on their reservation and quiet.

It was stated at the Indian Bureau to-day that no news had been received there of the existence of trouble with the Bannock Indians at Jackson's Hole, and Commissioner Browning expressed decided incredulity respecting the reports of the wholesale killing of Indians by the settlers. Capt. Teter, who had been sent from the bureau to investigate the situation, was instructed to report immediately any incident which warranted communication to the bureau, and the Commissioner said nothing had been received from him for several days. His latest reports made no mention of any such trouble as has been reported within the last day or two. It was possible, however, the Commissioner said, that Capt. Teter was beyond the range of telegraphic facilities, and this fact might account for his silence.

Senator Warren of Wyoming was at the Indian Bureau, and he expressed himself as well satisfied with the course pursued by the bureau. He said he had no doubt the condition of things in the Indian country had been woefully exaggerated. There are a class of people in that country, it was said at the bureau, who are not averse to exaggerating reports of troubles with the Indians, for the purpose of securing the presence of troops in their vicinity for commercial reasons.

THE BANNOCK INDIANS.

Decidedly Opposed to Adopting the Ways of Civilization.

The Bannocks, or Bannacks, occupy the Fort Hall Reservation, in Southeastern Idaho, with the Shoshones. The Shoshones are more numerous than the Bannocks, who, in 1894, were 772, all told, 132 being males over eighteen years of age, while of 1,745 Shoshones, there were 286 males above eighteen years of age. The only purpose for which the Bannocks appeared to be preserved, according to the account given the writer while on a visit to the Fort Hall Reservation a few years ago, was to vex and annoy the Shoshones, who take more kindly to labor, schools, and the use of other clothing than blankets than do the Bannocks, who have appeared to be incurably opposed to civilization for themselves and other Indians. The two tribes have been thrown together for many years on the same reservation, and while the Shoshones have manifested a willingness to accept the benefits of schools and instruction in the use of implements of agriculture, the Bannocks have assumed a superiority because of their refusal to be civilized, and have taunted the Shoshones as "squaws" because they embrace the opportunities for improvement held out by the Government. The Shoshones are peaceful and industrious. There were raised and sold for the reservation during 1893 more than $15,000 worth of agricultural products, of which it is safe to assume that the Shoshones produced a very considerable share. The reports of the Indian Agent show that of all the Shoshones and Bannocks on the reservation, only 140 can speak enough English to be understood in ordinary conversation. The degree of civilization to which these Indians have reached is indicated by the statement that there was one marriage during the year, and fifteen chiefs were living in polygamy.

The United States had a Bannock war in 1878. It was hot and short, and it cost $556,636.19. Twenty-four soldiers, thirty citizens, and seventy-four Indians were killed before it stopped.

THE DEATH OF B. P. CHENEY

A Man Who Rose from Driver of a Stage Line to Own the Greater Part of the American Express.

BOSTON, July 23.—B. P. Cheney, President of the American Express Company, died at 6 A. M. to-day at his home in Wellesley, of intermittent fever, aged eighty.

Mr. Cheney was born in Hillsborough, N. H., Aug. 12, 1815. He received his education in the common schools, but at a very early age was forced to give up any educational advantages on account of the embarrassed circumstances of his father. Driver of a New-Hampshire stage line at sixteen, many times a millionaire, and one of the wealthiest men of Boston at eighty, is briefly the history of B. P. Cheney.

The growth of the Cheney fortune has been but the natural growth of the transportation business of the country, and it made B. P. Cheney, at fourscore years, the largest individual owner in the American Express Company, as well as one of the largest holders of Atchison securities, and until recently a power in the affairs of the Northern Pacific Road.

Starting out for himself in the early '30s as agent for the stage line that ran from the Wilde Hotel, he carved out his way up among the millionaires of New-England by force of character, sound judgment, and personal rectitude. The New-Hampshire stage left from the Wilde House, and Mr. Cheney was the agent who looked after packages bound for the Granite State. But he branched out for himself pretty soon after he struck town, and within a year or two Cheney's express was taking about all the business in that line. When the railroads, the Worcester and Nashua and the Fitchburg to Burlington, were completed, the firm name became Cheney, Fisk & Co.

After Mr. Fisk's death, Mr. Cheney ran the business alone, and it was not long before the United States and Canada were covering Vermont and New-Hampshire with a network of lines. When the consolidation of the United States and other express lines into the American came about, in 1880, the millionaire found his representation the largest of any single individual, and it had all grown from the modest beginning made a year or two after he first came to Boston, along back in 1838 or 1840.

The fortune made in the express business was largely increased by investments in various railroad enterprises. He always, since the time of the Nickerson domination in the property, had a firm belief in the Atchison system, and though for the past few years he had been gradually closing out his holdings in other enterprises, he was on the Board of Directors of the big Southwest system, and was generally able to be present at the meetings of the Directors when held in Boston, even if the fortunes of the other big corporation, the American Express, were first in his affections.

He had given considerable of his time to horticulture, and was always largely interested in the Horticultural Society. Beyond being a subscription member of the Art Club, he had never belonged to any Boston club. The bronze statue of Daniel Webster in the State House Park at Concord, N. H., was a gift to the State from Mr. Cheney.

CHANGES IN THE WEATHER BUREAU

Many Promotions Result from the Appointment of Prof. Moore as Chief of the Service.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Secretary of Agriculture this afternoon approved quite a number of changes in the Weather Bureau Service recommended by the new Chief, Prof. Moore. Two promotions were made to fill the places of general forecasters, there being but three such officials in the service. Those who thus step from the ranks of local forecasters are Messrs. Garriott and Cox, while Forecaster Dunn of New-York gets an increase in salary from $1,800 to $2,000. The principal changes in the service are as follows:

Edward B. Garriott, appointed to take the place as to position and salary ($2,500) in Chicago made vacant by the promotion of Prof. Moore to the head of the bureau. In his recommendation of this promotion, Prof. Moore says that Garriott has for the last year and a half made the highest general average of all the forecasters on duty in Washington, and is a conspicuous example of merit.

Henry J. Cox is promoted to be forecast official at $2,000, and will remain at his present station in Chicago. He rose from the ranks as the result of a competitive examination in January, 1894, in which he secured second place.

Prof. Alexander McAdie, the lightning expert, now on duty in Washington, has been transferred to San Francisco as Assistant Forecaster.

A. B. Calvert, observer at Chicago, comes to Washington as the confidential clerk of the Chief of the Weather Bureau.

H. E. Williams and Alfred J. Henry of the Washington office have been promoted to be Chiefs of Division, at a salary of $2,000.

Charles E. Triney, recently designated as Director of the Illinois State Weather Service, has been made observer, at $1,300.

The following increases of salary have been made:

Edward A. Beals, observer at Minneapolis, to $1,400.

H. L. Ball, observer at Parkersburg and Director of the West Virginia Weather Service, from $1,100 to $1,200.

J. L. Cline, observer at Galveston, Texas, from $840 to $1,000.

A. E. Hackett, observer at Columbus, Mo., Director of the State Weather Service, from $1,000 to $1,200.

Ferd J. Walz, forecaster at Davenport, Iowa, to $1,500.

Tried to Bribe Capt. Swift.

JAMAICA, L. I., July 23.—Capt. Hugh J. Swift of the Richmond Hill police, noticed a man walking along the railroad track in that village at 2 o'clock this morning, carrying a bundle. He questioned the stranger, but failed to get satisfactory answers. He placed him under arrest, whereupon the man offered to Capt. Swift a roll of bills and the bundle if he would let him go.

Capt. Swift took the man to the station house, where he gave his name as Louis Brown, twenty-one years old.

The roll of bills contained $38, and in the bundle was a quantity of jewelry and a number of letters.

OPPOSES FREE COINAGE

Gov. Oates of Alabama on His State's Increasing Prosperity.

THE SOUTH FOR SOUND MONEY

Talk for More Silver Is Chiefly by Politicians—People Greatly Pleased with Business Prospects.

Gov. William C. Oates of Alabama was at the Hoffman House yesterday, and in the afternoon he departed for home.

He is taking his annual vacation, "in short sections," he said, leaving his State for brief periods of a week or two, and then returning to dispose of the accumulated business.

Gov. Oates said that business of all sorts is improving in the South, and with the improvement there is less disposition to talk politics.

He does not take the view which so many Southern men are supposed to hold, that the one thing needed to bring prosperity to all branches of business is the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. He told a reporter for The New-York Times that he believed this was no time for the free coinage of silver, and added that he believed the returning activity in business would go a great way toward stopping the talk of this nature.

"There is little politics in Alabama just now," he said, "but business is rapidly improving. There has been a marked improvement in the iron and coal industries. New fields are being developed, and the advance in prices of pig iron has been a great factor in strengthening confidence and giving the people a better feeling.

"The resources of Alabama in iron and coal are almost inexhaustible. Computations have been made, based on the reports of competent engineers, that there is coal enough in the State to supply the civilized world for a period of more than 100 years.

"The supply of iron ore is also great. Both iron and coal are coming into greater prominence than heretofore.

"The farmers are also in better condition, for they have a good crop. Cotton is the principle staple, and while that sold for 5 cents, the owners of plantations had a hard time of it. A slight increase in prices makes a noticeable difference in their condition, and as they are getting 6 or 7 cents, they are feeling better. There is more money to be had, and, as this continues, the talk of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 will continue to decrease, until in a year or so, I reckon, comparatively little will be heard of it."

"How extensive is the sentiment for free coinage now?"

"There are some men, chiefly politicians, I think, who are talking of free coinage. I notice that Speaker Crisp of Georgia has been quoted in this city as saying that the sentiment of the South will be strongly in favor of it. I think he will find himself mistaken.

"The Montgomery Advertiser has sent out inquiries to the editors of newspapers in the State asking how many are in favor of free coinage at 16 to 1. I believe about two-thirds of the editors have replied that they are not in favor of it.

"The fact is, this is not the time for it. There may have been times when free coinage of silver would have been proper, and the time may come again, but it won't do now. Returning business prosperity will convince the people of this, I think. I do not believe the issue will be very perplexing when the National Convention meets next year."

Gov. Oates said he had visited the grounds of the Atlanta Exposition recently. There was great interest manifested in it in the South generally, and preparations were under way for a large and, as he believed, successful exposition. Much work yet remained, however, to be done.

WHY ENGLISH MONEY WAITS.

Will Come to the United States When a Sound Currency Is Assured.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—W. E. Curtis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was at his desk to-day, after an absence of six weeks, in connection with the delivery in London of $30,000,000 United States bonds to the Belmont-Morgan syndicate. Mr. Curtis talked interestingly of his visit abroad, and the impressions received. He said:

"I found the feeling regarding investments in United States stocks, bonds, and other securities, both public and private, better than I had expected. There is a very large amount of money in England awaiting investment, and I am satisfied that if the owners were assured that the value of what they bought would not be reduced by legislation regarding our currency, large amounts of money would flow to this side of the water, and an era of great prosperity would follow in this country."

DEATH OF ENGINEER MOREY

He Made His Reputation in the Chilean Navy — Sketch of His Career.

Charles Sheffield Morey, late Chief Engineer in the Chilean Navy, died in Brooklyn last Sunday and funeral services were held at the house of his daughter, Mrs. Charles E. Wells, 177 Van Buren Street, last evening.

The services were conducted by the Rev. St. Clair Hester of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church. The burial will be made at Evergreen Cemetery this morning.

Mr. Morey was born in Cornwall, N. Y., sixty-seven years ago, and in his youth developed a decided taste for mechanics. He was placed in a school of mechanical engineering at Newburg. Soon after being graduated he entered the service of the old Collins line of steamers, in the engineers' department, where his promotion from one grade to another was rapid. Later Chile came into the market as a purchaser of steamships for war purposes, and the Collins line having gone out of business, Mr. Morey went as a chief engineer of one of the steamers bought by that nation. Soon after his arrival he entered the Chilean Navy with rank of Chief Engineer, and when the war between Spain and Peru occurred he served in a Chilean ship, Chile being allied with Peru against Spain.

When Valparaiso was bombarded by the Spanish ships he fitted up and took command of an old and hardly seaworthy steamship, called the Esmeralda, and, putting her at the head of the Chilean fleet, succeeded in repulsing the Spaniards.

This, for a time, suspended his active service, but on the breaking out of a war between Bolivia and Peru, Chile espoused the cause of the former nation, and before hostilities had ceased the Chief Engineer had seen much more stirring service.

In 1877 Mr. Morey returned to this country, but it was not long before he was called to South America again. This time he went to Brazil. He first supervised the construction of the marine railway at Para, and after that gave much time to bridge building and the construction and installation of sugar cane machinery. In 1893 he again returned to his native land, bringing with him a party of Peruvian capitalists and engineers, whom he escorted to the World's Fair at Chicago, where they made a study of machinery. Mr. Morey leaves a wife and daughter.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Lieut. W. P. Potter, United States Navy, is at the Murray Hill.

—Lady Fenton of London and Thomas McKean of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf.

—Bishop George Worthington of Omaha and Edson Keith of Chicago are at the Windsor.

—Gen. Albert Ordway of Washington and Railroad Commissioner Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica are at the Hoffman.

—Senator Richard F. Pettigrew of South Dakota, ex-Senator Person C. Cheney of New-Hampshire, ex-Gov. Carroll S. Page of Vermont, and Col. Jonas H. French of Boston are at the Fifth Avenue.

A Victim of Fry's "Army."

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 23.—Samuel D. Clift, a veteran conductor of the Vandalia system, died yesterday from a stroke of paralysis. The stroke was due to the excitement created by the capture of his train by Fry's army, a few miles from this city, in April a year ago, when the army was on its way to Washington. Clift has not been out of bed since that day.

FOR SCIENCE ON THE OUTINGS

Plan to Combine the Vacation School Work and the Ocean Trips — More Funds Needed.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has three fresh-air homes at West Coney Island, where 22,000 women and children were taken in 1894 for the outing of a single day on the ocean parties or for a longer stay at the seaside homes.

The association is now operating six vacation schools, that number of buildings having been granted by the Board of Education for the term of six weeks. Four thousand children have already registered at School No. 96. Sixteen teachers cared for 5,880 for the five days of the week ending July 19.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday are the regular days in each week for the ocean parties to go to the seaside homes. To make this ocean work more effective, and at the same time to co-operate with the vacation schools, laboratories in science by the sea are to be opened in the following manner: Alternating with the ocean party, that is, on Tuesday and Thursday of each week, a class of 300 scholars from the vacation schools will go to the seaside homes of the association. The head teacher in science, aided by six paid assistants in science, and six volunteers, will have charge of the day's work by the sea. Science talks in the classroom in the city will prepare the way for practical demonstrations on the shore, where seaweed, pebbles, shells, sand, and water will serve as so many object lessons.

The knowledge derived by the day at the sea will be utilized by the teachers for the composition and observation work whereby the experiences will become more and more real. This combination of instruction and outing is exactly in line with the wishes of the association, in that the fresh-air work shall yield the greatest measure of improvement to those who come within its scope. In addition, the congestion of the vacation schools will be relieved, as the teachers now have the highest number of pupils that can be accommodated.

The transportation and care of each party for the day, as well as the entertainment of the teaching staff, will fall on the fresh-air department of the association. The entire expense of each party will be $100; as the vacation schools will continue five weeks longer, $1,200, therefore, is needed.

The association appeals for the means of bringing this educational work in science within the reach of the 4,000 pupils in its vacation schools. Checks should be drawn to the order of the Treasurer, Warner Van Norden, and may be sent to him or to the General Agent, William H. Tolman, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

CONCERTS FOR THE SUMMER NIGHTS

Plan to Have a Series in Madison Square Garden at Popular Prices.

A Summernight Concert Association has been formed, with the intention of giving high-class concerts at popular prices at Madison Square Garden.

The association has appointed the following-named ladies as a Committee on Subscriptions: Miss Breese, Chairman; Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, Miss Vanderpoel, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Miss Callender, Mrs. Orange Ferriss, Mrs. Charles A. Post, Mrs. A. G. Mills, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. Charles H. Stebbins, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Miss Barcalow, Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Mrs. Frank L. Ives, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicutt, Mrs. William H. Draper, Mrs. Charles Russell Treat, and Mrs. Fay Pierce, Secretary.

Miss Vanderpoel is President, and Mrs. Nicholas Fish is Treasurer of the general association, which has taken an office at 31 West Thirty-second Street. The concerts are to be given with a large number of performers, under the direction of Frank Van Der Stucken or some other popular leader, and are to run each secular night for six weeks.

Seats are to be sold at 15, 25, and 50 cents, and light refreshments are to be vended.

The guarantee fund of $20,000 is not yet fully subscribed, so the association asks well-to-do lovers of music to send remittances to Mrs. Fay Pierce, Secretary, at the office of the organization.

MORE STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED

Clerk Harriott Says This is Because Number of Arrests Is Greater.

Property Clerk Harriott of the Police Department said yesterday that more stolen property had been recovered during the first two quarters of this year than ever before. During the last quarter of 1894 703 lots were received, and 254 lots valued at $20,475.78 were delivered. The value of property recovered by the police throughout the city which was not sent to the property clerk amounted to $220,464.88.

In the first quarter of the present year 801 lots were received at Headquarters. Of these, 320 lots, valued at $23,231.17, were delivered. The value of goods delivered direct from the station houses during the first quarter was $211,460.35.

During the second quarter of this year 840 lots were received at the Property Clerk's office. Mr. Harriott delivered 230 lots, valued at $13,696.64. The property delivered direct from the station houses was valued at $222,010.21. Four hundred and fifty-six lots have already been received during the three weeks of the present quarter.

Mr. Harriott says the increase of property recovered is due to the fact that more arrests are made at present than formerly.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Augustus Thomas's New Play.—The Standard Theatre will be opened Sept. 9, under the management of J. M. Hill, who will be more prominent in the theatrical world next season than he has been for the last two years. The attraction will be Augustus Thomas's play, "The Capital," which will have its first production on this occasion. Mr. Thomas spent several weeks in Washington, while writing this play, and many of the scenes are absolute copies of original places in that city. Mr. Hill has engaged a strong company to produce the play, including Mary Shaw, Elizabeth Garrison, Florinda Kingsley, Madeline Lack, Ernest Hastings, Frank Keenan, Charles Hallock, Bingley Fales, Wright Huntington, Fraser Coulter, and E. A. Locke. Mr. Hill has great faith in "The Capital," and expects it to achieve a long run in New-York, after which it will be sent on the road. He has another play, a comedy-drama, which he expects to produce later in the season.

—Edward Harrigan's Tour.—Mart Hanley is in the city completing his arrangements for the coming tour of Edward Harrigan. It will begin at the Chestnut Street Opera House, Philadelphia, Sept. 2, with the production of "Old Lavender," which will be the only play presented until the middle of the season, when his new play, "My Son Dan," will be produced. The tour will extend as far South as Jacksonville, Fla., and West to the Mississippi River. Mr. Hanley has engaged Jane Burley to play leading parts, and Frederick Backus to play leading juvenile roles. Carrie Collyer, a daughter of Daniel Collyer, will be the soubrette of the company, of which Mr. Collyer himself will be a member.

—May Irwin's Tour.—May Irwin will begin her tour as a star at the Boston Museum, Sept. 2, presenting her new farce-comedy, "The Widow Jones." Her supporting company will be John C. Rice, Jacques Kruger, Joseph Sparks, Richard J. Jones, Ada Lewis, Sally Cohen, Maude Chandler, Kathleen Warren, Gertrude Mansfield, and Mabel Powers. Miss Irwin is very enthusiastic over her new play, which she thinks is the best thing of its kind ever written, and she is greatly fascinated with the part she is to play. Her starring tour will be under the management of Rich and Harris, and she is booked for every large city in the country, including New-York.

—"The Merry World" to Close.—"The Merry World" has met with no appreciation whatever in Chicago, and Manager Lederer has decided to close the season there next Saturday. The company will return to this city, where the members will be given a rest for a time, before starting out on their regular season. The trouble in Chicago seems to have been that the plays burlesqued in the review had not been seen there, so that the burlesque was pointless to the audiences which attended the performances.

—The Hawthorne Sisters.—Owing to the small size of the roof garden stage at Koster & Bial's, the three Hawthorne sisters have been obliged to omit that portion of their specialty in which they appear on bicycles. This is their first appearance in vaudeville in New-York. Up to now all three have been identified with some of the leading companies. Lillian and Lola were with the Bostonians for three years, and Nellie has been with Charles H. Hoyt, Fanny Rice, and other first-class companies.

—Ondricek, the Violinist.—Ondricek one of Europe's greatest violinists, will make his American debut Nov. 16, at the first concert of the New-York Philharmonic Society. The artist will play the Dvorak concerto in A minor, the composition in which he achieved such success in the May concert of the London Philharmonic.

—Annie Myers in Comic Opera.—Annie Myers, who made such a hit with the Lillian Russell Opera Company last season, has just concluded a season at Schlitz's Park, Milwaukee, and has returned to her home in Baltimore to rest. She is free to accept offers for next season.

—Hubert Wilke Recovered.—Hubert Wilke has recovered from the effects of the operation for appendicitis, and is now at his home in Yonkers. He will not return to the Lillian Russell Company next season.

DROPPED OFF THE BRIDGE

Into the River, from a Height of 125 Feet, Plunged Patrick Callahan.

DID IT TO WIN A $1,700 WAGER

Friends Brought Him Ashore in a Boat — Now in Hudson Street Hospital in a Critical Condition.

Patrick Callahan, a bartender who gave his address as 434 Third Avenue, dropped from the Brooklyn Bridge into the East River at 6:50 o'clock yesterday morning He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition.

The distance to the water from the place where he jumped is about 125 feet.

Edward McGorry, whose brother Felix keeps a saloon at Third Avenue and Thirty-first Street, was arrested by the police as an accomplice of Callahan and was taken to the Oak Street Police Station and afterward to the Tombs Police Court.

Callahan's jump from the bridge was well planned, and not a policeman was near to hinder him when he alighted from a carriage and dropped into the river.

The first intimation of the jump that the bridge police had was from Conductor Joseph Barr of the bridge railroad. Barr was standing on the front platform of his train, which was nearing the New-York tower on its trip to this city, when his attention was attracted by a cab which was driving slowly toward Brooklyn on the south carriageway.

About 200 feet from the New-York tower the carriage stopped, and a man lightly clad jumped out. Then Barr saw the man dropping from the bridge.

The man's body seemed to turn as it fell, and it struck the water under the bridge with a splash which raised a mass of spray resembling that cast up by the paddle wheel of a steamboat. Barr also caught a glimpse of a rowboat making toward the man.

The man lay upon his face in the water, motionless. So far as Barr could see, he appeared to have two bladders strapped to his shoulders, and these buoyed him up.

The cabman whipped his horses and drove rapidly toward Brooklyn as soon as the man alighted from the cab.

When the train reached the New-York tower Barr told a policeman what he had seen. Two of the bridge police ran at their best speed to the dock at the foot of Dover Street. They arrived just in time to see a rowboat making toward the dock. In the boat were two men who were rowing, and another who lay back in the stern sheets as though exhausted. He was wet and scantily clad. This was the bridge jumper.

Callahan was immediately placed under arrest. He remarked in a weak voice that it had been a bigger jump than he thought and that his back hurt.

Callahan told the police that he preferred to be known as "King" Callahan. He came to this country fourteen months ago, he said, from the west of Ireland, and was twenty-seven years old. He said he had dropped from the bridge on a wager.

An ambulance was called from the Hudson Street Hospital. Dr. Sanger decided that Callahan was suffering from severe internal injuries.

McGorry said that Callahan was very fond of telling of his own pluck and boasting that he could successfully jump from the Brooklyn Bridge. Several days ago he had gotten into an altercation on this point, and, as a result, a wager was made by which Callahan was to win $1,700 if he successfully jumped from the bridge.

With whom the wager was made McGorry would not say.

McGorry was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court charged with having been an accessory to the jumping. He was discharged by Magistrate Brann because of lack of evidence.

DEATHS ON THE RAILROADS

The Grand Jury Investigating Accidents on the Central, and New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Roads.

The Grand Jury has been engaged recently in investigating the circumstances surrounding the deaths of four persons who were killed accidentally, either on the tracks of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, or on those of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, within the city limits.

The victims were Herman Weisbrodt of Greenburg, who was killed at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Fourth Avenue Thursday, May 23, by a wild-cat locomotive; Colville Stafford, a boy, killed at Hunt's Point July 9; Oscar Erickson, killed at Baychester July 12, and John McCormack, killed at the Willis Avenue station of the New-Haven Railroad July 10.

Inquests have been held in each of the cases, and the Coroner's juries found that, with proper safeguards, the accidents might have been avoided, and they censured the companies on whose tracks the accidents occurred for neglecting to provide such safeguards. As in all such cases, the papers were sent to the District Attorney for action, and the testimony taken before the Coroner has been submitted to the Grand Jury. The investigation was continued yesterday, but no indictments have been found against any person in connection therewith.

Assistant District Attorney Battle, who has charge of the Grand Jury proceedings, said yesterday:

"There have been since Jan. 1 a large number of people killed on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, between the Grand Central Station and Spuyten Duyvil, and on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad above the Harlem Bridge. There have been no general charges or complaints made against the companies for neglect.

"The District Attorney's office has under consideration the papers relative to the killing of several of the victims, and we intend to discover whether the deaths were due to the negligence of the employes or mismanagement on the part of the companies on whose tracks these people were killed. Each case will be investigated separately. If it is found that the companies have not used proper care and supervision, that they have been habitually negligent, and that through such neglect the accidents occurred, the Grand Jury may find indictments, or may make a presentment on the subject censuring the companies involved."

The records show that since Jan. 1 fourteen persons have been killed on the tracks of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and four on the line of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road.

An Editor Commits Suicide.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—Paul Wolf, managing editor of the Waechter and Anzeiger, died early yesterday from an overdose of morphine, taken with suicidal intent. Ill health was the cause. Wolf was born in Germany fifty years ago.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

RICHNESS AND RARITY

mahogany desk of graceful proportions. The exterior of the lid, which opens toward one, is beautifully decorated with original designs in carving. On the inside of each slender leg is a small, odd drawer. On either side of the top are two drawers of unique construction, with handles of gilt. In the interior the pigeonholes are supported by onyx pillars and the little drawers are fronted with onyx plates, contributing an effect like that of the entrance to some ancient temple. A desk of such original beauty is seldom seen.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
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NEAR BROADWAY.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—The police at Headquarters have in their care a seven-year-old boy who says his name is Willie Wilson. He cannot tell where he lives. He was found at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-first Street by Policeman Fagan of the West Twentieth Street Station Monday evening.

—T. F. Bourne of Staten Island, a patent solicitor with offices at 108 Fulton Street, this city, has been mistaken for the man with the same name who was drowned at Coney Island last Sunday.

—There will be music by Rampone's Old Guard Band and a chorus of 200 children at Abingdon Square at 8 P. M. to-day.

Brooklyn.

—Capt. Dunn of the Twentieth Precinct said yesterday he had positive evidence that George Imhoff killed Henry Geisel at Knickerbocker Avenue and Jefferson Street on Saturday night, and that Haag and Fabri were his accomplices. He believed, he said, they intended to kill another man, and attacked Geisel by mistake.

—Motorman Henry Marrs of the Sackett Street trolley car which killed Richard Paulsen in front of his butcher store, 246 Hoyt Street, Monday evening, was held yesterday by Justice Walsh of the Butler Street Police Court for examination. Conductor Beatty was discharged.

—Justice Bartlett of the Supreme Court and Public Administrator William B. Davenport will start Saturday for Japan via Vancouver.

Long Island.

—The active competition of the trolley road that runs from Long Island City to Flushing has caused the Long Island Railroad to announce a reduction of fares on their north shore division that runs to the same villages as the trolley. The reduction is the second since the trolley road was opened.

—David Smith, a Freeport fish peddler, while under the influence of liquor, beat his horse so that the animal died. He was arrested, and when arraigned before Justice Wallace yesterday, pleaded guilty to intoxication and misusing a horse, and was released with a fine of only $5.

—Peter Johnson, Jr., of Long Island City was playing with matches yesterday and set fire to his clothing. His sister, May, put out the fire with her hands, burning them severely. The boy's right leg was badly burned.

—Benjamin Hallock, a Riverhead boy, has received from the New-York State Volunteer Life Saving Corps a handsome medal in recognition of his brave rescue of Earle Hallock, in the Peconic River, July 10.

—The Hicksville Fire Commissioners have contracted for the building of six fire cisterns. They will hold sufficient water to supply an ordinary fire engine for one hour.

—A new Town Hall is to be built at Hicksville, at a cost of $1,900. The site for the building was given to the town by A. G. Heitz.

—John Tuttle of Speonk is suing his cousin, Charles P. Tuttle, for $50 damages for the death of a dog.

—The Merrick Camp Meeting grounds open to-day. They will close Aug. 1.

Yonkers.

—Fleet Capt. J. Willard Pruyn of the Yonkers Yacht Club, accompanied by Edward Ahrens and James Compton, are on a cruise up the Hudson on the yacht Idler. Capt. Charles Barnes and Daniel Cashin have also gone on a two weeks' cruise up the Hudson on the cabin yacht Edith.

—Final instructions were last evening given to the boys of the Young Men's Christian Association who are going to Lake Mahopac to spend two weeks in Camp Allison under the supervision of Robert J Dirk and other young men.

—W. H. Greenhalgh, manager of the Palisade Ferry Company, offers to carry free any poor people and their children who may obtain a card from a physician on a trip to the Palisades and back.

—Dr. J. Albert Jeffery, organist of the First Presbyterian Church, has been engaged to succeed James Pearce as organist of St. John's Episcopal Church the first Sunday in August.

—A meeting of the Fair Committee of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Association was held last evening in the house of Lady Washington Hose Company.

—David Hawley is erecting a large double building in Main Street, next to the White House. It is to be two stories in height, with a handsome front.

—At a meeting of the Board of Excise Monday evening two transfers of licenses were approved, and two applications for licenses were denied.

—The Ladies' Aid Society of the Nepperhan Avenue Baptist Church had a day's outing yesterday on a farm in Kimball Avenue.

—Washington Engine Company of Mount Vernon took the steamer yesterday from this city for a day's outing at Iona Island.

—Leddie Shonnard, Clifford Buckman, and John Reid, Jr., have returned from a salmon fishing trip in Canada.

—An important special meeting of the Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club has been called for to-morrow evening.

—The Warburton Avenue Baptist Sunday school had a picnic yesterday in the grove in Kimball Avenue.

—Mrs. A. E. Freethy has gone to Deer Island, Me., to spend the remainder of the Summer with her sister.

Westchester County.

—The first report of Commissioners of Appraisal William A. Hunt, Angelo L. Meyers, and David Verplanck in the matter of the Cornell Dam has been confirmed by Justice Barnard. The amount claimed was $87,433, and the amount awarded $18,183, making a saving to the city of $69,250.

—The five horses which were stolen from ex-Commissioner of Jurors George Canfield, at his country home in White Plains, have been recovered. They were found in a pasture on the Bloomingdale Farm.

—Families are rapidly arriving at the Sing Sing Methodist Episcopal camp meeting grounds and securing tent accommodations for the annual camp meeting, which will begin Aug. 8. There are about 100 there now, making a tented village of about 400 persons.

—The ninth annual excursion of the German Benevolent Association of Tarrytown to Glen Island will take place to-day.

POSTAL CARS ON THIRD AVENUE

It Is Expected that They Will Be Ready to Receive and Distribute Mail by September 1.

There was a conference in the offices of the Third Avenue cable road, Sixty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, yesterday, between J. M. Martin, representing the Second Assistant Postmaster General; Postmaster Dayton, and President Elias of the road, relative to the matter of placing postal cars as trailers on the cable road.

The matter has been under consideration for some time, and the only delay seemed to be that the Government was anxious to know what sort of cars the road proposed to furnish for the mails. The model of the cars was submitted by President Elias at the meeting.

Postmaster Dayton, when he returned from the conference, said:

"The model was a very handsome one, and Mr. Masten and I were delighted with it. Mr. Masten has returned to Washington, where he will submit a favorable report to Gen. Neilson, the Second Assistant Postmaster General, and all that now remains is to have a contract signed between the department and the railroad people, who are anxious that something may come of the matter.

"The cars very much resemble the railway mail cars on a miniature scale. They are 22 by 7 feet, and are perfect in every way. I really have nothing to do with the matter, which comes under the railway mail service, but I was interested, and was asked to attend. Mr. Jason, the Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, will probably go up to see the model to-morrow, unless he is called to Philadelphia to attend to the cars that have been placed on the trolley lines there. The model is well worth seeing."

The cars will be run as trailers to the cable cars. They will collect mail and deliver it to the eight sub-stations along the route of the Third Avenue road up to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, where the car will be put on the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street line and go up to Station M, at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

If nothing intervenes, the road will, on the signing of the contract, build ten cars. It is hoped to have them running by September.

The Christian Unity Conference.

OAK ISLAND BEACH, L. I., July 23.—The Oak Beach Christian Unity Conference was called to order this morning. Col. Horner B. Sprague was elected President.

The Rev. John D. Long and the Rev. Josiah Strong, Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, made addresses at the morning session. The Rev. Leighton Williams of New-York City spoke in the afternoon.

Lived One Hundred Years.

NASHUA, N. H., July 23.—Abigail S. Hobart died on Monday. She celebrated her hundredth birthday four months ago. She leaves sixteen grandchildren and twenty-four great-grandchildren.

An aggravated sore throat is soon relieved by Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an old-time remedy for bronchial and pulmonary affections.—Advertisement.



$22-worth of suit for $12—36 to 50 inches chest.
At Prince street only.
Lots of variety; but it takes some little time to find your size. That's why they are $12.

Young men's, 30 to 34 inches chest, $10.

Your money back if you want it.

ROGERS PEET & CO

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Warren and Broadway
32d and Broadway

THE ZANONIA ORCHESTRA

Composed of Several Geniuses and Mischief Makers.

ITS WORK IS REMARKABLY GOOD

The Boys Who Compose It Have Ability and Talent and Will Possibly Make Reputations for Themselves.

Wild sounds that might have proceeded from unhappy spirits in the infernal regions, with occasionally a gay little strain of "I don't want to play in your yard," or a bit of dance music from some jolly demon, could be heard by the passers-by on Delancey Street in the region of the Neighborhood Guild last evening.

But if any one drew the rash conclusion that all the noise came from unhappy spirits or demons it was a great mistake. It was only a small number of very nice guild boys—the Zanonia Orchestra—getting down to the business of the evening.

The Zanonia has now a full dozen members, with a new boy, who joined last evening, and a pianist and leader. It was organized last December with only three or four members, but has only come together for practice during the last two months. Yet, with its limited opportunities for practice, it has done so well that last Monday a half dozen of the best players were invited to take part in some musical exercises in Beethoven Hall, where each player reflected great credit upon himself and upon the orchestra.

The members range in age from ten to sixteen, and each boy upon joining must be able to play and to read by note.

These are the present members: Harry Broder, Adolph Rothenberg, Isadore Lewis, Frank Wetjen, and Joseph Salsberg, first violins; Charles Rosenfeld, Edward Schabelowitz, Joseph Piller, Isaac Greenberg, William Nadolsky, Max Greenglick, and the new boy, Lawrence Levy, all second violins.

There was a long period of tuning, string tightening, and resining last evening, for the first time in the history of the orchestra, its leader, Oscar Frank, and the pianist were absent.

While the orchestra waited, it indulged in individual snatches of music, and Master Salsberg, who is a member of the club, and whose genius for music is only exceeded by his genius for mischief, ate sunflower seeds that cracked so that they could be heard in all parts of the room.

There were duets and trios from other members, who took turns at the piano, and finally the organization went to work as a whole, without either leader or accompanist.

Then it showed what it could do, even under such untoward circumstances, and gave the "Honeymoon March" and other selections in its repertory most creditably.

Master Rothenberg, wearing glasses and with arms and violin bow beating time, was a very professional-looking and vigorous musical director.

"Number 2, try that chord over again." And "Number 2," keeping time to the music with one foot, went over the part again obediently.

"Strong—" goes on the director. "S-s-s-s-s. Oh, that's miserable, miserable, miserable, miserable, miserable!" in a very professional tone.

"You're miserable," calls a rebellious voice, but the director goes on without heeding.

"Try it over again. Now not so loud—Soft! Soft! Now strong—Stop! Stop—Now come on. There, that's right."

It is very good music that the Zanonia gives, and it is evident that it has a future before it. It has quite a repertory already, and adds a new piece every two weeks. At present it consists of the overture "Home Circle," the "Honeymoon March," now a popular air, to be heard on every street corner; overture, "Morning Star"; "The Irish Artist," with the "Harvest Home," "polonaise Triomphale," "Genial Gavotte," and a selection from the opera "Martha," "Cavatine," and "Trantelle Sicilienne," from a collection of concert pieces.

That is the work of two months. By the time the organization has reached its first birthday it may be open to engagements at best market rates.

ELLENBOGEN TAKEN TO THE TOMBS

Says He is Guiltless in the Silverman Insurance Case.

Samuel Ellenbogen, the life insurance broker who was arrested Monday night, charged with being concerned with Wolf Silverman in an attempt to defraud the Empire Life Insurance Company out of $1,500 by substituting a healthy woman for examination in place of his wife, who was dying of consumption, was taken to the District Attorney's office yesterday.

He said he was entirely guiltless of any intention to defraud, and procured the policy on the life of Mrs. Silverman in absolute good faith. He pleaded not guilty to the indictment which had been found against him, and bail was fixed at $7,500. In default of bail, Ellenbogen was committed to the Tombs.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 23.—John M. Palmer of Newark was arrested here to-day for swindling Mrs. Johanna Grob of 12 Bishop Street and Mrs. Maria Frank of 239 Pine Street by means of an alleged fraudulent insurance company called "The Provident Mutual Casualty and Relief Association." For $1 Palmer promised to beneficiaries $10 a week in sickness, $500 for permanent disability, and $1,000 to heirs in case of death.

Palmer says his company is incorporated. He claimed to have an office in Newark, but the police could not find it.

Justice Roe committed him for trial.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS IN THE CATSKILLS

The Grand Lodge of This State Elects a Board of Grand Officers.

CATSKILL, N. Y., July 23.—The twenty-seventh annual convention of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias of this State was opened at the Nelida Theatre here this morning, with a large attendance. The hospitality of the village was extended by Counsellor Frank H. Osborn and County Judge Sanderson. An adjournment was taken at 10:45 A. M. until this afternoon.

The following were elected Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge at its session this afternoon: Alonzo Bedell of Haverstraw, Grand Chancellor; H. J. Kanski of New-York City, Grand Vice Chancellor; Charles W. Hinson of Buffalo, Grand Prelate; John J. Acker of Albany, Grand Keeper of R. and S.; Charles G. Goodrich of Newburg, Grand I. N. of E. The sessions are secret.

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104 West 14th St.

Wednesday
July 24-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

A NEW CORDAGE SCHEME

Security Holders' Committee Offers a Compromise Reorganization Plan.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE BONDHOLDERS

The Proposal Referred to the Waterbury and Fish Committees—$23,500,000 in Bonds and Stocks.

Robert L. Niles, Josiah C. Reiff, Charles E. Orvis, and A. R. Pick, the committee of security holders of the United States Cordage Company appointed at a recent meeting at Mr. Niles's office, 66 Broadway, issued a report yesterday.

The committee had access to the company's books, and examined the reorganization plans submitted by the Waterbury and Fish committees. It proposes a compromise plan.

After reviewing the Waterbury and Fish plans, the Niles Committee says that the underlying liens of the company amount to $1,705,500. The report continues:

"From the statement of both committees it would appear that they substantially agree as to the possible earnings of the company. Your committee has been similarly advised by parties who should be competent to judge, and are further advised that with such favorable conditions as would exist under more prosperous times and a rising market for manila and sisal hemp, such earnings might readily be a larger sum. If such information may be relied on, it would appear that in ordinary years the new company would be able to meet its fixed charges under either proposed plan. It is not within the province of your committee to attempt to advise security holders, and even if it were, it would feel it presumptuous to attempt to do so with so slight knowledge of the business and imperfect insight into its affairs, in view of the disastrous mistakes of judgment made by men long in the front rank of the financial world. It, therefore, confines themselves to a statement of such facts and information as it has been able to collect. It would, however, appear that such new company under either plan, guided by the mistakes of the past and having none of the entanglements and burdensome agreements that hampered the old, with a larger cash capital, and vastly less fixed charges than either of its predecessors, would be in a much better position to conduct its business.

"A comparison of the plans as proposed, shows this difference between them: The objection of the Bondholders' [Fish] Protective Committee to the first plan proposed appears to be solely their disinclination to accept even the full face of their bonds of an issue that is both an income bond and a second mortgage. They are willing to accept less than the face, provided the bond they receive is still a first lien on the property. The present management only objects to the larger fixed charge, and fear inability to underwrite any such plan, and objects that the money raised by assessment is not sufficient.

"Under such circumstances it would seem that a compromise plan might be arranged, and in the interest of harmonious action your committee, recognizing points of excellence of both plans, and at the same time with a due regard for the equitable rights of the various classes of the stock of the present company, suggest the following plan, as a basis for such compromise. To your committee, such plan seems just and equitable to all interests, and it, or some slight modification of it, your committee believe should receive most cordial support.

"Issue of first mortgage bonds, $6,900,000, of which $3,000,000 will be Series A bonds and $3,900,000 will be Series B bonds. The $3,000,000 Series A bonds to be a fixed charge at 6 per cent., or $180,000 a year, and the $3,900,000 Series B bonds to pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent. for three years if earned, or $185,000 a year; being non-cumulative, however, and to be a fixed charge after that time at 6 per cent., or $234,000 a year.

"The holders of the Series B bonds to have a representation in the Board of Directors for three years in order to secure the payment of interest on their bonds during that time, if earned.

"The $3,000,000 Series A bonds to be issued at par to the guaranteed, preferred, and common stockholders for their assessment of $20, $10, and $5 respectively, in order to provide $3,000,000 in cash.

"The $3,900,000 Series B bonds to be issued to the present first mortgage bondholders, representing 60 per cent. of the face value of their bonds.

"Issue $5,000,000 preferred stock, to be distributed as follows: $3,000,000 equal to 50 per cent. of their present holdings to the guaranteed stockholders; $1,000,000 equal to 12½ per cent. of their present holdings to the preferred stockholders; $1,000,000 equal to 5 per cent. of their present holdings to the common stockholders.

"Issue $11,600,000 common stock, to be distributed as follows: $2,600,000 equal to 40 per cent. of their present holdings to the bondholders; $3,000,000 equal to 50 per cent. of their present holdings to the guaranteed stockholders; $2,000,000 equal to 25 per cent. of their present holdings to the preferred stockholders; $4,000,000 equal to 20 per cent. of their present holdings to the common stockholders.

"Under this plan the present bondholders will receive 60 per cent. Series B bonds; 40 per cent. common stock.

"The guaranteed stockholders will receive 100 per cent. in new stock as follows: 50 per cent. in preferred stock; 50 per cent. in common stock, and pay $20 a share in installments, for which they will receive Series A bonds at par.

"The preferred stockholders will receive 87½ per cent. of the present holdings in new stock, as follows: 12½ per cent. in preferred stock; 25 per cent. in common stock, and pay $10 per share in installments, for which they will receive Series A bonds at par.

"The common stockholders will receive 25 per cent. of the present holdings in new stock, as follows: 5 per cent. in preferred stock; 20 per cent. in common stock; and pay $5 per share in installments, for which they will receive Series A bonds at par.

"Total issue of securities under this plan: $6,900,000 bonds, $5,000,000 preferred stock, $11,600,000 common stock; total, $23,500,000.

"Proposed issue under the Waterbury plan: $10,500,000 bonds, $12,000,000 stock; total, $22,500,000.

"Proposed issue under the Protective Bondholders' Committee plan: $6,250,000 bonds, $16,250,000 stock; total, $22,500,000.

"Cash to be raised under the 'Waterbury' and this plan, $3,000,000. Cash to be raised under the 'Bondholders'' plan, $2,250,000.

"These suggestions meet the requirements of the dissenting bondholders in that the bond they receive is a first lien, and though it is provided that Series B bond shall not be a fixed charge for three years, yet if anything is earned they receive it, and more they could not get.

"It also meets the views of the proposers of the alternate plan, in that while it makes the interest charge a fixed one, it only does so after three years; an ample time wherein to establish the business on a firm foundation.

"While your committee was not formed for the purpose of offering a plan of reorganization, it seems to be within its scope to endeavor to harmonize two conflicting interests each of which controls large amounts of all classes of securities. With this end in view we have suggested the above-mentioned plan to the Waterbury committee and to the Bondholders' committee, and have urged them to consider this plan in its entirety, or with such modifications as may be considered advisable."

The committee believes the compromise plan is conservative and just and equitable.

Bids for Pier Repairs Too High.

President O'Brien of the Dock Board opened three bids yesterday which had been received for a repair job on Pier 43, North River. They were all rejected, Engineer in Chief Green saying that they were too high. His estimate on the work was $14,500. The lowest bid received was $17,965. The contract will be readvertised.

To Lecture at the Summer School.

B. Potamian of the Christian Brothers, who is a prominent professor of science connected with the London University, arrived here a few days ago from England. He went yesterday to Plattsburg, N. Y., to give a course of five lectures on "Magnets and Magnetism." The lectures will be given in the Catholic Summer School.

BRIDGE TERMINALS AND TROLLEYS

Mayor Schieren Presents to Trustees a Plan for a Continuous Loop in Washington Street, Brooklyn.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn explained yesterday to the Bridge Trustees and trolley railroad Presidents his plan for a union trolley loop at the bridge entrance, which would solve the question of trolley terminals at that point.

Those present at the meeting were Bridge Trustees Seth L. Keeney and J. Seaver Page and President Partridge of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company, President H. W. Slocum of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, Benjamin D. Silliman, representing the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, and Col. A. E. Lamb.

Mayor Schieren said the general feature of his plan was a continuous route for all the roads through Washington Street to Prospect Street, where they would turn into Fulton Street, and back.

"The only question," said the Mayor, "is whether the railroads will unite in bringing this about. I know they have franchises and chartered rights, and there are many things in the way, but if the railroad companies are willing to come together and solve the question in a common-sense way, then I submit this plan."

President Partridge objected to the plan. He said it would remove the railroad tracks a block from the bridge, and would greatly inconvenience travelers. He thought his own plan the better one. It would allow passengers to step into the cars as soon as they left the bridge station.

Mayor Schieren answered that he was opposed to any scheme that would congest travel at the bridge. Referring to the plan of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, he said:

"It would take up the whole plaza. I feel sure the citizens of Brooklyn would not permit any railroad company to occupy the plaza in Liberty Street."

Bridge Trustee Page said that, although he would like to have the plaza and Liberty Street kept clear of trolley tracks, it was of vital consequence that the people should have the best trolley facilities at the bridge station, and aesthetic considerations should be subordinate.

"One objection to the Mayor's plan," said Mr. Keeney, "is that Washington Street is owned by different roads."

"The railroad companies don't own any street," said the Mayor, sharply.

President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company said it would be dangerous to let 3,800 cars a day go through Washington Street.

Mayor Schieren answered that, as all the cars would be going in one direction, accidents would be averted.

Trustee Page declared that the Mayor's plan had great merit.

"The one question," said the Mayor, "is whether the railroad companies will unite upon it."

"I assume," said Mr. Page, "that they will. I hope to see them unite for the convenience of the public, and the companies, too."

Mayor Schieren presented to each person present a copy of his plan, and the conference was adjourned to 10 A. M. Friday.

IGNORANT OF BRIDGE AFFAIRS

Brooklyn's Controller Tells the Committee on Cities He Knows Nothing About a Judgment for $170,000.

The Assembly Committee on Cities resumed its work of investigating the management of the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday morning. George W. Palmer, Controller of the City of Brooklyn and ex officio a Bridge Trustee, was asked what he knew about a judgment of $160,000 held by the People's Trust Company against a certain part of the Plaza, and why the judgment was allowed to run three years.

Mr. Palmer said he knew nothing about the judgment until a requisition was made on him for $170,000 for its payment, including the interest.

There was no good reason, he said, why the City of Brooklyn should not have issued bonds eighteen months ago at 3 or 3½ per cent. to pay this judgment, which has been drawing 6 per cent. interest.

"I know nothing," said he, "about the management of the bridge. There are four Trustees, I believe, and four ex officio. These might be cut down to three.

"I think, answering your question, that the bridge might be conducted on the same principles as any large private business. I have no use for civil service. One practical man could give the bridge all the management it needs."

"If the Consolidation act making New-York and Brooklyn one city becomes effective, will it be necessary to continue the present method of bridge management?"

"Yes; on account of Brooklyn's large financial interest in the bridge. I think the bridge could be best run as one of the departments of the City of Brooklyn, the financial part to be under the direction of the Controller's office."

"Do you know of any negligence, mismanagement, or defective management on the part of the Trustees?" Mr. Palmer was asked.

"I do not," he replied.

Mr. Palmer was excused, and the investigation was adjourned until Thursday morning.

NEGROES WILL DEMAND RECOGNITION

A Great Colored Demonstration to be Made at Saratoga Next Month.

ALBANY, July 23.—The place of meeting of the State Convention of colored Republican Clubs has been changed from Rochester to Saratoga, for the dates Aug. 16 and 17.

It is probable that a National Convention will be held two or three days preceding the State Convention at Saratoga, for the purpose of paving the way to a National organization of colored Republicans. Organizations in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio have already expressed their intention of sending delegations. In other States associations are being formed. Some of the most prominent colored speakers of the United States will be there.

A committee of arrangements is planning to hold a monster mass meeting on one of the nights during the convention, at which there will no doubt be present the largest gathering of colored men ever held in the history of the State.

MR. MAYER SUCCEEDS MR. PAGE

He Will Serve the Excise Board as Its Counsel.

The resignation of Alfred R. Page, counsel to the Excise Board, was formally acted upon by that body yesterday. Commissioners Murray and Harburger voted to accept the resignation. Commissioner Woodman was absent.

Julius M. Mayer, the counsel for the Reinhard Committee, which is investigating the sweat-shop nuisances, was appointed in Lawyer Page's place. Mr. Page says that the pressure of his private business caused him to resign.

A Marshal Shoots an ex-Sheriff.

OZARK, Mo., July 23.—A. C. Crain, ex-Sheriff of Christian County, was shot and killed at his residence in Sparta by "Bud" Ray, Marshal of the town.

Crain and Ray had quarreled, and one blow had passed, the Marshal being struck. The men parted. Later Ray rode to Crain's house, armed with a shotgun. He called Crain out, and when he appeared, at once fired, the load of shot taking effect in the ex-Sheriff's head. Ray then galloped off toward the Bull Creek Hills and made his escape.

Crain was about sixty years old. He had held the office of Sheriff of Christian County three terms, and had many warm friends. Ray is a stock dealer and had been elected Marshal of Sparta a short time ago.

Philip Wissig, Jr., Pleaded Guilty.

Philip Wissig, Jr., nineteen years old, of 178 Eldridge Street, a son of ex-Assemblyman Philip Wissig, pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny yesterday in Essex Market Police Court and was held for trial.

He went to 610 East Fourteenth Street yesterday and told Mrs. Connors that her husband had sent him for his coat and vest. Mrs. Connors delivered them to him and he pawned them.

HOLMES IN GREAT DEMAND

Will Be Tried Where the Best Case Can Be Made.

MAY BE FIRST SENT TO TORONTO

The Chicago Authorities Anxious to Get Him for the Williams and Connor Murders—New Evidence Found.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—District Attorney Graham has not as yet formulated a definite plan for the prosecution of H. H. Holmes, the life insurance conspirator and alleged multi-murderer, in this city or elsewhere. That Holmes will be, at no remote date, arraigned upon the charge of killing one or more of his alleged victims is without doubt, and the only hitch in the proceedings is the uncertainty of the District Attorney and special counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Barlow, in determining whether he can be tried here or at Toronto, or Chicago, with the safest possibility of securing a conviction.

Developments to-day indicate that Holmes will not be turned over to the Chicago authorities on the charge of killing the Williams and Connor women, but that the case, as viewed from its present aspect, is now safe in the hands of the legal authorities in Canada, and that it is fair to presume that his conviction there can be secured.

District Attorney Graham denied that the Chicago authorities had asked for Holmes's extradition on the charges of killing the Williams and Connor women. He did not think that the case there was as good a one against the man as it would be at Toronto.

"If a requisition for Holmes is made by the Chicago authorities, will you agree to allow him to be taken there for trial?" was asked.

"I hardly expect that a requisition will be made," replied Mr. Graham, "but in the event of a request, we will take steps to prevent Holmes going there, at least until the cases here and in Canada against him are disposed of. New developments may crop out at Detroit, and it may be that Michigan will want the man."

It has been suggested that Holmes can be saved from the service of requisition papers by the authorities here, and on any day can be safely lodged in prison to serve a sentence for conspiracy, to which he has pleaded guilty; but if the District Attorney thinks that a conviction can be secured at any place upon a graver charge, he will consent to have the man sent elsewhere for trial, with the understanding that in case of acquittal Holmes will be returned here to be sentenced for his self-confessed conspiracy.

Lawyer Thomas Fahey, who represents the interests of Mrs. Pitzel in this city, to-day received a letter from the father of his client, who in strong language states that there are others in connection with the mysterious case who should be arrested. He stated that he thought all the conspirators were not yet known, and hinted that Lawyer Howe of St. Louis played a more important part in the affair than has yet been stated.

CHICAGO WANTS HIM.

Holmes May Be Tried for the Murder of Minnie Williams.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Eighteen inches beneath the uneven surface forming the floor to the basement of the Holmes building, in Englewood, was discovered last evening a blood-stained undergarment, supposed to have belonged to Minnie Williams before her disappearance. It was dug up by Detectives Norton and Fitzpatrick a few minutes after the regular force of workmen employed in excavating had abandoned their task for the day.

Detectives Norton and Fitzpatrick from the start have believed that the search of the Englewood basement would bring forth startling developments. When the workmen left the building last evening the detectives remained and began digging in a corner which had not been touched. After digging some time, a piece of stained muslin, evidently the half of a suit of underwear made for a woman, was found. It was taken to Inspector Fitzpatrick, who made a careful examination and expressed the opinion that the stains upon the garment were made by blood. A physician was asked to make an examination of the garment. He cut away a portion where the stain was deepest, and put the piece in a solution of salt and water. The stain was washed out and discolored the solution.

"It is blood without a doubt," said he, "and I will make a microscopic examination." A woman who had done washing for Minnie Williams said the missing woman wore underclothing like that found by the officers.

It is said that Holmes will be brought to Chicago to stand trial on the charge of murder. That was decided upon last night by A. Manler of 413 State Street, who to-day swore out the warrant and put the paper in the hands of the city police. Service cannot be had until Holmes has been released by the Philadelphia authorities, but the moment he is, if that contingency occurs, he will be arrested and brought to Chicago.

The Crown Wants to Try Holmes.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 23.—Detective Cuddy is quietly working up details of the evidence in the Pietzel case, and in his search has been able to gather a number of minor facts which, when put together, will enable the authorities to account for all Holmes's movements while in Toronto.

The prisoner's friends are not idle, and it is certain that a vigorous defense will be made should the trial take place here. In addition to the private detective who made inquiries in this city last week in Holmes's interest, there have been others looking up certain points in connection with the visit to Hatch and the alleged alibi of Holmes. Should Holmes not be indicted for murder at an early date in Philadelphia, the Crown will apply for his extradition, and endeavor to have him brought to Toronto in time to stand trial at the Autumn assizes.

No Evidence at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich, July 23.—Detective Geyer of Philadelphia gave up his search for the missing Howard Pietzel in Detroit this afternoon, and left in response to telegrams calling him to Indianapolis, where, it is said, certain developments have been made in the case. Before leaving he said he had found no positive evidence that Howard Pietzel ever came to Detroit. He had learned many things of value in the prosecution of the cases against Holmes for murder, but nothing that he could divulge and nothing relating to the probable fate of Howard Pietzel.

"There is one thing certain," said Mr. Geyer, "if Howard Pietzel ever came to Detroit he was destroyed in the furnace at the Forest Avenue house, and the indestructible portions of his clothing were carried away by Holmes."

Irish Home Rule Contributions.

The Henry Grantham Branch of the Irish Home Rule League has received the following subscriptions:

Magee Brothers, $50; Patrick Keenan, $10; Thomas P. Burke, $5; Joseph Kelly, $5; Patrick Byrnes, $5; Patrick Reynolds, $5; Friend of Ireland, $3; Patrick McDonald, $2; Lawrence Keenan, $2; Dennis Hegarty, $2; Patrick Jordan, $1; Daniel O'Geary, $1; Patrick J. McCue, $1; total, $92.

Terry Rescued by the Terry's Men.

As the steamer Saratoga was leaving the pier at the foot of West Eleventh Street last evening, William Terry, twenty-eight years old, a laborer, living at 28 Bowery, who was on board, attempted suicide by jumping into the river. He was rescued by the deck hands of the tug Terry and handed over to a policeman of the Charles Street Station. Terry suffered no injuries and was none the worse for his leap.

Policeman Walsh After the Award.

James H. Walsh called to see Police Commissioner Roosevelt yesterday relative to the decision of the board that policemen may receive the prizes offered by the City Club for the detection of election frauds. Walsh is the man who has already been awarded a reward of $500 by Howard P. Okie, counsel of the City Club.

DEATH OF AN OLD FIRST WARDER

Hugh Dinnin, Plumber and Speculator—Unique Character Gone from New Street—His Curious Signs.

Hugh Dinnin, the old First Warder, died at his home, 55 New Street, yesterday afternoon. His death was caused by Bright's disease.

When Dinnin was young he learned the plumbing business with his father, in the First Ward, where he was born and brought up. After the breaking out of the war he joined a Tammany regiment, and served until its close.

At the close of the war he returned to this city, married, and again conducted a plumbing business. He also dabbled in stocks in Wall Street, and made, he said, $75,000 in "flyers" in the Street.

He was acquainted with many of the Wall Street brokers, and they often gave him successful tips. Old Hutchinson was one of his closest friends, and spent many an hour in the dingy basement where Dinnin had his home. He opened a bucket shop at 34 and 36 New Street about eight years ago. This business prospered, and he estimated that he took in about $1,000 a day at the business, $250 of which was clear profit.

Almost as fast as he made money it slipped through his hands, and lately he had been conducting the plumbing business in the New Street basement. He died in poverty. He did not leave his shop in the basement for eight weeks before his death.

On the left upper corner of the door was a foot-square, black tin sign, with white, square lettering, as though it meant business; but the sign read: "High Positions Are Like the Summit of Steep Rocks—Eagles and Reptiles Alone Can Reach Them."

On the right upper corner was another foot-square sign that read: "The World Is a Shadow, a Sham, and a Game of Wits."

MICHAEL J. CALLAHAN FINED $5

THEN MAGISTRATE BRANN CONSENTED TO RECONSIDER.

Policeman Price Tells Why He Arrested the ex-Assemblyman and Saloon Keeper for Disorderly Conduct.

The examination of ex-Assemblyman Michael J. Callahan on the charge of disorderly conduct, preferred by Policeman Price of the Elizabeth Street Station, took place in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, before Magistrate Brann.

Price testified that he had been stationed at 1 Doyers Street to prevent violations of the excise law in Callahan's saloon. He said he heard Callahan tell Policeman Rankin to get away from No. 3 Doyers Street, as it was private property. Callahan then told a man standing at the entrance to throw the policeman out if he attempted to enter.

"I told Callahan not to get hot headed," continued Price, "and he said, 'I don't give a —— for you or for the whole police force.' Then he called across the street to a number of people: 'Come over here, and don't let anybody stop you.'"

Abraham Levy conducted the cross-examination. Price said he was ordered to prevent people from entering any of the side entrances to the saloon, and that Callahan blocked the way.

"The laundry was private property," said Levy. "Did you consider it your duty to stop people from entering there if they wished?"

"I thought they entered there to violate the excise law," answered Price. "I am certain nobody came out of the laundry with any bundles. As many as twenty people passed in within half an hour."

Policeman Rankin corroborated Price as to Callahan's remark about the Police Department. He also said that when Price and he drove back the crowd of people that accepted Callahan's invitation to enter the place, Callahan called them back. The men did not go in because the policemen were there.

Rankin produced what he said was an invitation in Chinese to Chinamen to come into Callahan's place for drinks. Rankin swore that the Chinaman who put it up told him Callahan had ordered him to do so.

Acting Captain Young's testimony went on the record, with an exception by Callahan's lawyer.

Capt. Young testified that he had given the orders to the three policemen who were stationed at the side entrance to Callahan's saloon. He said he had known Callahan eleven years, and thought the reputation of his saloon in Chatham Square was neither good nor bad. Magistrate Brann said it must be one or the other, and Young replied that its reputation was that of the ordinary Bowery saloon. Young finally admitted that women frequented the saloon. He said he knew nothing against Callahan.

"He's a member of the Tammany Committee, isn't he?" asked Magistrate Brann, "and a politician?"

Young said Callahan was both.

Dennis O'Brien, jeweler, of 3 Catharine Street, said he happened to pass Callahan's saloon when he heard Callahan and Price talking around the corner. He said Price and another policeman drove back a lot of Chinamen like so many sheep.

"Price said to Callahan," continued O'Brien, "that he would have to lock him up, and Callahan replied, 'Haven't I been prosecuted enough?'"

"Callahan acted all through the matter like a gentleman," O'Brien said, positively.

Magistrate Brann had a wrangle with Lawyer Levy over the striking out of O'Brien's answer that he saw Callahan do nothing which justified his arrest. The Court finally allowed it to stand.

"I'll fine the prisoner $5," said the Magistrate, at the conclusion of the evidence.

Lawyer Levy asked for time to submit briefs bearing on the question as to whether Callahan's conduct really amounted to disorderly conduct, and Magistrate Brann said he would reconsider his decision until July 31.

BIBLE CONFERENCE AT ASBURY PARK

Interesting Meeting of the King's Daughters Held at Ocean Grove.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 23.—At the Interdenominational Bible Conference to-day, Prof. Ernst T. Stroeter of New-York delivered an address on "The Second Coming of Christ." President H. G. Westen of Crozier Theological Seminary spoke on "Inspiration." The Rev. E. P. Gardiner of Chatham spoke on "The Threefold Nature of the Teaching of the Bible," and the Rev. William W. Clarke spoke on the Scripture. At the evening session the speakers were the Rev. William E. Needham and Dr. Julius E. Grammer. A quiz meeting followed the regular service.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 23.—The religious order of the King's Daughters met here to-day, and thousands attended the three services. The speakers were the Rev. Dr. E. H. Stokes, Mrs. Hannah Carns of New-York, Mrs. Kennard Chandler of Ocean Grove, Mrs. I. C. Davis of New-York, Mrs. Edgar Park of Tennessee, Mrs. J. H. Knowles of Newark, and Amanda Smith, the colored evangelist.

Major McNulty Leaves the Firm.

Major Peter H. McNulty retired yesterday from the Brooklyn dry goods firm of Wechsler & McNulty, Bedford Avenue and Fulton Street, having sold his one-third interest in the concern to Louis Wechsler, who becomes the principal owenr. Mr. Wechsler and his brother, Aaron J. Wechsler, will continue the business together.

The original partnership had three years to run, but Major McNulty has become so deeply interested in real estate matters that he decided it would be best to withdraw from the dry goods trade. His partners were agreeable, so that the dissolution was by mutual consent.

Detective Sergeants Transferred.

Detective Sergeants Jacob Von Gerichten and Philip Reilly, who, for the last fifteen years have done service in the District Attorney's office were yesterday transferred to the Wall Street Bureau.

To their places Detective Sergeant Robert McNaughton and Detective John T. Cuff were assigned. Von Gerichten and Reilly have been in the department for over thirty years. Von Gerichten has asked to be retired.

Complain of Bad Ventilation.

The construction of a new building in Fifty-eighth Street has cut off the air from the Yorkville Courtroom to such an extent that Chief Clerk Tebbitts has called the attention of the Board of Health to the matter. Some new means of ventilating the room may be adopted.

OPPOSED TO LARGE FEES

Objections Raised by Fayerweather Beneficiaries and Heirs.

DELAY IN THIRD ACCOUNTING SOUGHT

They Ask for a Postponement of Payment to Counsel for the Executors—Large Sums Already Paid.

The large fees which have been received by the counsel for the executors of the estate of Daniel B. Fayerweather, the millionaire leather dealer, who bequeathed a large portion of his possessions to charitable and educational institutions, were the subject of discussion before Surrogate Arnold yesterday.

An application was made to the Surrogate by the counsel for the executors for the confirmation of the third accounting by the executors, the first and second accountings having already been approved. A motion was made by Putney & Bishop, on behalf of some of the educational institutions which had brought suit for their share of the property under the will, and was supported by William Blaikie, on behalf of certain of the Fayerweather heirs, to adjourn the proceedings for the confirmation of the third accounting until after the General Term of the Supreme Court had passed upon the appeal which had been taken from the decision of Justice Truax, which, in part, set aside the deed of gift under the terms of which the three-million-dollar residue of the estate was to be distributed.

The motion to adjourn the proceedings was opposed by John E. Parsons and Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford on behalf of the executors.

The third accounting shows that about 95 per cent. of the specific bequests under the will have been paid, leaving $105,000 still in that fund. The executors have on hand of the residue of the estate $3,256,506. This money is a subject of litigation.

It was asserted by the counsel, arguing against the accounting, that strenuous objection would be made to the large fees which have been allowed to counsel for the executors, on the ground that they were exorbitant. On the present accounting, it was shown that John E. Parsons, as counsel for the executors, Justus L. Bulkley, and Henry B. Vaughan, received $15,000, and William H. Arnoux, as counsel for Executor Thomas G. Ritch, who is a member of the firm of Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford, was allowed $15,000. Stephen P. Nash also received $5,000 for services to the executors, and he had previously been paid $1,800 for services in behalf of Barnard College, one of the beneficiaries under the will. These payments were made for services from May 1, 1893, to May 1, 1895, and, as the argument on the appeal to the General Term was made on May 14, large charges for the services of counsel are still to be anticipated, and these will be greatly increased before the case reaches the Court of Appeals, where it will eventually be decided.

The litigation over the estate has yielded some very large fees to the counsel engaged. On the first accounting, William H. Arnoux was allowed $50,000 as counsel for the executors in the contest over the probating of the will entered by the widow and other heirs. This contest was settled out of court, while the contest was still pending before the Surrogate, and John E. Parsons received $30,000. In the second accounting, John E. Parsons and William H. Arnoux were paid $41,000 for services to the executors, divided in about equal parts.

It was contended by the counsel, who desired an adjournment, that it would save money to await the decision of the appeal by the General Term, and then have a final accounting made.

Surrogate Arnold reserved his decision, and gave the contending lawyers one week to present additional affidavits in support of their contentions.

HAS AN ALL-NIGHT LICENSE

Privilege Granted to a Picnic Ground in Amsterdam Avenue by the Excise Board.

The Excise Board yesterday granted an all-night saloon license for the beer garden at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street.

The license was granted on the clause in the excise law empowering the Commissioners to take such action when public necessity demanded it.

Commissioner Harburger, who was instrumental in defeating the proposition for an all-night license in Park Row, was especially active in securing a license for the picnic grounds.

Charles Guengest is the licensee of the place. Guengest had a saloon license which enabled him to sell liquor until 1 o'clock in the morning.

"I voted to grant this license," said Commissioner Harburger, "on the ground of public necessity. I have nothing more to say."

SIX NEW GUNBOATS TO BE BUILT

Proposals for Their Construction Issued by the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Proposals for the construction of six light-draught composite gunboats authorized in the Naval Appropriations bill for the current fiscal year were issued by the Navy Department to-day. The gunboats are designated as Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15. The contractor must guarantee a speed of not less than twelve knots an hour, maintained successfully for four consecutive hours, and if the vessels fail to maintain eleven knots it will be optional with the Secretary of the Navy to reject them or to accept them at a reduced price to be agreed upon between the Secretary and the contractors.

If the vessels make more than twelve knots, the contractor will get no premium, and if they make less than that speed, the Secretary is authorized to purchase them at a reduction of $10,000 per knot. Each gunboat is to be completed within fifteen months from the date of contract. They are to be of two general types, those of one type having single-screw engines and full sail power, and those of the other, twin-screw engines and carrying steadying sails only.

ELDER NORTH'S CASE CONTINUED

He Says He Made No Statements Derogatory to the New-Haven Court.

NEW-HAVEN, July 23.—Presiding Elder Crandall J. North, arrested yesterday for contempt of court, appeared in the City Court this morning to answer to the complaint.

A continuance was asked until to-morrow, but Judge Cable refused to continue the case until there had been an expressed denial of the utterances attributed to Elder North.

Upon the Court's refusing to continue the case until a denial was made, Elder North took the witness stand, and after the article held to be contempt was read to him, Judge Cable asked him if he uttered it. Elder North replied that he had never uttered anything derogatory to the Court. He started to make a further statement, but was stopped by Judge Cable, who told him that he had made a sufficient denial, and that he would grant him a continuance.

After some consultation the case was continued until Thursday morning.

Honors for Dr. Dean Abroad.

Dr. Bashford Dean of the Da Costa School of Biology, Columbia College, and of the United States Fish Commission, accompanied by his wife and her mother, Mrs. Isaac M. Dyckman, sailed for Europe yesterday, on the North German Lloyd steamship Spree. He will remain abroad until October.

Dr. Dean has been invited to read a paper before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which will meet at Ipswich in September. He is to be the guest of the Mayor and corporation of that place during the association's session of ten days.

Johannis.

"King of Natural Table Water"

Is conceded to be the finest Table Water ever imported.

Bottled at the Johannis Spring—Zollhaus, Germany.

COL. WARING WOULD ECONOMIZE

Suggests a Method by Which He Says He Can Save $75,000 a Year for the City in His Department.

Commissioner Waring did not attend the last meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission. He sent the following explanatory letter:

July 19.

The Hon. John Jeroloman, Chairman Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners:

I regret very much that I was not advised of the holding of the last meeting of the board. I should have certainly been present to answer any questions concerning my requests. I beg to say now that the rent of these section stations was taken into account in arranging for the disposition of the remaining funds for the year of this department, and was provided for.

These section stations are needed for storing the tools, assembling the men for roll call for payment, &c. There is to be one of these for each fourteen miles of streets—roughly, one for each fifty sweepers. Some stations are department stables. One very fine station, in East Twenty-third Street, the department owes to the liberality of Calvary Church. Aside from these we need thirty-two others. Of that number nineteen have already been secured, seven of them this year. Six have been asked for and not yet granted, and we are still seeking and negotiating for seven others.

The imperative reason for having these stations in the interests of discipline is, that when we do not have them the men have to become tenants, by courtesy, of the liquor saloons, which seems to be the only alternative for a station supplied by the city for its own need. I suppose this was fully understood—surely by the Financial Department.

The remark is said to have been hazarded yesterday that in my control of this department I am not much of an economist. As to this, I have only to say that the charge cannot be proved by my relation to the question now in hand. One of the earliest subjects that I investigated was the manner of paying the men. I found that there are 2,300 of them, and that about 700 horses and carts are in daily use. It spoils an afternoon every week to gather this force at the stables.

At the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street stable some men are paid whose work is ten miles distant, and all those working above Harlem River have to go to East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street for their money.

A man's time costs the city 25 cents per hour, and a horse and cart at least as much. The time lost under the present system is not less than 9,000 hours per week. This is a loss to the city in wages paid for no service of not less than $2,250 per week, or $117,000 per annum. I arranged with the City Paymaster that, if section stations were furnished, he should have the men paid on a time schedule, which we thought would require only an average loss of one hour per week. We cannot put this plan into execution until all the needed stations are provided. When they are available that will enable us to save at least two-thirds of our loss as above, or at least $75,000 per annum.

GEORGE E. WARING, Jr.

FIRST AMERICAN STEEL SHIP

The Dirigo in Port After a Trip to Japan, Where She Lay Five Months Awaiting a Homeward Cargo.

The first steel ship ever built in America arrived in this port yesterday from Hiogo, Japan. This is also her first appearance here. The ship is the Dirigo, named after the motto for the State of Maine, and hails from Bath, in that State.

The Dirigo was built at Bath in 1894 by Arthur Sewell. Her gross tonnage is 3,005; net, 2,856; length, 312 feet; beam, 45 feet; and depth, 25 feet. She is a four-masted ship, carries three skysail yards, and a short bowsprit, and is in other respects similar to the Roanoke, the famous wooden clipper constructed by the same builder.

The Dirigo's first voyage was made from Philadelphia to Japan with a cargo of case oil. At Hiogo the Dirigo was detained for want of freight for five months. Leaving Hiogo March 5, with a full cargo of general merchandise for De la Camp & Co., the Dirigo made the passage to this port, via Cape Horn, in 137 days.

The Dirigo would have made a faster passage had her bottom been in condition for speed, but her detention in Japan allowed her bottom to become covered with barnacles and marine growth. During the first eight days of the voyage there were light winds, but thereafter fresh winds and fine weather were experienced. Capt. Goodwin has made thirty-four voyages around Cape Horn, and says that the Dirigo is the finest ship he ever sailed. The Dirigo is consigned to D. B. Dearborn.

Passengers Released from Quarantine.

The passengers on the Ward Line steamship Orizaba, from Havana, who were detained at Hoffman Island, were released at 3 P. M. yesterday, and were landed at Pier 17, East River, by the Quarantine boat Gov. Flower.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

WILL MAKE NO REFORMS—Republicans afraid to enact currency legislation.
DEFENDER IS SUPERIOR—She twice defeats the fleet yacht Vigilant.
CAPTURED THE G. W. CHILDS—Seized by the McLane after an exciting chase at sea.
ASQUITH A MARKED MAN—His return by an increased majority puts him to the fore.
BAPTISTS IN BALTIMORE—The convention of the Church's Young People's Union.
CONDITION OF THE SOUTH—Ex-Speaker Crisp says the business outlook is exceedingly good.
ALL THEY WANT IS A HOWL—Missouri silver men afraid of an educational campaign.
A REVOLT AGAINST PLATT—Fulton County repudiates the Tioga machine.
NEW CRIMES BY HOLMES—Another woman and child supposed to have been murdered.
BOYCOTT ON BANK NOTES—The Knights of Labor advocate a novel warfare.
MR. GRAY ON CURRENCY—The Delaware Senator condemns the theories of free-silver advocates.
PLEASURES OF CANOEING—A delightful and healthful pastime for Summer months.
NO WIND BLEW ON DECK—Yet the ship Sintram was dismasted in a remarkable manner.
MR. LARRABEE ON SILVER—National prosperity not compatible with debased currency.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Feeding Straw, by Henry Stewart; The Culture of Trees; Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,260 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

Single Copies ....3 Cents
Per Year $1.00

NINETY PAID BLACKMAIL

Money Extorted from That Number of Dealers in Fireworks.

CONTRACTORS ALSO PREYED UPON

Fire Commissioners Had Detectives Watch Inspectors in the Bureau of Combustibles—No More Arrests.

President La Grange of the Board of Fire Commissioners said yesterday afternoon that there had been no further arrests in relation to the cases of alleged blackmail on the part of former officers in the Bureau of Combustibles. It was said, however, that the Commissioners were trying to get warrants from the Magistrates' courts against several persons, so that they might be held for the Grand Jury.

Michael J. Duane, a former oil collector in the Bureau of Combustibles, for whose arrest a warrant was issued from the Yorkville Police Court, was said to be out of town when a reporter for The New-York Times called at his home, 204 East Thirty-fifth Street, yesterday. Duane was a Park policeman seven years. He resigned in 1887. There were a few minor complaints against him during that time for trivial violations of the rules.

Capt. Collins of the Park Police said yesterday that Duane while connected with the department was considered an efficient officer.

Harvey Scofield of 1,905 West Farms Avenue, formerly a surveyor in the Bureau of Combustibles, who was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court Monday on a charge of extortion preferred by John N. Church of 2,683 Third Avenue, will probably be examined next Tuesday.

President La Grange said that, though the blackmailing operations in the Bureau of Combustibles were not conducted on an extensive scale, he considered the crime as grave as though large sums had been levied.

"Most of them had to do with the issuance of licenses for the sale of fireworks," he said, "and some blackmail was levied also on contractors who applied for permits to do blasting.

"It was Peter Seery's duty, as Inspector in charge of the bureau, to understand what his men were doing. If he was not able to understand what was going on, he certainly was not the man for the position. I do not, however, say that Mr. Seery personally had anything to do with the blackmailing.

"We ascertained through private detectives that out of 250 licenses issued for selling fireworks there had been blackmail or extortion in ninety cases. We learned that in one instance, where $20 had been collected, the men celebrated the event drinking wine in a saloon.

"We intend to purify the entire department as rapidly as possible. We have found that firemen sometimes take advantage of being on the city's pay roll, and after making purchases from tradesmen have refused to pay their bills. This sort of thing is not going to be tolerated in the department. Men who get drunk will have to go at the second offense. Wherever we see signs of wrongdoing, in fact, we shall make careful investigations and try to rectify abuses."

The reason, it was said, why blackmail was common in the case of fireworks licenses was because the regulations prohibit the sale by persons who sell certain other articles. In order to get his license, the tradesman would be obliged to remove the proscribed articles from the shop. This would entail considerable trouble, and, it was said, shopmen preferred often to pay something to avoid the work of separating their stock.

Inspector Peter Seery, who was dismissed, has brought suit against the Fire Commissioners to show cause why he should not be reinstated. He says he is confident of winning the case.

The Fire Commissioners refuse to say against which of the deposed men of the Bureau of Combustibles they are trying to obtain warrants.

AUTOMATIC CARRIAGES IN FRANCE

A Race Won by a Vehicle Propelled by Gasoline.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Department of State has just received a report from Consul Chancellor at Havre on "Horseless Carriages in France," which also gives the results of the recent race in that country between the several classes of these vehicles.

"The time seems approaching," the report says, "when automatic road carriages, propelled by steam, electricity, or petroleum will come into general use and take away from the horse the worst part of his daily toil. The odds at present seem to be in favor of petroleum. In a race of this kind recently held in France the winning carriage was propelled by gasoline, and its maintained rate of speed was about fifteen miles an hour. The distance was 358 miles and back again—between Paris and Bordeaux. The speed of fifteen miles an hour was regarded as an extremely creditable performance, the hills being taken into consideration. These hills appear to have been too much for electrically propelled carriages, only one of which succeeded in getting through to its destination, the other having abandoned the contest. One of the steam carriages was stranded, and the other lost much time by its stops for coal and water. The petroleum machines carried enough material for a twenty-four hour run, and on the return journey the winner made the run without a single stop.

"A cycle propelled by petroleum is also in use, and is attracting much attention. Half a dozen of such machines started in the race, one of which held its own among the larger vehicles. It is believed that light petroleum bicycles and tricycles will soon be in general use."

The first prize in the contest, 40,000f., was won by a four-seated vehicle.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Watertown Telephone Exchange Company, to maintain lines through Watertown and the towns and villages in Jefferson County; capital, $50,000; Directors—A. L. McCrea, Jr., and J. R. McIntyre of Gouverneur, and John C. Sreeter, Samuel Felt, George C. McMullin, James L. Newton, and Francis A. Sherman of Watertown.

The Dr. Williams Medicine Company of Schenectady; capital, $5,000; Directors—T. Hanson, Lansing De F. Gates, and Lewis A. Skinner of Schenectady, and George T. Fulford of Brockville.

The Metallic Art Works of Brooklyn; capital, $15,000; Directors—Leopold Cohn and Joseph Tobin of New-York City and Richard H. Tobin of Brooklyn.

The American Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York, a certificate of the reduction of capital stock from $400,000 to $200,000. The Attorney General, it is announced, has certified that the certificate of reduction of capital is in conformity with the requirements of the law, and the reduction is therefore approved by Superintendent Pierce. The certificate shows that the amount of the capital of the corporation actually paid in is $400,000, and that the whole amount of its debts and liabilities is $290,801. The reduced capital and other assets of the corporation amount to more than $607,000.

The Flatbush District Telegraph Company, a certificate amending its articles of incorporation to permit the company to maintain lines through that part of Brooklyn formerly the town of New-Utrecht, and also through Bay Ridge, West Brooklyn, New-Utrecht, Blythebourne, Fort Hamilton, Bath Beach, Bensonhurst, Unionville, Sheepshead Bay, and other points in Kings County to and through Coney Island.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Continue to Reflect Improving Conditions.

ROCK ISLAND LEADS THE ADVANCE

Other Grangers also Show Strength—The General List Moving Upward—Chicago Gas the Prominent Industrial.

TUESDAY—P. M.

Further improvement in prices was the feature of to-day's stock market. The strength was due to covering by the bears, as well as a fair amount of buying for the advance by the West and local traders. London seemed inclined to sell, but it is doubtful if it parted with much stock. The upward movement continued well into the afternoon, when on profit taking by professional traders and a simultaneous attack by bear leaders some of the advance was lost. There was renewed strength before the close, and at the end of the day sentiment favored higher prices.

The Grangers were quite active, and Rock Island was the most aggressively strong stock of the group. It opened ¼ up, at 74⅝, advanced to 76½, reacted a point, and closed at 75⅞, a net gain of 1½ points. The prominent buying was by Messrs. Flower & Co., but there were liberal orders for the stock from many other commission houses. Covering of shorts also helped the advance. Crop prospects in the territory served by the company are all that can be desired, and are the basis of the bullish sentiment in the property. St. Paul crossed 70 for the first time this year, although its final price was 69½, a net gain of only ⅜. Burlington was in good demand, and closed ¼ higher, at 88¾, having sold in the morning at 89⅜. Northwestern was quiet, and closed unchanged, at 100⅝.

Investment buying was apparent in the Vanderbilts. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis gained 1¼ points, to 47⅞, and New-York Central, after selling at 102, closed at 101⅞, a net gain of a point. Lake Shore advanced to 153⅛, but closed at 152½, a loss of ½. Reading was the weak spot in the day's market, and it sold down to 16⅝, closing at 16¾, a net loss of ⅝. It is said that progress toward reorganization is being made, and that a heavier assessment than had been looked for is probable. The other coal stocks were firm. Some of the low-priced specialties were active. Atchison, on more than 16,000 shares, gained ⅝; Wabash preferred, on over 12,000 shares, advanced a full point to 20⅞, having sold at one time at 21¼, and Wheeling and Lake Erie, on more than 10,000 shares, closed ⅛ higher. Kansas and Texas preferred, Missouri Pacific, Louisville and Nashville, and Southern were fairly active, and at the close had scored fractional gains.

Chicago Gas was strong from the opening, and closed within ⅛ of its best price, at 56¾, a net gain of 2⅜ points. There were many rumors, but no definite news, concerning the company. It is believed, however, that under President Lincoln's administration the interests of the stockholders will be properly cared for. Sugar was the most active stock of the day, and its movement indicated manipulation for the purpose of acquiring stock. It sold up to 114½, and closed at 113⅝, a net gain of ⅛. Tobacco advanced 1½ points on sales of about 10,000 shares. There was quiet buying of Tennessee Coal and Iron, which advanced it to 36½, although it fell back to 35⅞ at the close. A Director of the company says that it has so many contracts for coal and iron that the output for the Fall and Winter months will surprise every stockholder. At present the company has on hand 79,000 tons of iron, and has 214,000 sold ahead. Other industrials were without feature.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in good supply, but the demand was light. Rates were at 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in brisk demand, but the supply was small. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3¼@4 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances and choice single names, and 3½@4½ per cent. for six months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $88,279,675, and the balances were $6,797,010. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $806,718.

Money in London, ¼ per cent.; short bills, 9-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 9-16@⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was strong. Nominal rates were $4.89½ for sixty days and $4.90½ for demand. Actual sales were at $4.89@$4.89¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.90@$4.90¼ for demand, $4.90¼@$4.90½ for cable transfers, and $4.88¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 96, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—15@17c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66¾@67⅛. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London bar silver sold at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$35,014,724
Imports for the same period	21,534,172
Net exports	$13,480,552
Net exports to date, 1894	$62,989,049
Net exports to date, 1893	59,440,679
Net exports to date, 1892	39,553,760

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds increased in activity and prices were generally higher. The Atchison issues were heavily dealt in, and there were sales for the first time of new general mortgage 4s, deliverable when issued. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Chicago & Northwest pf., 5s	1
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st St. L.	1
Detroit Gas 5s	1
Flint & P. M. 6s	1
Kansas & Texas 2d	1
Northern Pacific 3d, c	1
Pittsburg & Western 1st	1⅛
Toledo, A., A. & Ca. 6s, t. r.	1
Toledo, St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1½

DECLINED.

U. S. Cordage 1st	1

Government bonds were firm. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	97	..
4s, r., 1907	112¼	112¾
4s, c., 1907	112½	113
4s, r., 1925	122¾	123¼
4s, c., 1925	123¾	124
5s, r., 1904	115⅝	115⅞
5s, c., 1904	116⅝	116⅞
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	103	..
Currency 6s, 1898	106	..
Currency 6s, 1899	109	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

In State securities, $3,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 62½; $10,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s at 99, and $5,000 Tennessee Settlement threes at 90.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold the following securities at auction yesterday at the Real Estate Exchange:

$400,000 Brady's Bend Coal and Iron Company first mortgage 6 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, due Sept. 1, 1924, (hypothecated;) 3,140 shares Brady's Bend Coal and Iron Company preferred, $100 each, (hypothecated;) 5,991 shares Brady's Bend Coal and Iron Company common, $100 each, (hypothecated,)—$42,000.

$81,000 Excelsior Pebble Phosphate Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, dated Feb. 18, 1895, (hypothecated,) $9,000.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	148½	148½	148½	148½	147	150	5
American Cotton Oil	26½	26½	26½	26½	26¼	27	120
American Cotton Oil pf	74	74	74	74	74	75	100
American Express	115	115	114⅞	114⅞	113	115	35
*American Sugar Refining	113½	114½	113⅛	113⅝	113½	113¾	89,343
*American Sugar Refining pf	101	101	101	101	100½	101	249
American Tel. & Cable Co	96½	96½	96½	96½	95	97	25
American Tobacco	110¼	111⅝	110½	111⅛	111¼	111⅜	9,812
Atch., Top. & S. F., 2d in. pd	13½	14⅛	13⅜	13⅞	13⅞	14	16,625
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	300
Baltimore & Ohio	63	63	63	63	63	64	100
Canada Southern	54⅛	54⅛	54	54⅛	54	54¼	800
Canadian Pacific	53½	53½	53½	53½	54½	55½	15
Chesapeake & Ohio	21¼	22¼	21¼	22⅛	21½	22	3,465
Chicago Gas	54½	56⅞	54½	56⅝	56⅝	56¾	34,370
Chicago & Northwestern	100¼	100⅞	100¼	100¼	100⅛	100¼	4,130
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	88½	89½	88⅜	88¾	88⅝	88⅞	28,040
C., C., C. & St. Louis	46¾	47⅞	46¾	47⅝	47⅜	47½	2,714
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	92	92	92	92	92	95	51
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	69⅝	70⅛	69⅝	69½	69½	69⅝	27,495
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	123	124	150
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	74⅝	76½	74⅝	75⅞	75⅞	76	25,598
Columbus & Hocking Coal	4½	4½	4½	4½	4	5	135
Consolidated Gas Company	140	140	140	140	139½	140	800
Delaware & Hudson	131	131	131	131	130	131	177
Delaware, Lack. & Western	162½	162½	162¼	162½	162¼	162½	400
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅝	230
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	21¼	21½	21	21⅛	21⅛	21⅜	5,000
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y	99	99	99	99	97	99	206
General Electric	36	36⅜	36	36⅜	36¼	36⅜	2,054
Illinois Central	99	99	99	99	98½	99½	200
Illinois Steel Company	74½	74¾	74	74¾	73	75	500
Iowa Central	11	11½	11	11¼	11¼	11½	2,375
Iowa Central pf	36¾	37	36¾	37	37	40	300
Laclede Gas	24	24	24	24	23¾	24¼	200
Lake Erie & Western	28	28	27½	27½	27⅜	27½	1,610
Lake Erie & Western pf	85	85	84½	84½	84⅜	84¾	550
Lake Shore	153	153½	152½	152½	152¼	152¾	1,016
Long Island Traction	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	100
Long Island Tract., 1st in. pd	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	300
Long Island	85½	85½	85½	85½	85	87½	100
Louisville & Nashville	59⅝	60⅛	59½	60⅛	59⅞	60	5,034
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9	9	9	9	9	10	162
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	26⅞	27	26⅞	27	27	27¾	400
Manhattan Consolidated	113	113¼	112½	113⅛	112½	113¼	1,610
*Metropolitan Traction	101½	101½	101½	101½	..	..	50
Mexican National certs	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2	2½	200
Minn. & St. Louis	22	22½	22	22½	22	22¼	500
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	47	47½	47	47	47	47⅝	500
Minnesota Iron	63	63	63	63	60½	64	335
Missouri Pacific	33⅝	34	33½	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	6,315
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	18⅛	18⅜	18	18⅜	18	18¼	900
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	37¾	38¼	37¾	37⅝	37¾	38⅛	2,060
*National Lead Company	34½	35	34½	34½	34½	35	1,450
*National Lead Company pf	91½	91⅛	91	91	90	91	20
National Linseed Oil	26½	28	26½	28	27	28	370
National Starch 1st pf	50	50	50	50	48	..	100
New-Jersey Central	101½	102	101¼	101¼	101¼	101⅜	800
New-York Central	101⅜	102	101⅜	101⅞	101⅝	102	780
New-York & N. E., all in. pd	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅜	50½	52½	415
New-York & New-Haven	208	208	205	205	..	..	248
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	16⅞	17	16¾	16¾	16⅝	17	325
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf	32	32	32	32	31½	33	110
New-York, Sus. & Western	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10½	10¼	10⅜	200
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27½	28	100
Norfolk & Western	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	100
North American	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	500
Northern Pacific pf	18⅜	18½	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18½	380
Ontario & Western	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17¾	110
Oregon Short Line & U. N	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6	6¼	100
Pacific Mail	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28½	29	100
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5¾	6	1,250
Philadelphia & Reading	17¼	17⅜	16⅝	16¾	16¾	17	36,350
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	19½	19½	19½	19½	19	19½	200
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	51½	51½	51½	51½	52	52½	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	174	175	174	174⅝	174	176	405
St. Louis Southwestern	7⅝	8⅛	7⅝	8	7⅞	8¼	1,075
St. Louis Southwestern pf	17¾	17¾	17½	17½	17½	17⅞	1,512
St. Paul & Omaha	40¾	40⅞	40¾	40⅞	40¾	41	1,050
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	115	115⅜	115	115⅜	116	117½	200
Southern Pacific	25	25	24¾	24⅞	24⅞	25	400
Southern Railway	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½	1,330
Southern Railway pf	42½	42¾	42¼	42¾	42⅝	42⅞	2,882
Tennessee Coal & Iron	36	36½	35⅝	35⅞	35⅞	36	3,630
Texas Pacific	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	12⅝	13	500
*Texas Central pf	42½	42½	42½	42½	..	..	90
Union Pacific	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	1,600
United States Cordage	1	1	⅞	⅞	1	1⅛	60
United States Cordage pf	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	2¼	1
United States Rubber	41½	41½	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¾	700
United States Rubber pf	93½	94	93½	94	93	93¾	25
*United States Leather	16	16⅝	16	16⅝	16¼	16¾	1,450
*United States Leather pf	83¼	85	83¼	85	84⅞	85	4,140
Wabash	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8⅞	9	650
Wabash pf	19⅞	21¼	19⅞	20⅞	20¾	21	12,550
Western Union Telegraph	91⅞	92	91⅝	91⅞	91⅝	91⅞	1,697
*Western Union Beef	10½	10½	10½	10½	10	11	100
Wheeling & Lake Erie	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	17½	17¾	9,730
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	54	54⅜	54	54¼	53½	54⅜	535
Total sales							318,771

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Atch, Col & Pac 1st
5,000......42
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Receipts
17,000......76⅝
32,000......76¾
Atch, T & S Fe Gen 4s, when issued
1,000......79⅞
20,000......80¼
55,000......80
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Co Certfs 1st instlmt paid
10,000b3......29½
50,000......29⅝
10,000......29⅝
10,000b3......29⅝
2,000......29¾
5,000s3......29⅝
70,000......29⅞
50,000......29¾
20,000......29⅞
12,000......29¾
15,000......29⅞
10,000......30
25,000......29⅞
25,000......30
1,000......30⅛
15,000......30¼
35,000......30¼
15,000......30⅜
25,000......30½
10,000......30⅜
1,000......30⅛
22,000......30⅜
35,000......30
59,000......30⅛
Austin & N'w'n 1st
10,000......93
4,000......93½
Baltimore & Ohio 1st Parkersb'g Br
2,000......122
3,000......123
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
1,000......107⅞
Buff, R & P G M 5s
26,000......98
Bur, C R & N 1st
1,000......107
Collat Trust 5s
1,000......97⅞
Canada So 1st Gtd
1,000......110
2,000......110½
Cent Pac 6s, 1896
1,000......104
Ches & Oh o Gen 4½s
2,000......83
7,000......83⅛
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Consol 4s
6,000......96
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s
13,000......107
5,000......107½
Chic, Bur & Quincy Iowa Div 4s
5,000......100⅛
Nebraska Ext 4s
6,000......91⅜
Chic G L & C Co 1st
10,000......91⅜
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs
5,000......46⅝
5,000......46¾
4,000......46⅞
16,000......47
5,000......47¼
6,000......47
12,000......47½
Chic & N W S F 5s
3,000......110
4,000......110¼
Chic & N W Ext 4s
1,000......101¼
Chic, R I & Pac 6s
5,000......129½
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s
10,000......105

Chic & Northwestern 30-year Deb 5s
7,000......109½
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s
18,000......98
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s
9,000......110
Clev, C, Chic & St L St Louis Div 4s
10,000......95
14,000......95½
Colorado Midland 1st Trust Co Certfs
2,000......74
2,000......75
Colorado Midland 4s Trust Co Certfs
26,000......26¼
10,000......26¾
15,000......27
7,000......27¼
8,000......27½
1,000......27¼
3,000......27½
Col, H Val & Tol 5s
3,000......93½
Col & Ninth Av 1st
6,000......111½
10,000......111¼
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s
10,000......81½
Dal & Waco 1st 5s
2,000......86
Detroit Gas Co 5s
3,000......73
3,000......73⅛
4,000......73⅜
2,000......73¾
3,000......73¾
6,000......74
East Tenn Reorgn Lien 4-5s
8,000......93
Edison Elec Ill Co of Brooklyn 1st
1,000......111½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
3,000......109
El z, Lex & B S 5s
3,000......101⅛
2,000......102
Flint & Pere M 6s
4,000......117½
Fla Cen & P Con 5s
25,000......95½
Gal, Har'g & S'n An Mex & Pac 1st 5s
12,000......94¼
H & T Cen Gen M 4s
10,000......71¼
Iowa Central 1st 5s
5,000......93½
Kan Pac 1st Cons Trust Receipts
5,000......73
Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Division Assented
20,000......109⅛
Knoxv & Ohio 1st
1,000......115
L Erie & W 2d 5s
2,000......104
Lex Av & Pav F 1st
5,000......111
Louisv'le, Ev & St L Consol 1st 5s
5,000......40¼
Louisville & Nash 5s
1,000......101
4,000......101⅜
Louisv lle & Nashv Unified Gold 4s
12,000......83
Lo, N, A & Chic G M
5,000......74¾
Manhat'n Ry Con 4s
6,000......101
Manhat Bch, H & L Limited 4s
1,000......48

Mexican Int 1st 4s
5,000......75
8,000......75¼
Mil & St Paul 1st South'n Minn Div
1,000......115⅜
Mil & St Paul Cons
3,000......126½
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
10,000......87
8,000......87⅛
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d
10,000......62
5,000......62¼
16,000......63
20,000......62¾
5,000......62½
10,000......62⅞
Mo, K & Tex Ext 5s
3,000......91⅝
5,000......91⅜
Morgan's L & T 7s
20,000......128
Nash, C & St L Con
9,000......102½
Nat St'ch M Co 1st
2,000......98
N Y Central Deb 5s
2,000s3......110
N Y, Chic & St L 4s
5,000......105¼
N Y Elevated 1st
3,000......107½
N Y, Ontario & W'n Refund.ng 4s
2,000......94¼
2,000......94
Nor Pac 2d Coupon
11,000......102
5,000s20f......102
North Pac 3d Coupon
4,000......73½
North Pac Cons 5s
1,000......42¾
15,000......43
10,000......43¼
2,000......43
10,000......43¼
10,000......43
Trust Co Certfs
1,000......42½
Nor Pac Col Tr Nts
10,000......86
Ohio Southern 1st
10,000......88
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s
1,000......50
Oreg Short Line 6s
2,000......99
Trust Receipts
1,000......99
3,000......99⅛
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs
4,000......47
People's G & C Chic 1st Cons 6s
3,000......100
1,000......100½
Peo & Eastern Inc
3,000......27
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc
4,000......82¾
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s Trust Receipts
30,000......69⅞
18,000......70
Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s, Series B
45,000......110¼
Pitt, Shen & L E 1st
1,000......86¼
Pitts & W'n Tst 4s
2,000......84½
3,000......84⅛
10,000......85
Rio Grande W'n 1st
1,000......77⅛
2,000......77¼
St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Co Certfs
5,000......63⅞

St L, A & T H 1st 5s
1,000......105¼
10,000......106
St L & S F Trust 5s
2,000......82½
St L Southw'n 2d Inc
27,000......30
8,000......30⅛
5,000......30
5,000......30¼
San A & Ar Pass 4s
11,000......35
Savannah & W 1st Trust Co Certfs
10,000......62¾
5,000......62⅞
9,000......62¾
13,000......62⅞
10,000......63
2,000......62⅞
8,000......63
15,000......62⅞
5,000......63
Scioto Val & N E 4s
10,000......84½
3,000......84¾
3,000......85
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
10,000......97½
8,000......97¼
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated
10,000......94
5,000......94½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000......97⅜
4,000......97⅞
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000......92⅝
Tex & Pac 2d Inc
5,000......30
10,000......29⅞
15,000......29⅞
5,000......29⅞
15,000......30
Tol, A, A & Cad 6s Trust Co Certfs
2,000......70
Tol, St L & K Cy 1st Trust Co Certfs
5,000......73
Union Pac 1st, 1896
3,000......106½
Union Pac 6s, 1897
1,000......106⅝
Union Pac 1st, 1898
1,000......107
2,000......106¾
Union Pac 1st, 1899
1,000......107
Un Pac Ext S F 8s
5,000......96
U S Cordage Co 1st
2,000......36
10,000......36⅛
5,000......36
Wabash 1st 5s
5,000......107
Wabash 2d 5s
3,000......77¼
5,000......77½
1,000......77¾
1,000......77⅝
Wabash Deb, Ser B
2,000......28½
3,000......29
5,000......29¼
3,000......29⅜
5,000......29½
West Shore Gtd 4s
10,000......105⅛
Registered
5,000......105¼
W'n N Y & Penn Gen
2,000......47½
7,000......47⅛
W'n N Y & Penn Inc
5,000......18¼
6,000......18½
3,000......18⅞

Total sales $1,986,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
Alton & Terre Haute	64	65
American Coal	91	..
American District Telegraph	30	40
American Tobacco pf	111	113
B. & O. S. W pf, new	7	10
*Bay State Gas	17	20
B. & Southern Illinois pf	132½	..
Boston A. L. pf	105	..
Brunswick Company	2¼	3¼
Buffalo, R. & P	21	22
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	50	60
Burlington, C. R. & N	51	..
Cedar F. & M	..	10
Central Pacific	18¼	19
Chicago & Alton	156	161
Chicago & Alton pf	170	180
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	55¼	56
Chicago & East. Ill. pf	99⅝	100¼
Chicago & Northwestern pf	146	148
Cleveland & Pittsburg	160	..
Col. Coal & Iron Dev	8½	9
Col. Fuel & Iron	37⅝	38
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	93	..
Col., Hocking Valley & T	25¼	25¾
C., H. V. & T. pf	62	66
Commercial Cable	150	..
Consolidated Coal	32	..
Denver & Rio Grande	14⅝	15
Des Moines & Ft. D	9¼	10
Des Moines & Ft. D. pf	47	..
*D., S. S. & A	6	7½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	10	13½
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	58⅝	59½
Evansville & Terre Haute	38	43
Evansville & Terre Haute pf	53	..
Flint & P. M	14½	16
F. & P. M. pf	40	44
Great Northern pf	125½	128½
G. B. & W.. t. r	¾	1¼
G. B. & W. pf. t. r	2½	3½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	17½	18
Kanawha & Michigan	7½	9¾
Keokuk & Des Moines	4½	5
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	16½	..
Laclede Gas pf	82	88
L., St. Louis & T	..	1½
Manhattan Beach	4	7
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Mexican Central	11½	13
Michigan Central	101	102
Minn. & St. L. pf	82	82½
Mobile & Ohio	24	25
National Starch	7	9
National Starch 2d pf	26	34
New Central C	7	9
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	68	71
N. Y., L. E. & W	9⅞	10⅛
Norfolk Southern	65	..
Norfolk & Western pf	13⅝	14¼
Northern Pacific	4½	4⅝
Northwestern Telegraph	106	..
Ontario Mining	8	10
Oregon Improvement	11¼	12½
Oregon R. & N	28½	30
Pennsylvania Coal	320	..
Peoria & Eastern	5½	7½
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash	47¾	..
Pittsburg & W. pf	30	31
P., F. W. & C	162½	..
P., F. W. & C. sp	150	..
Quicksilver	3	3¾
Quicksilver pf	..	19
Rens. & Saratoga	179	..
Rio Grande Western	17½	18½
Rio Grande Western pf	43	45
R., W. & O	116	..
St. J. & G. I	1	2½
St. Paul & Duluth	27	30
St. Paul & Duluth pf	..	91½
St. Paul & Omaha pf	118	120
Silver bullion certificates	66¾	67⅛
Southern Cotton Oil	..	45
Twin City R. T	28½	..
Twin City R. T. pf	100	..
Texas Pacific Land Trust	10	11
Toledo & O. C	..	48
Toledo & O. C. pf	78	81
Toledo. A. A. & N. M	2	2¼
*Tol., St. L. & K. C	6	7
*Toledo, S. L. & K. C. pf	14½	..
U. P., D. & G	5½	6½
United States Express	41	43
U. S. Cordage gtd	3¼	4
Utica & Black River	150	..
Wells-Fargo Express	107	112
Wisconsin Central	5	5¾

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref	113½	114⅛	113⅛	113½	15,290
Am. Tobacco	110½	111⅝	110½	111⅜	240
A., T. & S. F	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	2,090
A. City Imp	25½	25¾	25½	25¾	100
Chicago Gas	54½	56⅞	54⅜	56⅝	9,200
C., R. I. & P	74⅝	76⅝	74½	75⅞	3,830
C., B. & Q	88½	89½	88⅜	88¾	7,410
C., M. & St. P	69½	70⅛	69⅜	69⅝	12,270
Cent. of N. J	101¾	102	101¾	102	30
Chic. N. W	100¼	100⅞	100¼	100¼	1,150
Dist. & C. F	21⅛	21¾	21	21⅜	1,210
Gen. Electric	36⅛	36½	36	36⅛	360
Louis. & N	59⅝	60⅛	59⅝	60	2,000
Manhattan	113	113	113	113	130
Mo. Pacific	33¾	33⅞	33½	33⅞	990
M., K. & T. pf	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	30
Nat. Lead	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	10
N. Y. Central	101½	101½	101½	101½	10
New-England	51½	51½	51½	51½	20
N. Y., L. E. & W	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
N. American	5½	5½	5½	5½	10
Phil. & Read	17⅛	17⅛	16½	17	19,630
Southern	14¼	14¼	14⅛	14¼	60
Southern pf	42½	42½	42½	42½	70
Tenn. C. & I	36	36¼	35⅞	36¼	380
U. S. Leather	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	160
U. S. L. pf	84¼	84¾	84¼	84¾	30
Wabash pf	20⅞	21¼	20⅞	21	990
West. Union	91¾	92⅛	91¾	92	420
W. & L. E. pf	54	54	54	54	50
Total sales					78,780

Bonds.

	First.	High	Low	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d ctfs	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	$15,000
A., T. & S. F. genl	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	8,000
Col. Mid. 4s cp	27	27	27	27	10,000
C. & St. P. 5s t. r	47	47	47	47	8,000
H. & T. genl	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	5,000
E.L. & B. S. 5s	102	102	102	102	2,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	$3,000
N. Pac. 3d c	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	5,000
Ohio So. 1st	88	88	88	88	3,000
St. L. S. W. 2d	39	39	39	39	10,000
S. A. & A. P. 4s	65	65	65	65	4,000
P. & R. genl	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	10,000
Wab. deb. b	29	29¼	29	29¼	5,000
Wabash 2d	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	4,000
Total sales					$92,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High	Low	Last.	Sales.
Breece	.20	.20	.20	.20	100
Butte	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	160
Best & Belch	.85	.85	.85	.85	100
Con. C. & V	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	150
Com. Tun	.10	.10	.10	.10	1,000
Isabella	.22	.22	.22	.22	100
Iron Silver	.40	.40	.40	.40	1,000
Leadville	.12	.12	.12	.12	100
Montana	83.50	83.75	83.50	83.75	350
Ophir	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	100
Total sales					3,260

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
September option	68	68½	67⅝	67⅝	719,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
‡Acker, Merrall & Condit	95	100
American Bank Note	45	47
American Exchange Nat. Bank	158¾	160¾
American Grocery 1st pf	43	..
American Typefounders'	3¼	5
American Typefounders' pf	28	32
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	104⅝	106
†Atlantic Trust (new)	183	189
Bank of Manhattan Company	193	200
Barney & Smith Car	22¾	24¼
Barney & Smith pf stock	75	..
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	99½	101¼
Beckton Construction pf	68	..
Bl'ker St. & F. Ferry R. R. stock	29½	31½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	124	130
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	201
†Broadway & Seventh Ave. 1st	106	..
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn Elevated	20	21
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ex.) 5s	87½	89½
Brooklyn City Railroad	181½	182½
Brooklyn Traction	17½	18½
Brooklyn Traction pf	67	69
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	103	105
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	85	86½
Butchers & Drovers' Bank	148	154
Celluloid Company stock	63	66
†Central & South American Tel	120	125
†Cent. & South Amer. Tel. scrip	120	125
Central Cross-Town	185	200
Central Gas L. Co. New-York	150	160
Central National Bank	116	121
Cent. Park North & East River	163½	165½
Central Railroad of Ga. deb	21¾	24½
Central R. R. of Ga. tripartite 7s	123	..
Central Trust Company	..	1030
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	1	2
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	52½	54
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	2⅛	2⅝
Cleve. & Canton equip. bonds	15	..
‡Columbus (Ohio) Gas 5s	90¼	92½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	151	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds	100	105
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	..	92½
Continental Trust	164	168
Cramp Shipyard stock	85	89
Detroit Gas stock	29	..
*Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R	93	95
*Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R	169	173
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	104	106
Ensley Land Company	¾	1¾
Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co	80	85
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	193	197
Eighth Avenue	325	335
Evans. & Rich R. R. gtd. 5s	50	58
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	760	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co	300	..
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av 1st	114½	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	55	59
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	55	59
42d St. & Grand St. Railroad	310	325
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	83½	84¾
*Fort Wayne Gas stock	72½	74
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105¾	..
*Grand River Valley R. R. stock	108	112
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	77	80
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	103	105
Henderson Bridge 6s	112	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin	5	8
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	30	37
†Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	104	..
Hock. V. Car Trust 6s, Series A	95	..
Holland Trust stock	75	..
Hudson River Telephone	39	43
*Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	106
Indianapolis Gas stock	..	153
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	67	69
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	78½	80
International Ocean Telegraph	105¾	..
Iron Steamboat	4¾	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Journeay & Burnham	45	..
Journeay & Burnham pf	97½	..
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	94
Kings County Elevated	5½	8½
*Knickerbocker Trust Company	173	..
Lafayette Gas Co. stock	85	86
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	88½	90
Long Island Traction Company	10¼	10⅜
*Lorillard Company pf	116	118½
Little Rock & Memphis R.R. 5s	32	36
*Mutual Gas New-York	169	..
Manhattan Trust Company	128	138
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	20
Madison Square Garden 2d	..	83
Mahoning Coal R. R. pf	110	..
†Metropolitan Ferry 5s	105	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	290	300
Mechanics' National Bank stock	180	185
Mercantile Trust Company	340	360
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co	24¼	25½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	61	63
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	91	94
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	31	32
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	54	57
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	92½	93¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas consols	75	76¼
National Shoe & Leather Bank	96	98
†National Wall Paper Co. pf	..	82
‡Northwest Telegraph 7s	112¾	..
Northwest Tel. C. stock	106	..
N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity	348	856
New-York & Texas Land scrip	61	..
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	3½	..
*N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	115	117
Ninth Avenue Railroad	152	..
National Union Bank	188	192
New-Jersey & New-York R. R	3½	5
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	35	40
New-York Biscuit Co. 6s	106½	..
New-York Air Brake Co	4	..
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	725	745
New-York Security & Trust	262	280
North Shore Traction	34½	35¾
North Shore Traction pf	84½	87½
Ohio Land & Ry. Purch. M. 6s	85	90
Oswego & Syracuse R. R	184	..
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	65	..
Pennsylvania Coal	325	340
Postal Telegraph & Cable	81½	..
Pratt & Whitney	[illegible]	12
Pratt & Whitney pf	59	..
Queens County Bank stock	153	..
Real Estate Trust Co	162	..
‡Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	107½	..
Second Avenue Railroad stock	154	..
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	208	213
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	86	95
Southern Cen. R. R. 5s, (N. Y.)	20	..
Standard Oil Trust	185½	187
Standard Gas	64	67
*Standard Gas pf	106	108
‡Standard Gas 1st 5s	..	110
Staten Island Railway	..	61
State Trust	190	200
Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st	112½	..
Staten Island Rapid Transit 2d	88	91
St. Joseph & Grand Island stock	1⅞	2½
‡St. Paul Gas bonds	88½	90
St. Paul Gas stock	68	72
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	45	49
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	[illegible]	96½
Third Avenue Railroad	181½	183
Third National Bank	104½	107½
Tol. & Ohio Cent. R. R. ext. 5s	..	15
Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf	14	16
Tradesmen's National Bank	89	..
Trenton Potteries	8½	10½
Trenton Potteries pf	57	..
Terre Haute & Logansport	15	..
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co	80	90
*Title Guarantee & Trust	205	..
Trow Directory pf	48	55
*Union Ferry stock	65	66½
†Union Ferry 5s	104	105
Union Elevated 2d	39½	41½
‡Union Railway 5s	100	104½
Union Ry. Co. (Huckleberry)	..	108
Union Typewriter 1st pf	83	..
Union Typewriter 2d pf	37	41
Union Trust	712	725
U. S. Electric Forging Co. stock, (par, $20 per share)	17	18
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co	187	195
United States Trust	950	980
Valley R. R. Ohio 6 p. c. (Cent. T. Co.) cfs	40	..
Wagner Car Company	..	161
Western Gas Company	63½	65½
‡Western Gas Co. bonds	95½	97½
Western National Bank	111	114
Worcester Traction	19	20
Worcester Traction pf	85	88
Winona & Southwestern 1st	10	17
Worthington Pump	24	27
Worthington Pump pf	86½	88½
Washington Trust Company	180	190

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Ref. pf	1
American Tobacco	1⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio	⅞
Chicago Gas	2⅜
C., C., C. & St. L	¾
Chicago, R. I. & Pac	1½
Delaware & Hudson	1
Illinois Central	1
Illinois Steel Co	¾
Iowa Central pf	1½
Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf	1½
Minn. & St. L	1
Minn. Iron	1
Nat. Linseed Oil	1
Nat. Starch pf	2
New-York Central	¾
New-York & New-England	1¼
N. Y., C. & St. L 2d pf	1½
Pullman Car	¾
United States Leather	1½
United States Leather pf	1¾
Wabash pf	1
Wheel. & L. E. pf	¾

DECLINED.

Long Island	1¾

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	200
American Exchange	159
Broadway	240
Butchers & Drovers'	150
Central National	119
Chase National	500
Chatham	350
Chemical	4100
City	440
Citizens'	140
Commerce	182
Continental	122
Corn Exchange	280
East River	130
Fifth Avenue	2700
First National	2700
First National of Staten Island	120
Fourteenth Street	170
Fourth National	174
Gallatin National	300
Garfield National	350
German-American	118
Germania	390
Greenwich	150
Hanover	310
Importers & Traders'	515
Irving	137
Leather Manufacturers'	165
Lincoln National	600
Manhattan	198
Market & Fulton	210
Mechanics'	185½
Mechanics & Traders'	140
Mercantile	165
Merchants'	134
Merchants' Exchange	115
Metropolitan	2½
Metropolis	400
Nassau	150
New-York	224
New-York County	500
Ninth National	118
Nineteenth Ward	125
National Bank of North America	138
Oriental	200
Pacific	190
Park	270
Phenix	113
Republic	152
Seaboard National	166
Second National	300
Seventh National	100
Shoe & Leather	91
Southern National	140
State of New-York	108
Third National	105
Tradesmen's	91
United States National	180
West Side	280
Western National	110

One hundred and fifty shares of Mechanics' sold at 185½.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Atchison proper—			
Mileage	6,634	6,634	......
2d week July	$437,673	$306,570	......
From July 1	972,460	529,068	......
From Jan. 1	14,621,038	13,814,043	......
St. L. & S. F.—			
Mileage	1,328	1,328	......
2d week July	$97,211	$93,145	......
From July 1	213,402	141,248	......
From Jan. 1	2,978,082	2,878,336	......
Atlantic & Pacific—			
Mileage	942	942	......
2d week July	$62,742	$42,208	......
From July 1	140,859	80,149	......
From Jan. 1	2,011,741	1,625,776	......
Atchison, all lines—			
2d week July	597,627	441,322	......
From July 1	1,316,723	740,464	......
Bridgeport Traction—			
3d week July	7,407	2,530	......
From July 1	21,947	7,463	......
K. C., Ft. S. & M.—			
Mileage	670	670	670
2d week July	$56,601	$40,409	$66,630
From July 1	117,347	95,858	130,254
From Jan. 1	2,183,760	1,958,643	2,340,162
K. C., M. & B.—			
Mileage	276	276	276
2d week July	$15,841	$9,491	$15,393
From July 1	32,183	23,275	30,208
From Jan. 1	505,925	515,815	569,545
Mem. & Charles.—			
Mileage	330	330	330
2d week July	$17,947	$17,901	$17,656
From July 1	33,169	33,641	36,489
From Jan. 1	571,423	649,609	771,667
St. L., A. & T. H.—			
Mileage	239	239	239
2d week July	$20,140	$24,140	$28,680
From July 1	39,593	40,499	52,980
From Jan. 1	665,141	652,563	828,976
Tol. & Ohio Cent.—			
Mileage	347	347	347
3d week July	$39,754	$47,214	$41,427
From July 1	106,356	98,581	114,673
From Jan. 1	872,291	770,440	1,040,507
Wheel. & L. E.—			
Mileage	260	260	246
3d week July	$26,594	$19,432	$29,299
From July 1	84,032	56,891	91,051
From Jan. 1	674,521	585,279	836,337

Col. St. Ry., June—	1895.	1894.	Changes.
Gross earnings	$58,545	$50,355	Inc. $8,190
Op. expenses	26,805	21,288	Inc. 5,517
Net earnings	31,740	29,067	Inc. 2,673
Six months ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	297,647	264,272	Inc. 33,375
Op. expenses	149,953	128,276	Inc. 21,677
Net earnings	147,694	135,996	Inc. 11,698
Paterson Ry. for June—			
Gross earnings	31,064	22,535	Inc. 8,529
Op. expenses	17,619	14,439	Inc. 3,180
Net earnings	13,445	8,096	Inc. 5,349
Six months ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	133,591	110,984	Inc. 22,607
Op. expenses	82,429	76,542	Inc. 5,887
Net earnings	51,162	34,442	Inc. 16,720

THE MARKET MOVEMENT.

From The Wall Street Journal.

At the close last night, the market, as measured by the average of twenty active stocks, was at the highest point of the year. The following table shows the movement since the low point on March 2:

Twenty stocks, March 2	48.75
Twenty stocks, June 19	59.05
Twenty stocks, June 29	57.72
Twenty stocks, July 10	58.82
Twenty stocks, July 13	57.96
Twenty stocks, July 22	59.25

From this it is seen that, despite the advance of over 10 points in the months of March, April, and May, the market reacted less than 1½ per cent. from the high point on June 19, and in a month had passed this high point again.

It would seem from this that the market is not moving in "swings," but is rather passing from one place to another, with the indications in favor of another sustained advance. The failure of the industrial weakness to reflect itself in the regular list is evidence that more than an ordinary movement is in progress.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day were valued at $5,880,823, against $6,540,634 in the preceding week, and $7,241,177 for the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $190,006,078, against $207,320,503 corresponding period last year.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced: St. Paul, 1, to 70⅝; Southern preferred, ¾, to 43¼; Louisville & Nashville, ½, to 60⅞; Atchison, ½, to 13⅜; Kansas & Texas, ⅜, to 18¼; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 55⅝; Illinois Central, ¼, to 100⅜; New-York Central, ¼, to 103½; Southern, ⅛, to 14⅝, and Wabash preferred, ⅛, to 20⅛. Chesapeake and Ohio sold at 21⅝; Erie, at 10¼; do. second consols, at 68½; Reading, at 9; Northern Pacific preferred, at 19, and Union Pacific at 13⅝. British consols advanced 1-16, to 107⅛ for money, and 107 3-16 for the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £59,000. Bar Silver—Market quiet; quoted at 30⅝d per ounce.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f. for the account and exchange on London at 25f 20½c for checks.

Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 42½ pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 38½ pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable on demand.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, July 23.—The market for local stocks was somewhat more active than yesterday, but still there was little doing outside of the copper shares. There was some trading in Bell Telephone and New-Haven, and the orders were apparently mostly for investment accounts. Bell Telephone opened at last night's close, and sold off ½, to 195. A small lot of New-England Telephone sold at 85, 5 points below the last sale, which was several days ago. Dominion Coal was steady at 15½. President Whitney of that company has just returned from a trip of inspection of the mines, and says that everything is in good condition and the railroad nearly completed. New-Haven sold off ½, to 204½, with no special gossip on the stock. West End Street Railroad gained ¼, to 72½. There was a sale of Mexican 4s at 66¼, and the stock was steady around 12½. Bay State Gas was quiet at 9½@10, and the 5 per cent. bonds dropped 1, to 79.

Copper shares were active, with Montana still in the lead. That stock opened off ½, to 82; advanced to 84½, and closed at that figure, making a new record for itself. There is nothing new heard in regard to it, but considerably higher prices are being very confidently talked by insiders. Arnold was steady at 4½, and Butte lost ¼, to 18⅜. Calumet was firm at 305. Centennial was steady at 1¼, and Kearsarge lost fractionally to 19½. Osceola lost ¾, to 35½, and Wolverine was steady at 8⅝. The copper shares on the whole were fairly firm, but the interest outside of Montana was comparatively light, though it is said that some of the other stocks are to be taken hold of later and pushed by the same people who have had Montana in hand. It is said that with 11½c copper Wolverine can earn $75,000 per year. The surplus of the company is reported to be about $44,000, and it is denied that any further assessment will be made. Copper in London was steady at 44⅝ for spot and 44¾ for futures.

Money at the Clearing House loaned at 1½@2 per cent., mostly at 2 per cent. New-York funds sold at 15@17c discount.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co., as follows:

LAND STOCKS.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Anniston City	20	24	..	..
Boston	4	..	5¼	5½
Brookline	..	..	4	..
East Boston	5	..	..	2½
West End	..	2½	..	..
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
American Bell	194½	195	195	195½
Erie	59	59½	59	59½
Mexican	..	90	..	100
New-England	..	90	85	88
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	15⅛	15⅝	..	..
Dominion Coal pf	92	92¼	..	..
General Elec. pf	70	..	..	..
Illinois Steel	..	75	74	75
Lamson S. Service	22	22¼	22	22½
Philadelphia Co	18	18½	..	..
Reece Butt. Hole	19	..	19½	..
West. Elec. 1st pf	53	54	..	54
West. Electric	36	..	..	..
Bay State Gas	9½	9⅞	10	..
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	..	211	211	212
Boston & Lowell	201½	..	202	203
Boston & Maine	193¼	..	173¼	..
Boston, R. B. & L	..	..	80	..
Central Mass	13¼	14	..	14
Central Mass pf	..	57½	57½	..
C. J. R. & S. Y	102	103	..	..
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	107	108	..	108
Conn. & Pass	..	..	142	..
Fitchburg	17	18	..	..
Fitchburg pf	89½	90½	..	90
Maine Central	..	..	126½	128
N. Y., N. H. & H	..	205	205½	206
N. Y. & N. E. pf	..	94	..	94
Old Colony	..	180	179	..
West End	72	72½	..	..
West End pf	92½	..	..	..
Wis. Cent. pf	..	..	90	..
MINING STOCKS.				
Allouez	75	100	75	100
Atlantic	..	19¼	..	19¼
Boston & Montana	84⅜	84½	82	82½
Butte & Boston	18⅜	18½	18½	18¾
Cal. & Hecla	..	..	304	308
Centennial	1	1¼	1¼	1⅜
Franklin	..	19¼	..	19½
Kearsarge	19½	19⅞	..	..
Napa (Quicksilver)	7	8	..	..
Osceola	35¼	36	..	..
Quincy	123	124	122½	124½
Tamarack	147	150	145	146
Tamarack, Jr	..	24	..	24
Wolverine	8⅝	8½	8¼	8½
***BONDS.**				
C J.R. & S.Y. c. t. 5s	..	109	108½	..
Cons. R. of V. 1st. 5s	90	..	..	..
Eastern 1st 6s	120½	..	..	..
K C., C. & S. 1st 5s	..	..	..	85
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	97½	99	..	99
Mex. C. cn. 4s	65¾	66½	66¼	66½
Mex. C. 1st inc	18	19	..	..
Mex. C. 2d inc	10	11	10	11
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	120	122	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s	112	..	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 2d 6	111¼	112	..	..
W. E. S. R. 5s	106¼	107	..	..
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	..	..	..	81
N. E. Tel. 6s	..	..	..	53

*And accrued interest.

UNLISTED.				
Fort Wayne Elec	1	1¾	..	..
Bay S. G. inc. 7s	9½	..	..	..

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Nearly everything on the local stock list advanced to-day. Strawboard continues to be the leader in point of activity, but a fair amount of business was transacted in Diamond Match and North Chicago. The opening for Strawboard was 51, and from this there was an advance of nearly a point within the first hour. Diamond Match sold up to 130. It is said that earnings of the company for last quarter were larger than for any corresponding period in its history. Alley "L" was quiet at 12½, and Lake Street at 21⅝@21½. A few sales of Chicago Brewing and Malting common were made at 28¾@29. The bond market was quiet, but steady. Alley "L" first mortgage 5s sold at 67.

The reports of the twenty-four National banks made in response to the last call of the Controller show a loss in loans since May 7 of $1,039,703. Deposits fell off $448,084, and cash $338,699. Clearings to-day were $13,561,485. New-York exchange sold at 20 cents premium.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. Breese & Cummings, Chicago, as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
American Strawboard	57⅝	50⅛
Cal. & Chi. Canal & Dock	68	68
Chi. Brew. & Malt	*11	*10
Chicago Brew. & Malt. pf	29	*28
Chicago P. & P. Co	*42	*41
Chicago P. & P. Co. pf	53	*52
Chi. S. S. R. T. (Alley "L")	121½	122
Chicago City Railway	303	303
Chicago Telephone	*165	..
Diamond Match of Ill	130	128½
Lake St. Elev. Ry	21¼	21½
Metropolitan Elevated	*20½	20⅝
Mil. & Chicago Brew	*11	*10
Mil. & Chicago Brew. pf	*28½	*28
New-York Biscuit	*70	*70
North Chi. St. R. R	292	241¼
National Railway	*117	*116
Street's West. Stable C. L	*12½	*12¾
Street's West. Stable C. L. pf	*50	*50
West Chicago St. R. R	128¼	127¾
Western Stone	*60	60
BONDS.		
Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s	99¼	..
Chicago Dock Co. 5s	*100	..
Chi. Pack. & Prov. 6s	*109	109
C. & S. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	67	67
C. & S. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	*41	*44
Chicago City Railway 4½s	*101½	*101½
Chicago Board of Trade 5s	*102⅝	*102⅝
Chicago Gas L. & Coke 5s	91⅜	90⅞
Consumers' Gas L. 5s	*80⅛	*80
Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s	*80	80
Metropolitan Elevated 5s	76	76
North Chi. City R. R. 1st 6s	105	*105
North Chi. City R. R. 4½s	*100	*100½
North Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s	*103½	*103¾
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	102½	..
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	*101¾	*101⅞

*Bid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The official announcement of the traction deal was the absorbing news to-day. It was generally known before the market opened that the deal had been made, and an active day was contemplated, but, contrary to expectations, the only activity was during the first hour. People's, which has been the moving spirit in the deal, was the most active. It opened at 64⅛, a gain of ½ point, and on heavy buying advanced to 65, with a subsequent reaction to 64½, at which figure it held strong for the balance of the day. Electric opened ⅝ higher, at 78½, and gained in the first hour another half point, to 79. Orders to realize resulted in a reaction to 77⅛, with sales at 77⅝ at the finish. Philadelphia, which is taken into the deal on the basis of an 8 per cent. guarantee, looked as if it was being fed out all day. Some comment is made that this company is not the one dictating the terms of agreement. The deal cannot be otherwise than beneficial in the long run. Metropolitan was strong, but dull, closing ⅜ higher, at 101⅜. Baltimore sold at 20⅝ and Indianapolis advanced to 54, a gain of 3 points to-day. Hestonville, which so far seems to be left out of the traction deal, advanced 2 points, to 60. The balance of the market was about steady, excepting Lehigh Valley, which reacted ½ point, to 37¾. In the specialties, Choctaw was in demand up to 14¼. Welsbach on large orders advanced from 57⅛ to 58⅜. United Gas Improvement sold up to 76⅛. The close was steady and dull.

Dick Brothers & Co., 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Balto. Traction	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝
Cambria	64½	65	64¼	64½
Cambria allots	12	13	12½	12¾
Canadian Welsbach	4⅝	4⅞	4½	4⅞
Choctaw	13¾	14¼	13½	14
Con. Trac. stock	28½	29	27	29
Elec. Trac. rights	27½	28	28	29
Electric Traction	77¼	77½	77⅞	78
Elec. Stg. com	..	30	..	30
Elec. Stg. pf	..	30	..	30
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	1	⅝	1
Hestonville com	59	60	58	..
Hestonville pf	..	72	..	72
Hunt. & B. T	31½	..	31½	..
Hunt. & B. T. pf	..	53¼	53½	..
Indianapolis	54	..	51	..
Ins. Co. of N. A	21¼	21⅜	21½	21⅜
Lehigh Nav	46	46½	46	46⅜
Lehigh Valley	37	38	38	38⅛
Met. Traction	101¼	101⅜	101	101½
Northern Central	68½	69	68½	69
Northern Pacific	4⅝	5	4¾	5
Northern Pacific pf	18	18½	18	19
Pennsylvania	54¼	54⅜	54⅛	54⅛
Penn. Steel Co. pf	110	120	110	115
People's	64⅜	64½	63⅝	63¾
Phila. Traction	85⅛	85⅝	84⅞	85⅛
Phila. & Erie	..	28	..	28
Reading	8⅝	8 7-16	8¾	8 13-16
Rochester Ry	..	42	40	..
United Cos. of N. J	236	..	235½	..
United Gas Imp	76⅝	77	75¾	76
W. N. Y. & P	4	4⅜	4	4¼
Welsbach	58½	59	57	57½
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	93¼	94	93½	94
N. J. Con. 5s	85½	86	86	86⅛
Newark Pass. 5s	102	102½	102½	103
People's Trac. 5s	96½	97	96½	96⅝

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 23d day of July, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$93,319,570.31	
Gold bullion	60,510,383.69	
Total	$153,829,954.00	
Outstanding gold certificates	48,336,909.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	178,970.00	
Total	$48,157,939.00	
Balance		*$105,672,015.00
Standard silver dollars	$349,938,478.00	
Silver bullion	628,100.87	
Total	$350,566,578.87	
Outstanding silver certificates	330,624,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	10,143,342.00	
Total	$320,481,162.00	
Balance		30,085,416.87
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$21,733,568.00	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	123,858,712.25	
Total	$145,592,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	145,592,280.00	
Balance		.25
United States notes	$77,642,392.26	
Outstanding currency certificates	59,055,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	3,050,000.00	
Total	$56,005,000.00	
Balance		21,637,392.26
Treasury notes of 1890	$30,583,167.00	
National bank notes	5,760,441.71	
Fractional silver coin	16,553,069.66	
Fractional currency	83.59	
Minor coin	1,157,386.72	
Deposits in National banks	14,315,108.05	
Bonds and interest paid	7,103,809.79	
Total	$75,473,066.52	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,025,917.17	
Outstanding checks and drafts	3,622,333.35	
Disbursing officers' balances	24,476,405.18	
Post Office Department account	3,231,566.32	
Miscellaneous items	2,131,449.35	
Total	$41,487,671.37	
Balance		33,985,395.15
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$191,380,219.57

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$296,394.76	$10,016,592.42	$10,016,592.43
Internal revenue	229,196.34	9,857,828.74	9,857,828.74
Miscellaneous	160,095.87	2,001,163.59	2,001,163.59
Total	$685,686.97	$21,875,584.75	$21,875,584.75

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$1,225,000.00	$8,499,000.00	$8,499,000.00
War	253,000.00	4,631,000.00	4,631,000.00
Navy	60,000.00	2,172,000.00	2,172,000.00
Indians	26,000.00	579,000.00	579,000.00
Pensions	......	12,187,000.00	12,187,000.00
Interest	16,000.00	7,039,000.00	7,039,000.00
Total	$1,580,000.00	$35,107,000.00	$35,107,000.00
Excess of expenditures over receipts	894,313.03	13,231,415.25	13,231,415.25

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	......	$146,062.50	$146,062.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$42,152.00	673,491.00	673,491.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	To Date.	This Day.
United States notes (since 1879)	$275,133,552	$93,727
Treasury notes (since 1890)	75,056,025	5,350
Total	$350,189,577	$99,077

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.16	.16
Best & Belcher	.87	.92
Bodie Consolidated	.18	.19
Bulwer	*.05	*.05
Chollar	.58	.60
Con. Cal. & Va	2.70	2.75
Crown Point	.38	.40
Gould & Curry	.38	.42
Hale & Norcross	1.35	1.40
Mexican	.67	*.69
Mono	.04	*.05
Ophir	1.35	1.40
Potosi	.35	.35
Savage	.38	.42
Sierra Nevada	.50	*.55
Union Consolidated	.48	.49
Yellow Jacket	.38	.40

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 23.—Gardner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Gibson	.86	.85
Argentum	.97	.97
Portland	.97	1.00
Anaconda	.40	.40
Isabella	.21	.21
Union	.16½	.15¾

Financial—Continued on Page 11

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP AND SUR. $8,500,000 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,960,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,980,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank,
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
BANKERS & BROKERS,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.

Financial.

IMPROVED METHODS OF Speculative Investment.

Superficial and temporary market fluctuations cannot be relied upon. All efforts to accumulate profits therefrom, undertaken by the infatuated, ignorant, absent, and inexperienced, are proving perpetually disastrous. The Monetary Trust has been established to counteract this evil, as far as practicable, in the hope that its clients may be enabled to avoid pitfalls and rely upon natural logical developments. There is no other way to make money in speculation. There is need of professional service in finance as in architecture or law, but such service must come from those disinterested as well as experienced. The Financial Chronicle, Herald, Times, Tribune, and other journals have commented on The Monetary Trust as founded "on principles not heretofore incorporated; because it cannot legally acquire ownership in securities nor transact business for its own account, and can only act as trustee." It is the only incorporated institution thus restricted. Its officers therefore are legally restricted to a neutral and judicial position. From such standpoint, they now advise certain speculative investments on the New-York Stock Exchange, which, in their opinion, combine in exceptional degree, minimum of risk with promise of profit. The Monetary Trust is now on trial in this respect, and can be practically tested. Correspondence solicited, (50 Broadway.) Small investors carefully provided for.

FRANCIS D. CARLEY, President.

CARLEY & CO.,
50 BROADWAY,
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange,
Specialists IN Speculative Investments.
Bonds and Stocks, (including fractional lots.)

SPECIAL NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. 7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,
LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1, 1896.

On July 1, 1895, in addition to the payment of the coupon maturing that date, and until August 10, the above Bonds will

BE REDEEMED AT $1,025 EACH,

on their presentation, with the unmatured coupons attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, July 1, 1895.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

With reference to previous notices from the Committee, Bondholders are now advised that a majority of the First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited with the United States Trust Company under the Agreement, and that the Trust Company's Certificates are now listed on the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges. The Committee urges the holders of both First and Income Bonds to deposit their bonds with the United States Trust Company without delay. Bondholders in Boston may still deliver their bonds to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. there.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN, GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, } Counsel.
JOS. S. DALE, Secretary, 24 Exchange Place.
New-York, May 24, 1895.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 12, 1895.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE STANDARD NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Standard National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twelfth day of June, 1895.

JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency.
Currency Bureau, Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department. No. 5003.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.
Traveler's Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
PEOPLE'S BANK
on the morning of the 12th day of July, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$1,261,167.75
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		141,600.00
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule.	$670,318.03	
Due from private bankers and brokers, as per schedule	8,972.70	
		679,290.73
Banking house and lot, as per schedule		76,500.00
United States bonds, as per schedule		115,850.00
Other stocks and bonds, as per schedule		200,193.61
Specie, as per schedule		241,350.54
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		580,805.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$130,366.20	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	109,565.53	
		239,931.73
		$3,536,689.16

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Surplus and profits		245,582.40
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$3,032,979.92	
Demand certificates of deposit	251.64	
Certified checks	29,214.05	
Cashier's checks outstanding	7,666.34	
		3,070,111.95
Due trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule.	$9,711.57	
Due private bankers and brokers, as per schedule	3,015.61	
		12,727.18
Due savings banks		3,180.13
Unpaid dividends		1,837.50
N. Y. City taxes		3,250.00
		$3,536,689.16

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier of the People's Bank, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 393 and 395 Canal Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 12th day of July, 1895; and further says that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 12th day of July, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponent's knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponent's personal supervision, and that Scott Foster, the President, is absent, and cannot join in this report.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to the 23d day of July, 1895, before me.

EDW. L. WATERBURY,
Commissioner of Deeds, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MURRAY HILL BANK
on the morning of the 12th of July, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$1,310,637.58
Liability of Directors, as per schedule, (as makers)		41,587.00
Overdrafts, as per schedule		4,788.40
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		151,307.31
Other real estate, as per schedule		31,378.49
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		100,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		84,092.50
Specie, as per schedule		5,209.75
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		144,627.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$86,737.70	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	1,773.74	
		88,511.44
Loss and expenses, viz.:		
Current expenses		466.43
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures		3,050.00
Suspense account		5,854.15
		$1,971,510.05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		300,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$48,006.02	
Exchange	620.28	
Interest	2,569.50	
		51,195.80
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$1,448,635.13	
Demand certificates of deposit	915.00	
Certified checks	32,504.85	
		1,482,054.98
Due trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		7,061.27
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Bills rediscounted, as per schedule		30,000.00
Unpaid dividends		1,198.00
		$1,971,510.05

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

RUFUS M. STIVERS, President, and ALBERT H. GALE, Cashier, of Murray Hill Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 760 3d Ave., in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 12th day of July, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 12th day of July, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

RUFUS M. STIVERS, President.
A. H. GALE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 23d day of July, 1895, before me,
THOMAS DARLING,
(82) Notary Public.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
GENERAL MTGE. 6% BONDS OF THE Memphis & Charleston Railroad Co.

At the instance of a large number of the holders of the above bonds, the undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to protect the interests of the bondholders.

As provided by the order of the court, immediate proof of the bonds is necessary. You are therefore requested to deposit the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York (for which negotiable certificates will be issued) and sign the bondholders' protective agreement, copies of which can be obtained from any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1894.

SIMON BORG,
20 Nassau Street,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
45 Wall Street,
ALBERT S. ROE,
323 Produce Exchange,
Committee.
LEOPOLD WALLACH, of Counsel.

CORN

it seems, is to be the MOSES that is to lead all of the RAILROAD and INDUSTRIAL stocks out of the wilderness. On Sunday we said we expected a better market, and we advised unloading long stock on the rise. B. O. is up 2 per cent. and ST PAUL 1 per cent. The buying fever is on and the market is broadening, and looks better than we expected, so don't let anything we have said stand in the way of your sending us an order to buy whatever you think will have the best rise.

T. E. WARD & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
CENTRAL BRANCH,
319 BROADWAY, COR. THOMAS ST.
UP-TOWN BRANCH,
1,270 BROADWAY, NEAR 33D ST.
Call or send for daily letter and circular.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Wednesday, July 24, 1895,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)

100 shs. City National Bank, Fort Worth, Tex.
80 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
40 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
10 shs. National Park Bank.
18 shs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
20 shs. American Fire Insurance Co.
4 shs. N. Y., New-Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.
11 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
$200 Colonial Club, N. Y., 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$2,000 Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan R. R. 1st Consld. 5 p. c., (trust receipts.)
100 shs. Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
70 shs. Northern Trust Co. of Superior, Wis.
15 shs. N. Y. New-Haven & Hartford R. R.

Dividends.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND R. R. CO.,
No. 7 Nassau St., New-York, July 22, 1895.

The coupons due August 1, 1895, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company will be paid on and after that date at the Hanover National Bank, New-York City.

The coupons due August 1, 1895, on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at the Fourth National Bank, New-York City.

JAMES BOWRON, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. THURSDAY, July 25, 1895, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon due Aug. 1, 1895, and will open Aug. 1 at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Sec'y.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 17, 1895.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
37 and 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.
New-York, July 10, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed Monday, the 15th inst., and reopened Friday, the 2d of August.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, July 20, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Aug. 1, proximo. Transfer books will be closed from July 20 to Aug. 2.

PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

LOUISIANA AND MISSOURI RIVER R. R. First Mortgage Bonds, Louisiana and Missouri River R. R. Guaranteed Preferred Stock, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago R. R. Preferred Stock.—Coupons and dividends on the above, maturing August 1st, 1895, will be paid on and after that date at the office of CUYLER, MORGAN & CO., 44 Pine St., N. Y. City.

PACIFIC BANK,
470 Broadway, New-York, July 23, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on and after August 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Aug. 1, 1895.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

SLOSS IRON AND STEEL CO., BIRMINGham, Ala., July 22d, 1895.—The coupons due August 1st, 1895, on the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date by the Central Trust Company of New-York. W. L. SIMS, Treasurer.

BUFFALO RAILWAY CO. FIRST CONSOLIdated Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds.—Coupons on the above, maturing August 1st, 1895, will be paid on and after that date at the office of CUYLER, MORGAN & CO., 44 Pine St., N. Y. City.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of the
AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
146 Broadway, New-York City,
July 23, 1895.

A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the fifth day of September, 1895, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to determine whether the capital stock of the company shall be increased from $200,000 to $400,000, to consist of 8,000 shares of the par value of fifty dollars per share, and the action upon such other matters as may lawfully come before such meeting.

The increased stock has been offered pro rata for subscription to the present stockholders of the company, at a premium of fifty per cent. of its par value, payable $15 per share on August 20, 1895, and $60 per share on or before December 20, 1895.

JAMES A. SILVEY,
MARTIN COLLINS,
THOMAS S. YOUNG,
ALLAN HAY,
JAMES H. FROTHINGHAM,
JOHN T. TERRY,
OSGOOD WELSH,
FREDERICK W. DOWNER,
JOHN F. PRAEGER,
JOHN SINCLAIR,
SILAS P. WOOD,
DUMONT CLARKE,
THEODORE GILMAN,
CHARLES R. HENDERSON,
Directors.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Aug. 1, at 115 West 38th St., at 8 P. M. Dr. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

RIVAL CORDAGE REORGANIZATION PLANS

A Large Bondholder Discusses the Waterbury and Fish Proposals.

The discussion of the rival plans for the reorganization of the United States Cordage Company has been very brisk of late. A large holder of Cordage bonds, who favors the bondholders' plan, yesterday made this statement concerning the Waterbury and Fish plans:

"The scope of the two plans seems to be different. The bondholders' plan purports to be framed for the protection of the interest of the bondholders and stockholders; the Waterbury, or managers', plan professes to protect all interests.

"A friend of the managers' plan is quoted as asserting that the practical Cordage men say that fixed charges of over $200,000 would jeopardize the company. President Sturgis estimates the probable net earnings at $550,000. The bondholders' committee estimates a minimum of $400,000.

"If President Sturgis is right, the bonds issued for the new money, and the income bonds forced upon the present first mortgage bondholders, under the managers' plan, would get their interest to within a fraction, but the shareholders would remain without even a remote chance of ever getting a dividend.

"If, as the critics of the bondholders' plan intimate, the new company should not earn over $200,000, the proposed new first mortgage bonds would get their interest, but would not get the sinking fund in full, without which the mortgage might be foreclosed; while the old bondholders and the stockholders would get nothing, and, having only income bonds, the old bondholders would have no recourse against the property.

"If the bondholders' committee's minimum estimate is not exceeded, the bonds issued under its plan would get their interest, and there would remain one-half of 1 per cent. dividend on the stock, which dividend, if the President's estimate is correct, would be increased to 1½ per cent.

"The managers' plan apparently involves a continuance of the personnel of the former management. The bondholders' plan contemplates the placing of the management of the business in the hands of competent Cordage men.

"The managers' plan requires the several classes of present shareholders to pay 20 per cent., 10 per cent., and 5 per cent., while the bondholders' plan requires only 15 per cent., 7½ per cent., and 3¾ per cent. payments. The managers' plan proposes to apply $1,600,000 of the assessment to pay off underlying liens, many of which are charged against useless, idle mills, which cost last year $100,000 to maintain—a dead loss to the company. The bondholders' plan proposes to pay off only those liens which affect property that the company can make use of, and to dispose of the rest of the property for manufacturing or other purposes, and with a resulting gain from the process of sale and the annual saving of the cost of maintenance. The managers' plan simply ignores the rights of the present bondholders, while the bondholders' plan gives them a share in the new first mortgage to the extent of 60 per cent. of their holdings.

"Under the managers' plan, the shareholders have $10,500,000 of bonds before them; under the bondholders' plan they have only $6,250,000 of bonds before them.

"The only instance in which the managers' plan is more liberal is in the security offered to those paying assessments eventually to the syndicate underwriting those assessments. So liberal is this that it seems as if their only care had been to create first-class 6 per cent. fifty-year first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds, at the price of par, or to the syndicate at par less whatever the charge for underwriting may be."

Wheeling's Centennial Celebration.

WHEELING, West Va., July 23.—The centennial of the incorporation of the City of Wheeling was celebrated to-day with much enthusiasm. The celebration was inaugurated last midnight by a display of fireworks, ringing of bells, and booming of cannon. The formal exercises began in Mozart Park at 1 o'clock this afternoon and were attended by an enormous throng. The exercises were preceded by a street parade. At the park speeches were made by ex-Congressman Atkinson, Congressman Devener, John A. Howard, and others.

Return form the Nicaragua Work.

Among the passengers of the Atlas Line steamship Alene, which yesterday arrived from Port Limon, were Homer R. Stanford of Buffalo, N. Y., and Frank P. Davis of Washington, D. C., civil engineers, who accompanied the United States-Nicaraguan Commission in their recent exploration of the canal. They refused to express their opinions concerning the result of the work.

Grasshoppers in Greene County.

CATSKILL, N. Y., July 23.—Grasshoppers have made their appearance in the dairying portion of Greene County west of the mountains. They are devouring the crops, nothing escaping them. Drought cut short the hay crop by two-thirds, and now the grasshoppers are giving the finishing touch to the farmers' misery.

HIGH BID FOR THE KINGS COUNTY BONDS

New-York Life Insurance Company Gets $1,500,000 at 110.59.

The New-York Life Insurance Company of this city yesterday was awarded the entire $1,500,000 of the Kings County Public Park Fund loan bonds at its bid of $110.59 by County Treasurer Henry H. Adams of Kings County. This is the highest bid ever made for Kings County bonds.

The first instalment of the bonds, $37,500, is due May 1, 1905, and the same amount in each succeeding year until May 1, 1994.

The bidders were:

Kings County Savings Institution—	
First issue, 1905	104.950
First issue, 1906	105.370
First issue, 1907	105.770
Farson, Leach & Co., whole amount	109.459
Daniel A. Moran & Co., whole amount	110.350
New-York Life Insurance Company, the whole amount	110.590

Controller Fitch received the following bids yesterday for $489,939 in gold bonds and stock of the City of New-York:

Queens Insurance Company, $25,000 of any series except police bonds	101.20
Richard M. Cornell, $150,000, series 1914	100.00
Traders' Fire Lloyds, $50,000, series 1914	101.00
Kountze Brothers, any series	100.00

These bonds are exempt from taxation, and are for the Corlears Hook Park, a street-cleaning plant, schoolhouses, armories, and the Police Department.

From Their Own Bullion Stock.

Gold will be sent to Europe to-day without recourse to the Sub-Treasury. Vesslage, Colgate & Co. will send $100,000, taken from the firm's own bullion stock.

Hard & Rand, coffee importers, decided to buy bills of exchange instead of sending gold. This firm's remittance will also be $100,000. Members of the firm concluded yesterday that the margin of profit on that sum in metal was too small for the trouble of handling it.

Hanged by Men, Rescued by Women.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, July 23.—A colored man was hanged to a tree in Maple Shade, near this city, by a crowd of drunken white men yesterday. He was left to strangle, but a party of women happened to pass the tree and cut him down before life was extinct.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 27 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 5:30 AM for Ireland, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Majestic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre; at 5:30 AM for Germany, per steamship Ems, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Ems";) at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Campania";) at 8 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 AM for Jamaica and Cape Gracias, per steamship Plessey, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Plessey";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seneca, via Havana; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Jarl, from Mobile; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamship Ethelwold, from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix per steamship Delaware; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship South Cambria.

FRIDAY.—At *3 PM for Bocas del Toro per steamship Fulton, from Mobile.

SATURDAY.—At 3:30 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Flaxman; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alene, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Edenvale, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July *28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July *29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 19 and up to Aug. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *17 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., July 19, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, July 24, 8½ AM	Majestic, Aug. 21, 6 AM
Germanic, July 31, 2 PM	Germanic, Aug. 28, noon
Teutonic, Aug. 7, 8:30 AM	Teutonic, Sept. 4, 6 AM
Britannic, Aug. 14, noon	Britannic, Sept. 11, 10 AM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Spaarndam......Saturday, July 27, 1 P. M.
S. S. Veendam........Saturday, Aug. 3, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $45, $55; second cabin, $36; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent. Sat., July 27, 7 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf. Sat., Aug. 3, 4 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
New-York—London, Massachusetts, July 27.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

N. Y. PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK
ISSUES TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Opp. Bowling Green, near steamship offices.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu. Aug. 3, 3 P. M.
CHINA..........................Aug. 13, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.........................Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU...........................Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.........Sept. 12, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

A CHARMING, COOL SEA VOYAGE TO THE NORTH.
HALIFAX, ST. JOHN'S,
PILLEYS ISLAND, NEWFOUNDLAND.
Steamship PORTIA, June 22, July 10 and 27, Aug. 14 and 31.
Steamship SILVIA, July 17, Aug. 17.
For rates &c., apply to
BOWRING & ARCHIBALD,
9 STONE ST., NEW-YORK.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, Jacksonville and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS.......................Friday, July 26
CHEROKEE.......................Tuesday, July 30
SEMINOLE.......................Friday, Aug. 2
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jack., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Ems, Sat., July 27, 9 AM	Trave, Sat., Aug. 10, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., July 30, 9 AM	Lahn, Tu., Aug. 13, 9 AM
Saale, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 AM	Fulda, Sat., Aug. 17, M
Aller, Tu., Aug. 6, 9 AM	Spree, Tu., Aug. 20, 6 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

*Werra, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 AM	Kaiser W. II., Sept. 28, M
Kaiser W. II., Aug. 24, 9 AM	*Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM
*Werra, Sat., Sept. 7, 10 AM	

*These steamers touch at NAPLES.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route.

F. Bismarck, Jy 25, 11 AM	Columbia, Aug. 29, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Au. 8, 9 AM	A. Victoria, Sept. 5, 9 AM
Norm'nia, Au. 15, 11 AM	Norm'nia, Sept. 12, 11 AM
F. B'marck, Au. 22, 11 AM	F. B'marck, Sep. 19, 11 AM

I. Cabin, $75 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
DIRECT ROUTE TO Paris. WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING.
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
*F. Bismarck....Oct. 16.	†Fulda........Nov. 16.
†Kaiser W. II..Nov. 2.	*Columbia....Nov. 23.
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6.	†Ems..........Nov. 30.

All steamers sail at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agents., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK.......July 24	PARIS..........Aug. 28
PARIS...........July 31	ST. LOUIS......Sept. 4
ST. LOUIS.......Aug. 7	NEW-YORK....Sept. 11
BERLIN..........Aug. 14	PARIS..........Sept. 18
NEW-YORK....Aug. 21	ST. LOUIS......Sept. 25

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

WAESLAND....July 31	NOORDLAND..Aug. 28
FRIESLAND....Aug. 7	KENSINGTON..Sept. 4
BERLIN.........Aug. 14	FRIESLAND...Sept. 11
WESTERNL'D..Aug. 21	SOUTHWARK. Sept. 18

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Campania, J'y 27, 9:30 AM	Lucania, Aug. 17, 1 P. M.
Aurania, Aug. 3, 3 P. M.	Etruria, Aug. 24, 8 A. M.
Umbria, Aug. 10, 8 AM	Campania, Aug. 31, 1 PM

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

United States Mail Steamships for GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
From Pier 54 N. R., foot W. 24th St.

Anchoria, July 27, 10 AM	Furnessia, Aug. 17, 2 PM
Ethiopia, Aug. 10, 8 A M	Circassia, Aug. 24, 8 AM

Cabin $45 up; second cabin, $25 and $30.
Steerage outward, $15; prepaid, $15.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to

J. D. Hashagen, E. A. S.F.& W.Ry, 261 B'way.	W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. O. S.S.Co., N. Pier 35 N.R.	J. L. Adams, G. E. A. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr.	J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

For BOSTON, WORCESTER, WHITE MOUNTAINS, THE NORTH, AND EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Connecting trains leave wharf Providence 6 A. M., due Boston 7:15 A. M., and 6:30 A. M., due Worcester 8 A. M., (Sundays, 8:15 A. M., due Worcester 10:25 A. M.) White Mountains train, with parlor car from Providence, 7:50 A. M., (except Sundays.) Full night's rest; shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

STONINGTON LINE.

Steamers leave same pier at 6:00 P. M., including Sundays. The only direct Sound route to NARRAGANSETT PIER and WATCH HILL.

FALL RIVER LINE, for Boston, Newport, Fall River, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points.

DOUBLE SERVICE.—The Priscilla, Puritan, Plymouth, and Pilgrim in commission together. Two boats each way daily. A fine orchestra on each. Leave New-York from Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., week days at 5:30 and 6:30 P. M., Sundays 5:30 P. M. only. Trains leave Fall River 5:30 and 7:40 A. M., due Boston 6:50 and 9:00 A. M. Boats from New-York 6:30 P. M. week days, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, touch at Newport.

For full time table and list of Summer literature address, with postage, "Old Colony," P. O. Box 452, N. Y.

BOSTON, WORCESTER,
Watch Hill, Block Island, all Eastern Resorts.
VIA **NORWICH LINE.**
Annex service from Brooklyn and Jersey City. Leave Brooklyn, foot of Fulton St., 5 P. M. or earlier boats, and Jersey City 5:10 P. M. Through tickets and staterooms secured, and baggage checked to destination, at Annex offices.

Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester leave Pier (old No.) 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., 5:30 P. M. Connecting at New-London with new vestibuled trains, parlor cars, on N. Y. and N. E. Road. Fine Orchestra on each steamer. Table d'hote or a la carte meals.

MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.

Direct to Cottage City, Mass., and Portland, Me. Delightful seacoast route to all pleasure resorts North and East. Elegant steamers. Low excursion rates. Sailing days for July from New-York as follows: 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31. Pier No. 38 East River, foot of Market St. Steamers sail at 5 P. M. HORATIO HALL, Agent.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamers RICHARD PECK and C. H. NORTHAM leave Pier 25 E. R. daily 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (Sundays included,) connecting with trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and North.

HARTFORD LINE.—Steamers CITY OF SPRINGFIELD and HARTFORD leave Pier 24 East River, daily, (Sunday excepted,) at 5 P. M. for Hartford and Connecticut River Landings.

Hudson River by Daylight.

DAY LINE STEAMER
"NEW-YORK" or "ALBANY."
Daily except Sundays.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.... 9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 8:30 A. M.

CONNECTIONS:
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE, with down Day Boat.
RHINEBECK, (by ferry,) with Ulster & Del. R. R. for resorts of the Catskills.
CATSKILL, with special trains on the Catskill Mt. R. R. and Otis Elevating Railway.
ALBANY, with trains for Niagara Falls and the West; Boston and the East; Montreal and the North, with special trains to and from SARATOGA.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) Connecting with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and all points North, East, and West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

The Montauk Steamboat Co., L'td.
FOR ORIENT, SHELTER ISLAND, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, and SAG HARBOR.
Leaves daily at 5 P. M., except Sundays, from Pier 26 E. R., foot Peck Slip, connecting at Greenport with steamer Teddie for New-Suffolk, Jamesport, and Riverhead. June 29, and Saturdays in July and August, will leave New-York at 1 P. M.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,)
Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P.M.; Sat's, 1:45 P.M.
Leaves West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Sat's, 2 P.M.
For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Steamers KAATERSKILL and CATSKILL leave every day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting with CATSKILL MOUNTAIN and CAIRO R. R. and the New Otis ELEVATING RAILWAY to the summit. Directory of Summer hotels and boarding houses mailed free at pier.

SARATOGA EXCURSION, $4.50.
(LAKE GEORGE, $7.30; TROY, $2.50; EXCURSION;) good during season. TROY BOATS City of Troy or Saratoga, foot West 10th St., daily except Saturday, 6 P. M. EXPRESS TRAINS FOR SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, ADIRONDACKS. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburgh week days 5 P. M., Sundays 9 A. M.; 133d St., N. R., 9:20 A. M.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave every week day at 6 P. M., from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., N. R., connecting with Boston and Albany R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after June 30, 1895,
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:50, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, (5:50 to Red Bank,) 8:15, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., (1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Cape May, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, at 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park,) 1:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Cape May, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 8:45, 10:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. VESTIBULED TRAINS. PULLMAN BUFFET CARS.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M. SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 942 Broadway, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time table, giving full information, at all stations.

WESCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge, Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.

11:10 A. M. daily, (leaves at 10:30 A. M. Sunday,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connection for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.

3:30 P. M. Sunday only, for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON, and intermediate stations.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

ERIE LINES.

Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Cincinnati, and Chicago. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M.—Delaware Valley Express, daily, except Sunday, for Tuxedo, Goshen, Middletown, Port Jervis, Lackawaxen, Callicoon, Hancock, Deposit, Susquehanna, and Monticello. Parlor car to Monticello.

3:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited, daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 8:45 A. M., Chicago 7 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.

7:00 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 6:35 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Buffalo passengers can remain in sleeper until 8 A. M.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining car.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN R'Y

Trains leave foot of West 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)

7:55 A. M., for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Liberty, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego.

9:15 A. M., for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, White Lake.

1:45 P. M., (Saturdays only,) for Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Mountain Dale, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, White Lake, Parksville, Livingston Manor, Rockland.

3:15 P. M., for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, Parksville, Livingston Manor, Rockland.

4:00 P. M., (Daily,) for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Randallsville, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, Niagara Falls, and points West; Pullman Sleeping Car; Reclining Chair Car, seats free, to Niagara Falls.

5:15 P. M., for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Meadow Brook, Burnside, Campbell Hall, Stony Ford, Crystal Run, Middletown, Winterton, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville.

Tickets and Pullman Drawing Room seats at 371 Broadway, N. Y.

J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A., 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily.
For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8 A. M., ex. Sun., (10 A. M., 11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 2:30, Dining Car, (3:30 P. M., ex. Sun., Dining Car,) (5:00, 6:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, Bristol, and Chattanooga, through Pullman Sleeping Car, 5:00 PM. daily
All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N.Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St.; C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.
In Effect June 30, 1895.

9:30 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 7:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:05 A. M., St. Louis 3:45 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9, 11 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—4:30 P. M. daily. Sleepers to New-Orleans, Tampa, and Memphis; 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to Montgomery and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa, Macon, and Charleston; 9 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Jacksonville.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY, Express 5:00 P. M. daily, Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

For Old Point Comfort and Norfolk via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

Atlantic City, Through Express of Buffet Parlor Cars and Coaches, 1:50 P. M. week days.

For Cape May, 11:00 A. M., 1:00 and 2:10 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 3:30, 7:30, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, 1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

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1:40 P. M.—Saturdays only. Saratoga, Lake George, and Catskill Mountains Limited. Buffet Drawing-Room Cars only.

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4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.

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7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping-Car Passengers for Rochester carried on this train.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.

12:10 Night—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New-York Central, every night, except Sunday night.

9:10 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday. To Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only. To Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

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"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on Putnam Division, as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. This is the only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.

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Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo. Sleeping car to Bloomville Sundays only. Can be occupied at 9 P. M.

7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany, for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor car to Albany, Sundays only.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

A.—11:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor cars to Hobart & New-Paltz.

B.—11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.

1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car to B'mville.

C.—3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor cars attached to Hobart and Saratoga.

C.—4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor car to Kingston.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

A. B. C. leaves Brooklyn by Annex: A10:00, B10:40 A. M., C2:46 P. M.; Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, A10:40, B11:20 A. M., C3:28 P. M.

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11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
1:00 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:00 PM.
1:02 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*Willimantic & N.Y. & N.E.,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
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12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 AM.

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In connection with the CATSKILL MOUNTAIN RAILWAY from Catskill.

Connects with the 9:40, 11:30, and 3:30 trains on New-York Central and 11:35 and 3:45 trains on West Shore Railroads, with Albany Day Line and Catskill Evening Line, for Catskill Mt. House, Kaaterskill Hotel, Laurel House, Haines Corners, and Tannersville; Onteora, Sunset, Twilight, Santa Cruz, and Elka Parks, and Schoharie Manor.

A LIMITED TRAIN over the New-York Central on Saturdays at 1:40 P. M. for Catskill, without stop, connects with Otis Elevating Railway; due at Catskill Mountain Station in 3 HOURS AND 30 MINUTES.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.
Summer Schedule, in Effect June 30, 1895.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Elberon, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, Belmar, Spring Lake, and Point Pleasant.

Trains leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 3:30, 7:30, *9:10, *10:00 A. M., 12:10, (*1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, (except Red Bank,) 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, *9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St. 4:30, 5:50, (to Red Bank,) 8:15, 10:30, *11:30 A. M., (*1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:30, *2:15, *3:30, 4:00, *4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, *9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

*Denotes Express trains.

J. R. WOOD, G. P. A. Penn. R. R.
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HOKE SMITH TO GEORGIANS

The Secretary of the Interior Speaks for Sound Money.

SQUARE AGAINST FREE COINAGE

An Earnest Appeal to the Intelligence of Citizens—Fallacies of the Silver Men Exposed in an Address Well Fortified with Facts.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., July 23.—Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, began a brief campaign in the sound-money cause at this place to-day. He spoke to a crowd as large as the County Court House would contain.

Secretary Smith, in the course of his speech, said:

I am here in response to your invitation to discuss the financial problem. I shall support the National Democratic platform and oppose the National platform of the Populists. At Chicago, in 1892, the Democratic Party, by its representatives for the entire Union, voted down, overwhelmingly, the proposition of a delegate from Colorado to insert in the platform the word "free" which would have made the platform declare for free coinage of silver.

The platform adopted, when honestly construed, condemned the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and the delegates, on the first ballot, nominated by a two-thirds vote, as the standard bearer of the party, one, who in 1885, by a message to Congress, had opposed both the free coinage of silver and the Bland-Allison act, and who, later, in February, 1891, as a private citizen, in a public letter, declared the "experiment of free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver" to be "dangerous and reckless." This nomination emphasized the repudiation by the convention of the free coinage of silver.

I shall also show that this action of the Democratic Party is in perfect accord with the "teachings of Jefferson and Jackson," but I am unwilling to waste time following the wordy harangue recently delivered in our State by that patriot who served his country abroad with such distinguished success as the appointee of President Harrison in the protection of fur seals.

We have been through a panic. Times have improved. Without stopping to account for the panic it should be borne in mind that panics have occurred about every twenty years, usually accompanied with distrust of the kind of money used. Every panic has developed a party in favor of bad money, but with returning prosperity the party has died. Relief from panics has always come through restoration of confidence, not through bad money.

History teaches that a bad money scheme should be expected now. It comes in the form of a proposition for the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver at 16 to 1. Coinage at 16 to 1 means sixteen times as much silver as gold in a dollar, 25.8 grains of standard gold, 412½ grains of standard silver. Free coinage means, without charge to the bullion holder, but at the expense of the taxpayer, unlimited means to coin all that is offered; independent means without reference to the course of other nations. In the language of Ben Hill: "I oppose this proposed legislation because I favor all of its professed objects and oppose all its real facts."

The free silver advocates claim, first, that the act of 1873 was surreptitiously passed and robbed the people of one-half the money of final payment; second, that for this reason there is not sufficient money of final payment, and the appreciation of gold has depreciated everything else. Upon these two propositions their entire arguments are based.

As to Alleged Contraction.

The Secretary met these propositions by claiming, first, that the alleged contraction of money of final payment had not taken place; second, that the proposed remedy would, in reality, drive one-half of the money now in use out of circulation, and produce a contraction ruinous in its results. He said it was immaterial, so far as the proposed legislation was concerned, how the Act of 1873 was passed. It would be folly to bring on disastrous consequences for the simple satisfaction of repealing a law improperly passed.

Going on to discuss further these points, he said:

The claim, therefore, that the money of final payment has been reduced one-half, thereby depriving the public of a sufficient volume, is simply groundless. We still use gold and silver both, and have more than we ever had prior to the passage of the act of 1873. The claim also that the currency has contracted, thereby appreciating the value of gold, is shown to be false by the enormous output of gold last year; it was the largest in the world's history, and amounted to $181,500,000. The world's coinage of gold in 1893 rose to $232,785,000, and that of silver to $135,389,000, making the largest yearly coinage in the world's history, with possibly one exception. The world's stock in full legal tender, gold and silver, to-day is, by the largest statistics, $8,965,900,000 gold and $3,435,800,000 silver, and it must not be forgotten that even though the gold standard may be in force, the silver coined furnishes money for final redemption to relieve the pressure upon gold, just as if it had been coined upon a free-coinage plan.

The claim that gold has appreciated, thereby depreciating the value of products, is based upon the theory that the decrease in the value of silver and in the value of products has been contemporaneous. A careful examination of the facts shows this not to be true. The average decrease of commodities since 1873 has been about 20 per cent. The heaviest decline has been in the line of those things which the masses of the people buy. All these reductions in prices are partly attributed to a lessened cost of production and partly to the recent panic. While the commodities have fallen 20 per cent., silver has fallen 50 per cent.

But, to consider particular articles: In 1873 corn sold for 41 cents a bushel; silver was worth $1.31 an ounce. In 1895 corn sold for 52 cents; silver was worth 67 cents an ounce. Silver had fallen 50 per cent. and corn had risen 25 per cent. In 1873 wheat was worth $1.17 a bushel; silver was $1.31 an ounce. In 1878 wheat was $1.34 a bushel; silver was $1.15 an ounce. In 1880 wheat was 90 cents; silver $1.04. In 1895 wheat was 85 cents a bushel; silver 67 cents an ounce.

Cotton—This is the production in which our people are directly interested. The claim that the value of cotton depended upon the rise or fall of silver has been shown to be without foundation this year. Cotton in the last four months has risen 30 per cent.; silver 5 per cent. Prior to 1878 the price of cotton varied from 4 to 40 cents. Silver never fell below $1.29. In 1845 cotton sold for 4 cents. Silver was then $1.32 an ounce.

Fifty-Two-Cent Dollars.

The bullion in a silver dollar is worth only 52 cents; 25.8 grains of standard gold are worth 100 cents. It will sell for that all over the world. It now constitutes a measure of value in the United States, and as a measure of value is worth, barring the coinage, in round numbers, twice as much as silver coined into a dollar.

Then why do people exchange products for a silver dollar as readily as for a gold dollar? Why do they give 100 cents' worth of commodity for a silver dollar when the silver bullion in the dollar is worth only 52 cents? It is because the Government, having started stamping 412½ grains of silver one dollar, and having put them into commerce as worth a hundred cents, has felt responsible to keep the coined dollar at an exchangeable value equal to the stamp put on it —to keep it up to the standard of 25.8 grains of gold.

The Government collects $500,000,000 yearly as revenue. There are 423,289,000 standard silver dollars. Of this number about 400,000,000 are in circulation. They can pass into the Treasury in payment to the Government of obligations due at their face value. To prevent the number becoming so large that this recognition would not sustain their value it was necessary to limit the number of dollars thus coined. If the world's silver could be coined into dollars it would break the Government to undertake to keep them at a value greater than the value of the silver bullion put into them. First, we limited their coinage under the Bland-Allison act to $2,000,000 worth a month. Then under the Sherman act of 1890 we increased the purchase of silver to 4,500,000 ounces a month. This began to make the quantity so large that the ability of the Government to sustain them was threatened. General distrust was caused, and it became necessary to repeal the Sherman act, which was putting silver on the Government so fast. Now we have the quantity mentioned, but have stopped buying more bullion, and are gradually coining the bullion we have already bought, buying no more bullion except for subsidiary silver.

The proposition is to take off all limit as to coinage; to withdraw the Government support of silver; to let any man who has silver bullion worth 50 cents have it stamped 100 cents. Without Government support 412½ grains of silver and the new silver dollar would be of the same exchangeable value. The question therefore is: What effect would free coinage have on silver bullion? Would 412½ grains of silver become worth as much as 25.8 grains of gold? Would free coinage give it an exchangeable value equal to our present dollar in the markets of the world? If the value of silver is not doubled by free coinage then the exchangeable value of our new silver dollar must drop to the actual value of the silver put into it.

We would not have bimetallism, but a gold dollar worth twice as much as the silver dollar, and the silver dollar would become the standard measure of value, driving the gold dollar out of circulation. We would reduce our standard one-half.

When the act of 1792 was passed, Jefferson and Hamilton both determined to make the new gold and silver dollar equal in value to the then standard of measurement, which was a dollar equal to 24¾ grains of gold. They recognized the fact that the exchangeable value of a coined dollar must be controlled by the commercial value of the bullion put into it. Therefore they undertook to find how many grains of silver uncoined were commercially equal in value to 24¾ grains of gold. They decided that it required fifteen times as many, and multiplying 24¾ by 15 placed 371¼ grains of silver in a dollar.

This undervalued gold. For the first few years, owing largely to the lack of quick international communication, it circulated to a limited extent, and then, long before 1834, went entirely out of circulation, and we were on the silver standard. In 1834 Jackson sought to restore bimetallism, but he was unwilling to change the standard upon which business was then being done. He recognized the danger to commerce of changing the standard. He therefore reduced the amount of gold put into the dollar, so that under the new coinage the bullion value of both dollars would be just equal to the dollar then in use, and at his instance a new ratio of 16 to 1 was passed. It was soon found that this new ratio undervalued silver, and shortly after 1834 this country went to the gold standard 25.8 grains of gold to the dollar—and has been on it ever since, with the exception of the time incident to the war.

Under the Ratio of 1834.

Under the new ratio, after 1834, even fractional currency was worth more when melted than its coinage value, and, therefore, in 1853 it became necessary to provide a fractional currency, containing a reduced number of grains to the dollar, and their legal tender was limited to $5. The Spanish milled dollar was still in circulation, but the highest amount of foreign silver by the estimates of the Treasury Department in circulation at any time was $50,000,000.

In 1860 the gold circulation was $214,000,000 and subsidiary silver $21,000,000. While $4,000,000 of silver dollars had been coined, they have all gone out of circulation, being worth more when melted as bar silver than their face value.

Those facts prove that free and unlimited coinage of both metals, by the United States did not substantially affect the bullion value of either metal; that the cheaper metal became the standard of value, and the other went out of circulation.

If sixty-eight years of experience with free and unlimited coinage of both metals showed that by free and unlimited coinage we were unable to affect, first, the value of silver, to make it equal to gold at the ratio of 15 to 1, or second, the value of gold to make it equal to silver at 16 to 1, when the difference in their bullion value was only 5 per cent., is it not preposterous to claim that free and unlimited coinage now, will so increase the value of silver when the discrepancy is 50 per cent.

It cannot be claimed that the legislation by the United States in 1873, seriously affected the commercial value of silver, for since that time we have furnished a market for $600,000,000 of silver, very much more in proportion to our increasing commerce than went through our mints during the days of free and unlimited coinage of silver.

The fall in the price of silver can easily be accounted for. In 1873 the world's product of silver at coinage value was $81,000,000; in 1892, it was $196,450,000; in 1893, $209,165,000, and in 1894, $214,481,000. This enormous increase in the production of silver took place despite the fact that silver had fallen in value 50 per cent.

By legislation passed in 1871-2 Norway and Sweden and Germany suspended the coinage of silver in 1873-4. Germany demonetized silver, and put $300,000,000 of bullion upon the markets of Europe. Denmark, Holland, Russia, Austria, and Hungary each suspended the coinage of demonetized silver. The Latin Union, composed of France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, and Greece, was forced to suspend the coinage of silver, because it was found impossible by free coinage to sustain the value of silver bullion. This was done by suspension for twelve months at a time from 1874 to 1878, when the suspension was made without limitation as to the time of continuance. Since then India, Brazil, Argentine Republic, and Chile have suspended free coinage.

Value of Silver Fallen.

The value of silver bullion has fallen since 1873, on account of the lessened cost of production, on account of the enormous increase in production, and on account of the decreased demand. All of these elements entered into and helped to cause the reduction of the value of silver.

To restore the price of silver to its value in 1873 you must remove all the causes which have reduced its value. Concede for the sake of argument that the action of the United States was one of those causes, it is illogical to claim that the removal of this one is to remove the effect of all the others.

But it is urged that the United States should try the experiment, and, if it failed, then abandon it, or change the ratio. The facts stated show conclusively in advance that it must fail. To lift the values of 412½ grains of silver in the United States from 50 to 100 cents it would be necessary to lift the value of all the silver in the world to the same extent, less the cost of transporting it to the United States. That volume to-day, coined, is $4,051,700,000. If the burden were only to raise the commercial value of the coined silver, in those countries where it was dropped, to bullion value, the undertaking would still be clearly impossible. India has $950,000,000; China, $750,000,000; Japan, $72,000,000; Mexico, $50,000,000; South American States, $30,000,000. A total of $1,852,000,000 is used by these countries alone. This silver, though coined, circulates only at its bullion value. In addition to this, can the silver mines afford to continue increasing their production, as they have, from $81,000,000 in 1873, to $214,481,000 in 1890 on a market which has risen 100 per cent? The volume to be raised in value extends to the earth deposits as well as to that heretofore mined.

We were unable to keep the value of silver up to gold under the Free Coinage act of 1792. We were unable to keep gold up to silver under the Free Coinage act of 1834. France and her associates in the Latin Union found themselves unable to keep silver up to gold in 1874. The failure of these practical tests, under far more favorable circumstances than those of the present, demonstrated how ridiculous is the claim of the silver advocates.

These facts, fairly considered by any one will bring the conclusion that free coinage at 16 to 1 means the use of no coin but silver; means a new standard of measure equal in value to the present commercial value of the bullion now put into a silver dollar; means a new dollar worth only approximately half as much as the present dollar, and the measure of all values by this new standard.

The immediate effect of the election of a President committed to such a policy would be the separation of the gold and silver dollar, the gold dollar going to a premium of about two for one.

Would Lose the Gold.

We would lose at once $678,000,000 of gold now in circulation and now in the Treasury. The greenbacks and Treasury notes—$375,000,000—which would still remain outstanding, would be hoarded, in the hope that a free-silver bill, if passed at all, would be soon repealed. This would take place immediately after the election of a President in November, 1896, and probably even after the nomination by either of the great parties of a free-silver candidate. The new President could not be inaugurated until March 4, 1897. During the six months or more before it would be possible to pass free-silver legislation the contraction of the currency just described would precipitate the most serious consequences. Those owning gold obligations would put a strain upon the remaining silver currency and bank notes, to buy gold to meet their gold obligations.

The currency, consisting of checks and bills of exchange, amounting to 95 per cent. of our entire currency, would go out of use in consequence of loss of confidence and credit, and the result would be the withdrawal of 97½ per cent. of our entire currency and the paralysis of business would immediately follow. Banks would be raided by their depositors. Creditors would seek to enforce their debts before the reduction of the standard to the silver basis. No extension of debts would be given to anybody, except where payable in gold at increasing rates of interest. Long time debts are in gold. The amount to be paid on them would not be reduced. Indebtedness not payable in gold would be collected at once or the property owned by the debtors taken from them. Merchants would fail, workmen be idle, fram products without a market, and poverty and distress found on all sides.

I do not believe that a President would ever approve such legislation, if elected upon a platform with a Congress pledged to pass it. The calamitous effects following such an election would bring to them the prayers of the very men who elected them, appealing for the defeat of such legislation. But if such a law should pass it would not be until the latter part of 1897. Then a general adjustment to the new standard would be necessary. Prices being temporarily reduced on account of the panic, it would be some months before the actual effect could be told and the real value of 412½ grains of silver determined. During this time business would stagnate on account of the uncertainty as to what was the real size of the new measure—the new standard of value. This trouble would more or less affect business permanently, because the commercial value of silver bullion has become uncertain; has ceased to be stationary, on account of the few countries now using it as standard money, on account of the uncertainty as to the volume of its probable production.

No Practical Benefits.

No practical benefits can be pointed out as a consequence of the legislation. It would interfere with our exchanges in foreign trade, and prove a burden upon the producers of our great staples—cotton, corn and other grain. By hindering international commerce it would burden the agricultural products of this country like a high protective tariff. Not only would the men who work for salaries be deprived, at least for a while, of employment, but when enabled to return to work they would find the dollar paid to them as wages depreciated in value as a consequence of a change of standard. The only possible benefit would be from a limited increase in the value of silver bullion, which would go into the pockets of the great silver mine owners—the men who are really backing all the agitation and furnishing to it its sinews of war.

The picture is not overdrawn. When I contemplate it, there is but one source of comfort—it is an abiding confidence that within twelve months of full, free discussion the American people can be relied upon to overwhelmingly defeat any party which proposes to bring such disasters upon us.

Instead of free silver at 16 to 1, which means silver monometallism, a contraction of the currency, and a temporary and permanent injury to business, which had been described, the Secretary urged the necessity for a sound-money currency, consisting of gold, silver, and paper, but every dollar kept as good as any other dollar. This would allow the coinage of all silver, which could be held at an equal exchangeable value with gold. This would allow the improvement of our banking system even to the extent of repealing the tax upon State banks under well-prepared provisions, regulating the issue of notes and giving safety to the bill holders.

It is a source of gratification to Democrats to know that the troubles of 1893 were brought upon the country by the unwise legislation of the previous Administration. Your representatives at Washington were confronted with many difficulties. No civil crisis has been more serious.

Let the return of prosperity, let the daily news that factories are again at work, and that 1,000,000 wage earners have had their wages increased, let the rise in value of farm products tell how they have succeeded.

The McKinley act has been repealed, the credit of the Government has been preserved, money has been kept sound, and we will go to the country in 1896 with the Democratic Party fighting further high-tariff legislation, opposing bad money, and assured of success.

Secretary Smith was serenaded this evening at his hotel.

REPORT ON TUBERCULOSIS

The Committee Has Discovered Evidences of the Disease.

SEVERAL CATTLE RECENTLY KILLED

The Board of Health Anxious to Retire Dr. O. Donohue from the Force, but Unable to Do So at Once.

ALBANY, July 23.—The spasm on the part of certain members of the State Board of Health to retire Dr. Florince O. Donohue as a member of the tuberculosis committee of the Board is over, and Dr. Donohue will prosecute the labors in which he is so greatly interested, and to the investigation of which he has given so much of his time.

About a month since Dr. Donohue and Owen Cassidy were appointed a committee of the State Board of Health to prosecute the investigation into tuberculosis in cattle, under Chapter 1,013 of the laws of last Wintetr. Dr. Donohue was instrumental in getting the law passed, and it was conceded that he should be appointetd on the committee. But with the position went the plum of $3,000 salary, and the Republicans on the boaord felt a little sore over so good a Democrat as Dr. Donohue carrying off this plum. The opinion of the Attorney General as to the right of Dr. Donohue to continue in office on the committee, while retired as a member of the mother body, was asked, and was rendered in favor of the retention of Dr. Donohue, whose appointment on the committee was for one year.

Dr. Donohue was present at the meeting of the board this afternoon, and declared his intention to continue in office under the statute, Chapter 1,013. The members of the board were agreeable, to all outward appearances. Dr. Donohue says that he will prosecute his labors in the study of tuberculosis, and that during his contemplated trip abroad he will visit the members of the Royal Commission of England. He says that there was no disposition displayed by the members of the State Board to dispossess him from the office.

The first report of the tuberculosis committee, signed by Dr. Donohue and Mr. Cassidy, was made to-day, and accepted. The report contains this information:

The tuberculosis committee has the honor to submit, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 1,013, a report of the work carried on by it in the direction of promoting public health, both as regards its administrative duties, and the systematic investigations with which it is intrusted, relating to the examination of cattle for tuberculosis since its appointment.

Arrangements have been perfected with the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, by which an ample supply of tuberculin may be had free of charge. The only consideration expected is that the tuberculosis committee shall furnish a copy of each and every investigation with this agent.

Three Inspectors have been engaged for field work. These are Dr. M. J. Henderson of Syracuse, Dr. John Faust of Poughkeepsie, and Dr. Robert Austin of Schenectady. These gentlemen have had experience in this line of work, under the direction of the Tuberculosis Commission of last year, and they proved their competency. They receive a per diem and expenses when actually employed, and full equipment for examination is furnished by the committee. A larger corps of Inspectors will be placed in the field if it be found that the finances of the committee will warrant it. Only men trained in this special line of work can be availed of.

The practical work of inspection began on the 15th inst. Dr. Henderson was ordered to Buffalo, Dr. Austin to Boonville, Dr. Faust to Verbank, Dutchess County. Requests were made to the Controller of the State by George D. Briggs of Buffalo, where much interest prevails on the subject, and where leading physicians desired to establish an unquestioned source of milk supply for nursing infants. The principal object to be sought was that it be absolutely free from tuberculosis. Authority was asked that the health authorities of Buffalo be empowered to make the examination. The matter was referred to the Controller. The herd consisted of sixteen highbred Jerseys. Dr. Henderson was instructed to make the examination, and if he found any suspicions of the disease, he was authorized to apprise the committee, who would attend the autopsy, for if an error were made, it would be expensive for the State, as the animals were said to be valuable; and, moreover, the scientific eyes of Buffalo were centred thereon. Negative results were reported.

Not so with the other Inspectors. Dr. Austin was ordered to examine a herd belonging to Mr. E. M. Sperry of Boonville, complaint having been made by the Health Officer of the place and at the request of the owner, several of the cattle having died. An autopsy showed the disease to exist. His cattle were quarantined, and the sale of the dairy product interdicted. Seven animals of the common breed were condemned and slaughtered. Autopsy showed extensive disease in each case. The amount to be granted in this case for the entire number is $107.

Dr. Faust examined a herd of twenty-two registered Ayreshires and Guernseys owned by Eugene Ham of Verbank. All were found diseased. These cattle were also in quarantine, and the sale of the dairy product was prevented. The owner requested the examination. The history of this herd shows that the disease dates back eight years, during which time the owner has lost twelve head from undoubted tuberculosis. All these cattle were in good condition, so far as objective signs would indicate. The award to be granted in this case is $1,180.

The work outlined for the ensuing month is as follows: Dr. Henderson will investigate in Onondaga, Oneida, and Oswego Counties. Tuberculosis is alleged to exist in several localities in this region. Among these herds is one supplying St John's Military School with milk, near Manlius, and a request is now on file that the herd be examined. Another herd at Carmel, Putnam County, will be examined by Dr. Faust. Dr. Austin will make examinations in the Mohawk Valley district, and Dr. Faust's investigations will be confined to the Hudson Valley district.

The policy of the Tuberculosis Committee, in so far as it has been outlined, is to assist local health authorities to establish and maintain pure sources of milk supply, to disseminate knowledge among the dairymen and the people with regard to the behavior of tuberculosis, and to stamp out certain centres of infection, thereby lessening the liability of contagion. Tuberculosis in some form or other accounts for a very large percentage of the deaths in the State, and when it is known that there is at the present time a large amount of meat consumed from tuberculous cattle, and that the milk from such cattle enters into the dietary of the people, and that there is danger when the bacillus is ingested, it is believed to be a most potent source of infection, especially among children.

It is only within the past three of four years that attention has been paid to the connection of cause and effect between human and bovine tuberculosis, but because in all the years prior no connection has been made out between the two it most certainly does not follow that none existed. All the evidence gathered in recent years has, indeed, established a most intimate connection between the two. In making any atetmpt to classify diseased carcasses it is easy to say, in a given case, that the disease is localized, and, therefore, can do no harm; but in studying the disease it is impossible to decide at what period it became general. No one can say in any case absolutely that the germs have not commenced to be circulated in every part of the body; therefore the committee deems it the best policy to destroy any animals affected.

The work is now engaging the best attention of all the civilized countries. While New-York was the first, through its State Board of Health, to take the initiative, it is not to-day by any means in advance. Massachusetts has now in the field something like 400 Inspectors. A meeting will be held on Thursday of this week of representatives from all the New-England States in the City of Boston, and an urgent invitation is extended to the members of this body to be present. The object of this conference is to discuss provisions for the interchange of cattle between the respective States.

It leaked out during the evening that the Health Board was not so sincere in its indorsement of Dr. Donohue as it would have the public believe. It decided to continue Dr. Donohue in office for one month, and in the meantime have other legal authorities than the Attorney General pass upon the eligibility of Dr. Donohue as a member of the Tuberculosis Committee.

Chickens an Ornament to the Town.

From The Philadelphia Record.

A Camden man, whose next-door neighbor keeps a number of chickens, has vowed that he will have what he considers "a nuisance" abated if it costs him $1,000. On the report of this irascible individual, a delegation from the Camden Board of Health recently visited the premises of the chicken owner to inspect the feathered stock, but the fowls were all found to be in the pink of condition, quiet, orderly, and peaceably inclined. After a consultation the board decided that the chickens were a general improvement to the neighborhood, instead of a nuisance. Then the Mayor was called upon to wield an official axe, but he declined, and as the chicken hater is still plotting for the destruction of his neighbor's fowls it is probable that the services of the Coroner will next be required.

MRS. DAVIS CLAIMS $15,000 MORE

Has Had $5,000 from a $20,000 Trust Fund and Now Declares that She Should Have the Remainder.

Whether the bondsman of Edwin Post, who for some time before his death was administrator of the estate of Cornelia Post, should be compelled to account for a trust fund of $20,000 to Jane Eliza Davis, the present administrator of the estate, was the subject of an argument before Surrogate Arnold yesterday.

The question came up on a motion for the confirmation of the report of Silas B. Brownell, who was appointed referee to take testimony on this point. He reported that the estate of Edwin Post was liable and should be compelled to account for the fund.

The circumstances of the case are peculiar. Mrs. Cornelia Post died in 1873, and ever since there has been more or less litigation over her estate. Under her will she created a trust fund of $20,000, and the income of it was to be paid to Edwin Post for life. Upon his death $5,000 was to be paid to Jane Eliza Davis, and the balance to several sisters of Mrs. Post. The sisters died without issue, and when the executors of Mrs. Cornelia Post died, Edwin Post took out letters of administration upon her estate. His son, H. A. V. Post, became his bondsman, the trust funds were deposited in his hands, and he paid the income to his father, the beneficiary.

Upon the death of Edwin Post, in 1887, the son, H. A. V. Post, became the administrator of his estate. He paid $5,000 to Jane Eliza Davis, who then took out letters of administration on the estate of Cornelia Post. The question now in dispute is as to the remainder of the trust fund. H. A. V. Post says he paid it to his father. Mrs. Davis wants to claim the balance of the fund, and, if necessary, to sue H. A. V. Post as the bondsman of his father to recover it.

On the other hand, it was contended that she was not entitled to any share of it, as she had received her $5,000 under the will. Ex-Surrogate Rollins and John C. O'Conor appeared for H. A. V. Post, and F. W. Hinrichs and George D. Beatty represented Mrs. Davis. Decision was reserved.

ROSA FISHLER TO BE RELEASED.

She Will Leave Ward's Island Asylum and Go to Her Sisters.

The examination as to the alleged insanity of Rosa Fishler was resumed yesterday before Referee James J. Nealis, in the Supreme Court. Mrs. Sarah Trobach, Rosa's sister, claims that Rosa was sent to the Asylum for the Insane on Ward's Island on a certificate signed by Dr. Morris Gross of 108 Rivington Street, in order to prevent Miss Fishler from suing Dr. Gross for breach of promise of marriage.

At the hearing Monday Dr. Gross was not present, but Miss Fishler was, and testified. Drs. Henry Freeman, Matthew Beattie, and Dr. David Brecker testified that Miss Fishler was sane. Dr. Alexander J. Primrose, who has charge of Miss Fishler, said she was insane.

Dr. Emmet C. Dent, Superintendent of Ward's Island Asylum, was the first witness called yesterday. He testified that he had no doubt that Miss Fishler was insane. He said that she was suffering from acute melancholia, and had illusions about food. She also thought she had been hypnotized by Dr. Gross, and thought that he was following her about and could exercise influence over her from a considerable distance.

On cross examination Dr. Dent said that Miss Fishler would soon recover. He said he thought it would be better for her to remain in the asylum than to return to her friends, but that if a bond was given for her proper care he would not oppose her discharge. Miss Fishler was recalled, and said that she was deeply in love with Dr. Gross. She did not believe he had hypnotized her.

Referee Nealis suggested that Mrs. Trobach give a bond for $500 for the care and safe keeping of her sister, and if she did so he would recommend that she be discharged. This was agreed to by Assistant Corporation Counsel Barlow, and Justice O'Brien issued an order for Miss Fishler's release upon the execution of the bond for $500. The bond, it was said, would be filed to-day.

SAMUEL J. K. ADLER SENTENCED.

He Had Forged Certificates of Admission to the Bar.

Samuel J. K. Adler, seventy-two years old, gray-haired and a paralytic, was before Recorder Goff in General Sessions yesterday, and pleaded guilty to an indictment of grand larceny.

Acting District Attorney Weeks stated that Adler forged certificates of admission to the bar, and was indicted last February for attempted grand larceny and false impersonation. He was convicted, and placed under $3,000 bail. Adler forfeited his bail, and went West. He was afterward arrested at Milwaukee, Wis., where he was engaged in forging and selling certificates of admission to the bar.

While in prison here he furnished evidence against a number of people engaged in fraudulent real estate transactions. Some of these people are very prominent, and the community will be surprised when their schemes are made known. Adler's evidence has supplied the District Attorney's office with material for the prosecution of these men.

Mr. Weeks exhibited in court specimens of the false certificates Adler issued. He issued these certificates for every State in the Union. Mr. Weeks intimated that some very prominent real estate men would shortly be indicted.

Abraham Levy, who appeared for Adler, said that the defendant had a very respectable family. The evidence on which the indictment against Adler was found was given by Adler's son, who was anxious to have his father sent to prison.

The Recorder sentenced Adler to two years and ten months in the penitentiary. The extreme penalty was five years.

QUESTION ABOUT OWING FOR RENT

Good Government Club Z and Its Landlord Are at Odds.

Good Government Club Z, which has its headquarters at 335 East Fourth Street, and of which Morris Cukor is supposed to be the President, has been unable to pay its rent. It has a lease of the premises, but the landlord claims that the club has not paid the rent for several months, and he has taken proceedings in the Fourth District Court, before Civil Justice Roesch, to recover it.

When the case was called for trial yesterday, before Civil Justice Roesch, there was no appearance for the Good Government club, but a lawyer appeared for Morris Cukor, who was said to be the President of the club, and upon whom the papers in the case were served, and denied that Mr. Cukor was the President, or that he owed the money for the rent of the premises.

"In the interest of good government," remarked Justice Roesch, "I will adjourn this case so as to give the Good Government club an opportunity to appear and defend the claim."

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—The certificate of incorporation of the Alter Geller Association, which has been formed for the purpose of promoting the cause of good government, was approved yesterday by Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court. The officers of the association are: President—Samuel Horr; Vice President—Thal Treuner; Financial Secretary—Joel Traub; Recording Secretary—Simon Horr; Treasurer—Isaac Applebaum; Sergeant at Arms—Adam Fischer. The headquarters of the association are at the corner of Rivington and Sheriff Streets. The objects of the society are to direct and interest in politics those who have hitherto been indifferent to their political duties and to encourage their attendance at primary meetings.

—Sanitary Inspector Sprenger of the Board of Health, acting under orders of the board, made another examination of the City Court rooms yesterday. He inspected the means of ventilation and made measurements of the courtrooms. This inspection is the result of a letter sent to the Board of Health Monday by Chief Justice Van Wyck of the City Court, who is fully convinced that the unhealthy condition of the courtrooms seriously affected the health of the late Chief Justice Ehrlich.

—Thomas Callahan, William Hughes, and Philip O'Neil, the boys who, while inmates of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, three weeks ago assaulted one of the keepers and attempted to escape, pleaded guilty of assault in the third degree yesterday, and were sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary. They will be returned to the House of Refuge at the conclusion of their term in the penitentiary.

—The Grand Jury has indicted Charles Gore, a clerk formerly employed in The New-York Herald office, for grand larceny. He absconded with $10,000, money drawn from the bank to meet The Herald's weekly pay roll. Gore has disappeared.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—O'Brien, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class IV.—1—Mitchell vs. Aldis. 2—Barnes vs. Sadlier. 3—Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks vs. Ferris.

Class VI.—4—Downes vs. Vernam.

Class VII.—5—Leonard vs. Rothschild. 6—Waite vs. King.

Class VIII.—7—Hayward vs. Houston Electric Company. 8—Candee vs. Candee. 9—Matter of Audubon Avenue. 10—Matter of Ninth Avenue. 11—Dickerson vs. Entz. 12—Matter of Schweizer. 13—Nevins vs. McLaughlin. 14—Thomas vs. Schumacher. 15—Carnegie Steel Company vs. James. 16—Nash vs. Hall Signal Company. 17—Matter of Boyd. 18—Matter of Wolf. 19—Clark vs. Clark. 20—Piza vs. Butler. 21—People, &c., vs. Bull. 22—Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Freudenthal. 23—People, &c., vs. Deutcher Press Club. 24—De Rivers vs. Copping. 25—Parrish vs. Fox. 26—Davis vs. Fox. 27—Matter of Aptite Manufacturing Company. 28—Martin vs. Pierce Artesian and Oil Well Supply Company. 29—Johnson vs. Hall Signal Company.

Personal Tax Calendar—Austen as Receiver of Taxes Upon.—1—Accardi. 2—Acken. 3—Baldwin. 4—Bale. 5—Building Loan News. 6—Caldwell. 7—Cohen. 8—East River, Central Park and North River Railroad Company. 9—Globe Lubricating Company. 10—Godfrey. 11—Gouge Heating and Ventilating Company. 12—Griswold. 13—Hirschberg. 14—Hotel, Red Book, and Directory Company. 15—Howell. 16—Hughes. 17—John F. Phillips Advertising Company. 18—Joiner. 19—Kirk. 20—Klein. 21—Klipper. 22—Litho Improvement Company. 23—Luhrs. 24—Luhrs. 25—Martin. 26—Nassau Stamp Works. 27—New-York Oxygen Company. 28—New River Mining Company. 29—Patent Cereals Company. 30—Remer. 31—Royal Soap and Perfumery Company. 32—Schillinger Fire Proof Cement and Asphalt Company. 33—Standard Aerating Company. 34—Stover. 35—Stuyvesant Press. 36—United States Brewers' Academy. 37—Walter. 38—Wentworth. 39—Wilde. 40—Wittemann Lithographic Company. 41—Wittman—Elbert Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—(Additional)—General Term.—Adjourned until Aug. 22.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 12 M.

1032—Schaick vs. Schaick. 1033—Cohn vs. Cohn.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issue of Fact.—221—Estate of Eleanor Rowland.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—John J. Ring, Hiram Barney, Annie Blankman, Catherine S. Trow, John Schmitt.

At 2 P. M.—Frank L. Fisher.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Lewis for the People.

1—Morris Carsten. 2—William Corcoran, Daniel Slater, and John McDonald. 3—John Reilly and William McDonald. 4—George Foltz. 5—Richard Josef. 6—Herman Pflomn. 7—Thomas Kelly. 8—Joseph C. Fisher. 9—Antonio Mamiando. 10—Charles Ecken. 11—Thomas Connaughton. 12—James Patton. 13—Peter Garrahan and Alfonso J. Steers.

Pleadings—1—Henry Botkin. 2—Martin Golden. 3—Abraham Friedland. 4—Abraham Buchlowitz. 5—John McGann. 6—Cornelius Kent. 7—Albert Peiser. 8—James Murray. 9—Michael Gallo. 10—Louis J. Abrams. 11—Thomas Wright. 12—John J. King. 13—Thomas Sjander. 14—Frederick Brown. 15—Joseph Greenfield. 16—Max Bakyun. 17—Frank Ross. 18—Ella Noda. 19—John Berdan. 20—John Mackay. 21—Adam Mitchell. 22—Harry Morris. 23—Henry McCroflin. 24—Michael O'Toole. 25—Lizzie Farrell. 26—Alfred Erskin. 27—Michael Whalen. 28—Joseph Topper. 29—Moritz Schwartz. 30—Nellie Lynn. 31—Frank Parisano. 32—Henry Rice.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Martine, Jr., for the People.

1—Henry Dannenhower. 2—Cornelius Hazel and John O'Day. 3—Joseph Culbert. 4—Isidore Kornbluth. 5—Nathan Eller, Harry Hoesner, and Helman Fish. 6—Mamie Lee. 7—Felix Quinn. 8—Michael Heitler. 9—John Connors. 10—Thomas Donohue. 11—John Skodl. 12—Antonio Caton. 13—Michael Catozzio.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Brien, J.—Matter of Melrose Turn Verein—Richard Leydon. Brown vs. Hanover National Bank—Frederick Geller. Sullivan vs. Skinner—Hamilton Odell. Leather Manufacturers' National Bank vs. Tucker—J. P. Campbell.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Matter of Sabiston, Murray & Company—Theodore F. Hascale.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—William C. Demorest vs. Sinclair Manson et al.—Louis Hanneman.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—William Roch vs. Ernest Roch—Francis Hennessy.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Carl Lauer, Jane Randall, and Daniel Laird.

The accounting in estates of Catherine Cassin, Mortimer C. Brennan, William Beard, Theodore Chichester, Ann Vanderbilt, Peter Mallon, Greta G. Erikstotter, Harriet Edsall, George Siegle, Eliot McCormick, Edward Fourgera, Edward J. Kiernan, John Daley, Rachel Fergueson, (motion;) Ann E. Crouse, Allen F. Hand, Anna Maclin, (formerly Elliott;) John Bertsch, George J. Neale, John C. Leahy.

The administrators of Edward Callahan, Ann Days, Henry G. Kratz.

The estates of M. J. Buck and W. W. Weeden.

Revocation Letters—Gevert Luhrs.

Transfer Tax—James P. O'Shea, Mary Mandery, Anton Muller, Michael May, Jane Rooney, George Littingshausen, Edward Hincken, Joseph Cohen, Bridget Byrnes, and Daniel W. Williams.

No contested calendar.

BEATEN TO DEATH BY A MOB

A Buffalo Laborer Said to Have Been Summarily Dealt With.

BUFFALO, July 23.—It is reported that Albert Surprise was beaten to death by a mob at Buck Horn Island Saturday.

Holland, Graves & Montgomery on that day gave the employes of their lumber yard a picnic on the island. Among the firm's guests were Albert Surprise, a laborer, and Carl Detkin, foreman of one of the departments, who took with him his wife and little girl, aged seven or eight years.

Surprise, it is said, attempted to assault the Detkin girl, but was discovered by her father and terribly beaten. The story soon became generally known. The picnickers started in pursuit of Surprise, and following a trail of blood which had flowed from his wounds, came upon him seated on a log, nursing his injuries.

As the mob closed in upon him he begged them to spare his life, but was shown no mercy. He was beaten with clubs, stones, fists, and feet. Those on the outside of the mob fought desperately to get near enough to give him a blow. He was left lying in an insensible condition.

A Tonawanda tug Captain is authority for the statement that Surprise's dead body was found on the island this morning. A dispatch from Niagara Falls, however, says the man staid on the island all night and left the next morning. He has not been seen in Buffalo since Saturday.

King of Dahomey in Exile.

From The London Daily News.

That interesting King in exile, Behanzin of Dahomey, seems to accommodate himself faily well, by all accounts, to circumstances in his enforced residence at Fort de France in the French possession of Martinique. A traveler who visited him only the other day describes him as having been surrounded by his wives and daughters, according to the etiquette of his country. He stood in the high road, and was about to return to his quarters. In answer to a salutation from his visitor the black monarch made a profound bow. Up to the present time, it seems, he has learned very little of the language of his captors. He only knows a dozen words or so of French. However, he contrived to convey the information that he considered the surrounding country very pretty, and that he and his suite were in good health and spirits. He is extremely fond of European music, and never neglects an opportunity of listening to the playing of the band of the French marines. The road to his residence is a steep one, and covered with loose stones. It is about twenty minutes' walk from the harbor, where a French man-of-war, the Duquesne, is stationed.

COULD NOT EXPLAIN SCHEDULES

EX-COMMISSIONER MURPHY AGAIN ON THE STAND.

Says He Never Was in League with Contractors When in the Brooklyn Charities Department.

Ex-Charities Commissioner George H. Murphy of Brooklyn was again on the stand before the Assembly committee yesterday. He was questioned by Hugo Hirsh about discrepancies in the supplies schedules.

Mr. Murphy said he could not account for many of the strange things revealed by the department records, but he was positive that he was never in league with contractors to defraud the public. His memory on some points was entirely lacking.

"Mr. Newman," said Mr. Hirsh, "has testified that he was able to speculate successfully, as he puts it, or to guess successfully, as I put it, or to make fraudulent bids, as some people put it—"

"I object," shouted Mr. Newman, who sat near Mr. Hirsh.

"You keep your seat, or you'll get out of the courtroom," said Mr. Hirsh.

"How was it," asked Mr. Hirsh of the witness, "that inexperienced Henry Newman, who was known to the Commissioners as 'Henry,' who had never bid before in his life, should step in and, in his first bid, supply blankets to the department?"

"Well," answered Mr. Murphy, "he was a bright man."

"And a good guesser?"

"Well, he took his chances."

"It didn't cause any comment among the Commissioners when this young man underbid older and more experienced men with more capital?"

"No; there was nothing in 1891 to 1894 in the dry goods business that attracted my attention, except one matter of blankets. The Superintendent had told me they could stand washing but once. I told him to discard them."

Mr. Murphy admitted that storekeepers could act in collusion with contractors without the knowledge of the Commissioners, but he said the Commissioners had to trust somebody. If Storekeeper William McLaughlin ordered anything, he would think it all right.

"If McLaughlin had ordered a balloon you would have thought it all right, wouldn't you?" said Mr. Hirsh.

Mr. Hirsh showed a United States gauging apparatus, which he said was worth $5, but cost the department $35. He said it never had been used.

"There isn't a class that is not open to balanced bidding?" asked Mr. Hirsh.

"No, a very few; the contractors took chances."

"The contractors took their chances when they were not informed of what articles were to be called for, but took no chances when they were informed?"

"Yes, if they were informed, which I do not believe."

"When you saw bidders taking advantage of the poor, the unfortunate, and the criminal, were you impressed?"

"Yes; I did the best I could to see that the people were properly fed and cared for."

"Do you think you performed your duties properly?"

"It would not be possible for any one man to perform all the duties in the department."

"Would you have changed your course if you could have foreseen what you now see as to what was going on in the department?"

"Well, I have learned a good deal by experience. There are many things I could have wished otherwise."

Ex-Commissioner Murphy's examination was continued in the afternoon. He said he owns a house and lot in Connecticut. His wife owns a residence at Shippan Point, which was purchased by him for her.

"I am living on my capital," he said.

"On the capital accumulated by you when you were a Charities Commissioner?" asked Mr. Hirsh.

"We take Summer boarders to help out," said Mr. Murphy.

The Czech Jury Locked Up.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 23.—The trial of John Czech, alias "Fish John," for the murder of his wife Mary, which has been before Judge Lippincott two days, was concluded at 5 P. M. to-day. The jury was unable to agree and at 9:30 was locked up for the night.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

On the New-York for Southampton.

American Line. Dock, foot of Fulton Street, North River. Sails at 11 A. M.

B.—B. N. Baker, Mrs. Baker, Miss Marguerite Baker, James Bladgen, Mr. Bartlett, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Barnes, Miss Luella Barnes, Burt D. Barnes, Frederick W. Barnes, Miss Bevard, Samuel S. Burgin, Mrs. Burgin, Miss G. Brackenburg, Miss M. Brackenburg, Prof. S. J. Brown, U. S. N.; E. H. Booth, Miss Flora Broadhead, Miss Myrtle Broadhead, H. Bancroft, Miss Bancroft.—C.—C. F. Crisp, Charles R. Crisp, Mrs. M. Corcoran, Mrs. H. E. Crosthwaite, George C. Case, Temple Chapman, D. P. B. Conkling, Ernest Congdon, George Clarke.—D.—J. W. Downer, Jr., F. O. Donohue, Mrs. Donohue, Dr. Drysdale, A. M. Dolph, M. E. Driscoll, Mrs. Driscoll.—E.—Willard Everett, Mrs. Everett.—F.—Lady Fenton.—G.—R. E. Griscom, James M. Gifford, Mrs. Gifford, Miss Eva Graves, Miss Laura Graves, James W. Godfrey, R. Campbell Grant, Mrs. Grant, R. S. Goodwin, Miss Goodwin, Dr. Gerhart.—H.—Miss A. H. Hudson, William H. Hampton.—J.—Miss Jennette Johnson, Mrs. Jennings, E. G. Jourdain.—K.—Richard Kirk, Miss Kirk, Miss M. Kirk, Harry Kirk, P. C. Knox, Mrs. Knox, Miss Annie Kellogg, Gaston Kahn, Louis Keller.—L.—John Bodine Lunger, Williston Lincoln, Mr. Lerch, C. Vivian Ladds, Isaac M. Longhead, Arturo Leyba, Mrs. Andrée Levy.—M.—Edgar Mills, Miss Adeline Mills, Miss Florence Mills, Mrs. R. M. Mansfield, Miss Lucile Mansfield, Richmond Maury, Mrs. M. N. Martin, Miss Martin, Dr. J. P. McGowan, Dr. D. N. McQuillan, Mrs. McQuillan, John N. May, Frederick W. Morris, Jr.—N.—Marquis de Nicolay, Marchioness de Nicolay.—O.—J. A. Ondrak.—P.—Miss Nellie Peter, Frank P. Prickard, Pablo Luciano Perez, Miss Petit.—R.—W. A. Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, William H. Reech, L. H. Rogers, L. H. Rogers, Jr., Homer A. Rogers, W. C. Rice.—S.—Robert W. Smith, Miss Elizabeth Schmitt, M. E. Smith, Mrs. Smith, R. J. Simes, Jr., Will J. Starr, Prof. Norton B. Smith, Mrs. Smith, F. W. Sinnock, Mrs. Sinnock, E. Lyman Short, Mrs. Short.—T.—Howard A. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Col. J. F. Tobias, Mrs. J. J. Thompson.—W.—John McClure Wiley, United States Consul at Bordeaux; Mrs. Wiley, Dr. James W. Ward, Mrs. Ward, C. B. Wheeler, Hanson L. Withers, Miss Alice M. Withers, Mrs. M. C. Walker.

On the Majestic for Liverpool.

White Star Line. Dock, foot of Christopher Street, North River. Sails at 8:30 A. M.

A.—A. Adams, S. Alcock, W. Ames, Mrs. Ames, Mrs. C. B. Ashmore, Prof. S. G. Ashmore.—B.—John Ballantine, C. A. Baudouine, Mrs. Baudouine, Miss Julia Berth, Woodbury Blair, J. M. Breingan, Mrs. Breingan, David Brown, F. W. G. Brock, George Bullough, John Burke, P. H. Burton.—C.—A. M. Caccia, J. M. Campbell, John J. Carter, Mrs. Carter, Miss Emma Carter, Miss Alice Carter, R. G. Cather, Mrs. Cather, Mrs. A. B. Coady, Mrs. Belle Cole, J. Crosland.—D.—Dr. C. L. Dana, Joseph Dickson, W. A. Duer, Alexander Duff, W. Druyff.—E.—Mrs. Eastwood, Ernest H. Every, Mrs. Every.—F.—Robert D. Farlee, G. L. Forman.—G.—D. G. Gardiner, H. Victor Gause, Mrs. Gause, H. T. Gause, H. Courtlandt Gause, Miss Gaylord, W. W. Gordon, Ashbel Green, Jr.—H.—F. B. Hayne, F. P. Hazeu, Mrs. Hazen, J. Arthur Hinckley, Alfred Hobson, the Rev. Hugh Lenox Hodge, Mrs. Hodge, Miss Helen Howard.—K.—Daniel Kenefick, Miss E. Kernochan, Henry W. King.—L.—Miss Helen Lawrence, George Leask, Mrs. Leask, C. S. Leete, Adolph Liebes, Dr. R. P. Lincoln, J. B. Lindsay, Edward T. Lloyd.—M.—E. Manby T. T. Mathieson, Mrs. Mathieson, R. Mitchell, R. Morrill, P. F. Murphy, F. Murphy, Mrs. Murphy, the Rev. Mathis McCabe, Miss Mary McCabe, Miss Rosette McCabe, John A. McCall, Mrs. McCall, John Chapman McCall, Miss Josephine I. McCall, R. Emory McClenahan, Mrs. McClenahan, Roy Perry McClenahan, Thomas McKean, Mrs. McKean.—P.—Alexander Paton, Mrs. Paton, G. E. Pollock, S. H. Pomeroy, V. M. Porter, Mrs. Philip M. Price, Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, Miss Pruyn.—R.—Miss Rae, G. R. Rand, Mrs. Rand, F. W. Rollins, Mrs. Rollins, Douglas Rollins, J. W. Ross.—S.—R. J. Savery, Philip Schuyler, Mrs. Schuyler, W. X. Seller, J. E. Smith, H. Nelson Smith, Arthur Cosslett Smith, Mrs. Smith, Byam K. Stevens, Mrs. Stevens, A. Y. Stewart.—T.—Mrs. Thomas Talbot, Miss Talbot, Mr. Talbot, W. T. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Joseph Towell, Miss Alice E. Towell, J. B. Towell.—W.—Henry Walley, Mrs. Walsh, J. R. Walsh, Mrs. Walsh, Richard Walsh, Miss Ellen Walsh, Capt. Henry Webber, Andrew Webster, Mrs. Webster, Miss E. C. Whitney, G. W. Wilson, P. B. Worral.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises... 4:49 | Sun sets... 7:23 | Moon sets.. 9:09 P. M.

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	8:58	9:20	2:45	3:07
Governors Island	9:23	9:40	3:22	3:36
Hell Gate	11:16	11:33	4:50	5:04

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 24.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Athos	Navassa	July 18
City of Para	Colon	July 17
Concho	Galveston	July 17
Havel	Bremen	July 16
Martello	Hull	July 9
Panama	Bordeaux	July 11
Waesland	Antwerp	July 13
Willehad	Bremen	July 11
Yucatan	Havana	July 20
THURSDAY, JULY 25.		
El Rio	New-Orleans	July 20
Germanic	Liverpool	July 18
Neustria	Gibraltar	July 11
FRIDAY, JULY 26.		
America	Liverpool	July 14
Caracas	La Guayra	July 20
Persia	Hamburg	July 14
Prins Willem IV	Port-au-Prince	July 20
Wells City	Swansea	July 12
SATURDAY, JULY 27.		
Carib Prince	St. Lucia	July 20
La Bourgogne	Havre	July 20
Paris	Southampton	July 20
Santiago	Nassau	July 23
Taormina	Hamburg	July 10
Veendam	Rotterdam	July 17
SUNDAY, JULY 28.		
Aurania	Liverpool	July 20
Indra	Swansea	July 13
Pontiac	Liverpool	July 14
MONDAY, JULY 29.		
Manitoba	London	July 18
Runic	Liverpool	July 19
Saale	Bremen	July 20
State of California	Glasgow	July 19
Yumuri	Havana	July 25

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Flaxman	July 24	Montevideo.	Busk&Jevons.
Seneca	July 24	Havana	113 Wall St.
Majestic	July 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	July 24	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	July 24	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Pocasset	July 25	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Llandaff City	July 25	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Delaware	July 25	Inagua	5 Bowling Gr.
Edam	July 25	Amst'dam.	39 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	July 25	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Trinidad	July 25	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
El Monte	July 25	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Terrier	July 25	Demerara	100 Wall St.
South Cambria	July 25	Puerto Rico	130 Pearl St.
Asiatic Prince	July 25	Pern'mbuco	2-4 Stone St.
Iroquois	July 26	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Rio Grande	July 26	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Victoria	July 26	Gibraltar	7 Bowling Gr.
Alene	July 27	Kingston	24 State St.
Marengo	July 27	Antwerp	21-23 State St.
Phoenicia	July 27	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spaarndam	July 27	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Concho	July 27	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
France	July 27	London	15 Whith'l St.
Sicilia	July 27	Christiania	37 Broadway.
Champagne	July 27	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Leona	July 27	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Hudson	July 27	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Anchoria	July 27	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Orizaba	July 27	Havana	113 Wall St.
Massachusetts	July 27	London	4 Broadway.
Ems	July 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Campania	July 27	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Italia	July 28	Bordeaux	F'ch,Edye Co.
Lady Palmer	July 29	Rotterdam	29 Broadway.
Bovic	July 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Para	July 30	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Neustria	July 30	Barcelona	31 Broadway.
Panama	July 30	Bordeaux	F'ch,Edye Co.
Greetlands	July 30	Kingston	19 Whith'l St.
Habana	July 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Advance	July 30	Colon	Pier 43 N. R.
Havel	July 30	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Athos	July 30	Haiti	24 State St.
Ardanrose	July 31	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Germanic	July 31	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Yucatan	July 31	Havana	113 Wall St.
Paris	July 31	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Martello	July 31	Hull	21-23 State St.
Caribbee	July 31	St. Th'mas.	39 Broadway.
Waesland	July 31	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Powhatan	Aug. 1	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Wells City	Aug. 1	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Santiago	Aug. 1	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Adirondack	Aug. 3	Kingston	24 State St.
Aurania	Aug. 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Bourgogne	Aug. 3	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
America	Aug. 3	London	15 Whith'l St.
S. of California	Aug. 3	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Hekla	Aug. 3	Christiania	28 State St.
Persia	Aug. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Taormina	Aug. 3	Hamburg	F'ch,Edye Co.
Gulf of Akaba	Aug. 3	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Wordsworth	Aug. 3	Bahia	Busk&Jevons.
Strathcarron	Aug. 3	Cape Town.	90 Wall St.
Manitoba	Aug. 3	London	4 Broadway.
P. Willem IV	Aug. 3	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Grangense	Aug. 3	Para	113 Pearl St.
Saale	Aug. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Aug. 3	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Veendam	Aug. 3	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Caracas	Aug. 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Manitoba	Aug. 5	Montevideo.	90 Wall St.
Olbers	Aug. 6	Manch'ter	Bush&Jevons.
Aller	Aug. 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Runic	Aug. 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Friesland	Aug. 7	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Aug. 7	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Tjomo	Aug. 7	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Ohio	Aug. 7	Hull	21-23 State St.
Ontario	Aug. 7	London	21-23 State St.
Teutonic	Aug. 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Aug. 8	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Columbia	Aug. 10	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Umbria	Aug. 10	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Aug. 10	London	4 Broadway.
Otranto	Aug. 10	Antwrep	21-23 State St.
Venetia	Aug. 10	Gothenburg	37 Broadway.
Chicago City	Aug. 10	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Finance	Aug. 10	Colon	Pier 43 N. R.
Ethiopia	Aug. 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Euclid	Aug. 10	Santos	Busk&Jevons.
Palatia	Aug. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Trave	Aug. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Cevic	Aug. 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Justin	Aug. 13	Para	90 Gold St.
Lahn	Aug. 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Berlin	Aug. 14	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Ardandhu	Aug. 14	Caibarien	80 Wall St.
Venezuela	Aug. 14	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Francisco	Aug. 14	Hull	21-23 State St.
Britannic	Aug. 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Niagara	Aug. 15	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Normannia	Aug. 15	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Lucania	Aug. 17	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Dania	Aug. 17	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Fulda	Aug. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Jersey City	Aug. 17	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
S. of Nebraska	Aug. 17	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Island	Aug. 17	Christ'nia	F'ch,Edye Co.
Albano	Aug. 17	Hamburg	F'ch,Edye Co.
Leibnitz	Aug. 17	Pern'buco	Busk&Jevons.
Cyrene	Aug. 17	Montevideo	Busk&Jevons.
Tauric	Aug. 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	Aug. 21	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Aug. 21	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Picqua	Aug. 21	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Majestic	Aug. 21	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Galileo	Aug. 21	Hull	21-31 State St.
Hindoo	Aug. 21	London	21-23 State St.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, July 23.

SS Vignaes, (Norw.,) Petersen, Barcoa, 5 ds., with fruit to Mones & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Alene, (Br.,) Seiders, Savanilla July 10, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 3:12 P. M.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS August Korff, (Ger.,) Buhner, Hamburg July 10, in ballast to Gustave Haye. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 22d.

SS Antonio Zambrana, (Norw.,) Krohg, Sanchez, San Domingo, 5 ds., with fruit to Edgar C. Gedney. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Yemassee, Robinson, Charleston, S. C., July 20, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Croatan, Hansen, Georgetown, S. C., July 18 and Wilmington 20th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah July 21, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Garngense, (Br.,) Spedding, Manaos July 5, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Shipton Green. Arrived at the Bar at 11:20 A. M.

SS Terrier, (Norw.,) Bergh, Demerara July 12, with sugar and passengers to L. & R. P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

Ship Dirigo (of Bath, Me.,) new, 2,855 tons, Gooding, Hiogo, 137 ds., with mdse. to De La Campe & Co.—vessel to D. B. Dearborn.

Bark Holliswood, Knight, Cienfuegos, 17 ds., with sugar to Lawrence Turnure & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Marie Siedenberg, (Ger.,) Menkens, Hamburg, 64 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Theodore Ruger & Co.

SS Ely, (Br.,) Donovan, Gibara, 5½ ds., with fruit to Mones & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

WIND—SANDY HOOK, N. J., July 23, 9:30 P. M.—Northwest; morerate breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Maracaibo, for Maracaibo and Curacao; Richmond, for West Point; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Spree, (Ger.,) for Bremen; Excelsior, (Ger.,) for Flushing; Culmore, (Br.,) for Baracoa; Nomadic, (Br.,) for Liverpool; El Mar, for New-Orleans; Tallahassee, for Savannah; Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Lisbonense, (Br.,) for Para, Maranham, and Ceara.

Bark S. R. Lyman, for New-Orleans.

Spoken.

York May 6 for Anjer, was spoken June 1 in Lat. 01 N., Long. 29 W.

Ship Luzon, Capt. Park, from New-York May 9 for East London, was spoken June 1 in Lat. 01 N., Long. 29 W.

Notice to Mariners.

SITKA HARBOR, Alaska.—Sitka Harbor Beacon Light.—Notice is hereby given that, on June 20, 1895, a fixed white tubular-lantern light, visible from all points of approach, was established about 108 feet above mean high water, on the arm of a white gallows frame on Castle Rock, northwest part of Sitka Harbor.

The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from chart No. 8,244 of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, is Latitude, North, 57° 02', (47''.) Longitude, West, 135° 20', (19''.) Bearings of prominent objects from the light are: Right tangent to Aleutski Island, S. ¼ W.; right tangent to Harbor Island, SW. ½ W.; outer end of wharf, Japonski Island, W. ½ S. Bearings are magnetic and given approximately.

This notice affects the List of Lights and Fog Signals, Pacific Coast, 1895, Page 28, after No. 1,032, and the List of Beacons and Buoys, Pacific Coast, 1894, Page 68.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 23.—SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New-York July 10 for London, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Strabo, (Br.,) Jardine, from New-York July 9, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Aral, (Br.,) Capt. Richardson, from New-York July 9 for Dover, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Capt. Wiltshire, from New-York July 13 for London, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from Hamburg for New-York, passed Lewis Island to-day.

SS Catania, (Ger.,) Capt. Matzen, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York July 18.

SS Bubbock, (Br.,) Capt. Blower, from New-York June 22, via St. Vincent, C. V., July 5, arr. at Cape Town July 21.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, from New-York July 11 for Rotterdam, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Carib Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dobson, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York July 20.

SS Biela, (Br.,) sld. from Rio Janiero for New-York July 21.

SS Urbino, (Br.,) Capt. Gray, sld. from Sunderland for New-York July 21.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Hellemers, from New-York for Southampton and Bremen, passed the Lizard at 8 A. M. to-day.

BOULOGNE, July 23.—SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New-York for Rotterdam, arr. at 11 A. M. to-day.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

YESTERDAY'S DOINGS MAINLY IN THE AUCTION ROOM.

The Tuckerman Place at Oyster Bay Sold—Good Prices for the Sherry Property.

Messrs. Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for the estate of Walter C. Tuckerman to Frederick H. Benedict, at $55,000, the Tuckerman place at Oyster Bay, L. I., with twenty-six and a half acres of land, house, stables, &c. The purchaser leased the property a year ago, with the privilege of buying it.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure, at $17,274.24, to Julia Harris, the five-story brick tenement 234 East Ninety-sixth Street, 25.6 by 100.8½.

Messrs. Smyth & Ryan sold at auction, to George G. Guion, at $8,800, the three-story and basement brick dwelling 140 West Thirty-second Street, south side, 415 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 49.0 1-5 by 20 by 48.11 4-5. Under foreclosure, the same firm sold to the plaintiff, Warren B. Smith, at $52,000, the five-story brick flats, with stores, at 1,064 and 1,066 Madison Avenue, west side, 62.2 feet north of Eightieth Street, 40 by 70.

Considerable interest was shown in the partition sale of the Sherry property, held by Mr. William Kennelly. Good prices were obtained, and for one parcel, 109 West Thirty-second Street, the price was particularly good. Messrs. Mandelbaum & Lewine bought, at $13,000, the four-story brick tenement 155 West Thirty-first Street, 20 by 66. H. D. Rosendorf, believed to be representing the Standard Theatre, bought 109 and 113 West Thirty-second Street, after quite lively competition. The first of these, 100 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 17.8 by 71 by 18.4 by 75.6, with a three-story brownstone dwelling, brought $22,500. The other, a three-story brick dwelling, 16 by 63 by 16.5 by 66.10, went at $16,000. A. P. W. Kinnan obtained, at $11,000, the four-story brick dwelling 144 West Thirty-second Street, 20 by 49.1 by 20 by 49.0 3-5. James Noonan secured, at $10,000, the four-story brick dwelling 177 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 19 by 100.11. Three similar buildings adjoining, at 179 to 183 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, went to Simon Epstein, at $25,900. S. H. Stone obtained, at $300, three lots on the west side of Fifth Street, 100 feet north of Lamartine Avenue, Flushing, and Samuel Cohen bought, for $10, four lots on the west side of East Avenue, Melville, Suffolk County.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 37 and 38 Gramercy Park, east side, 37.5 1-7 feet south of Twenty-first Street, 39.5 1-7 by 80, two five-story brownstone dwellings. Due on judgment, $9,730.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sales, two actions, R. W. Peckham, Jr., referee, 105 and 107 Clinton Street, west side, 50 feet north of Delancey Street, 25 by 100 each, two six-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgments, on 105, $11,760; prior mortgage, $30,000; on 107, $9,735; prior mortgage, $32,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 100 by 100, five-story brick flat and four five-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $36,075; on prior mortgage, $45,000.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 252 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 233.3 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brownstone tenement.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles Strauss, referee, 1,706 Park Avenue, west side, 75.11 feet north of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 25 by 90, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,840.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans for Alterations to be Made.

No. 108 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, by Mrs. Amelia Valper, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling; cost, $165.

Nos. 50 and 52 Howard Street, by estate of A. W. Spies, alterations to a five-story brick store; cost, $750.

No. 65 Little Twelfth Street, by Henrietta M. Kuhnast, alterations to a three-story brick cold-storage house; cost, $500.

No. 143 West Fortieth Street and 1,437 Broadway, by Francis S. Kinney, alterations to an eight-story brick hotel; cost, $15,000.

No. 69 Bedford Street, by Thomas Williams, alterations to a two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling; cost, $1,300.

No. 2 West Eighty-second Street, by Alva S. Walker, alterations to a ten-story brick hotel; cost, $500.

No. 148 Forsyth Street, by Charles Roffmann, alterations to a five-story brick store and tenement; cost, $2,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 400 feet west of Fort Hamilton Avenue, one-story frame greenhouse, 44 by 116, $1,400; P. Denyse, owner.

Main Street, south side, 225 feet east of Sixteenth Avenue, one-story frame dwelling, 30 by 16, $1,500; R. F. Morris, owner.

East Twenty-ninth Street, east side, 290 feet north of Avenue D, two-story frame dwelling, 23 by 30, $3,000; J. and A. Gow, owners.

Fifty-fourth Street, south side, 120 feet east of Sixteenth Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 28 by 28, $2,600; W. H. Harrison, owner.

Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, July 23.

FRANKLIN or CROTONA AV, w s, 100 ft n of Fairmount Av, 25x100; Jeremiah Griffin and wife to Charles Zobel and wife	$1
FRANKLIN or CROTONA AV, w s, 75 ft n of Fairmount Av, 50x100; Annie McGinty and others to Jeremiah Griffin and wife	4,300
BROADWAY, 373; ½ part; William H. Wilsey and wife to Charles F., Jr., and William M. V. Hoffman	1
SAME PROPERTY; ½ part; same to New-York Realty Company	1
FRANKLIN AV, n e corner of 180th St, 25x132; Charles W. Dayton, referee, to Walter Newburn	820
FRANKLIN AV, e s, 25 ft n of 180th St, 125x132; same to C. Adelbert Becker	3,075
TREMONT AV, w corner of Morris St, 105.1x46.9x63.10x105.11; same to F. R. Minrath	5,000
CROTON AV, w s, 25 ft n of Lebanon St, 50x100x irregular; John Owens to John M. Blauvelt	2,250
BAINBRIDGE AV, s e s, Lot 1, map of Peter Handibode, Fordham; 72 ft n e of 184th St, 25x127; Michael Montag to Christine Montag	1
LOTS 127 and 128, map part of Hunt estate; George Schaefer and wife to Henrietta Coors	700
INTERIOR LOT, 65 ft s of 175th St, 100 ft e of Wadsworth Av, 50x23.10x50x19.10; Andrew J. Connick and wife to Robert C. Rathbone	1
WEST END AV, w s, 23 ft s of 89th St, 20x80; Ella B. Morrill to Augustus B. Carrington	200
LOT 27, Map 65, choice lots, part of Oak Tree Plot, Tremont; the United Real Estate and Trust Company to John Fitzpatrick	690
LOT 31, same map; same to Sarah Ennis	860
LOTS 47, 48, 53, and 54, same map; same to Bernhard Klingenstein	3,750
LOT 32, same map; same to Frederick V. Burkhardt	690
LOTS 33 to 35, same map; same to William Guggolz	2,130
LOT 36, same map; same to Catharine M. Vonder Bosch	870
LOT 42, same map; same to Jacob Weil	1,500
LOTS 39 to 40, same map; same to John Grisch	1,120
LOT 46, same map; same to John V. Anderson	875
LOT 16, same map; same to Jacob Verschweren	700
LOT 22, same map; same to Alexander E. Squire	800
LOTS 52 and 57, same map; same to Henry W. Neubeck	1,550
LOT 21, same map; same to Mary Schwarz	800
LOTS 19, 60, and 61, same map; same to Terence Conaty	2,975
LOTS 43 to 45, same map; same to Peter F. Delancy	2,725
LOTS 29 and 30, same map; same to John Kingston	1,720
LOT 59, same map; same to Thomas F. Graham	900
LOTS 37 and 38, same map; same to Jacob A. Frank	1,550
LOT 41, same map; same to Henry Loewenthal	1,010
LOTS 62, 63, and 64, same map; same to John J. Brennan	3,075
LOT 20, same map; same to William C. Schwarz	820
LOT 3, same map; same to Elizabeth Maybeck	820
LOT 65, same map; same to John F. Cronin	850
LOT 51, map of 65 choice lots, part of Oak Tree Plot, Tremont; the United Real Estate and Trust Company to Mary Cummings	725
LOT 28, same map; same to Mary E. Shea	860
LOT 56, same map; same to Charles W. Walker	925
LOTS 23 and 24, same map; same to Ronald McAdam	1,600
LOTS 45 and 46, and 12 to 15, same map; same to Michael Redmond	4,140
LOT 18, same map; same to Robert L. Smith	1,210
LOT 56, same map; same to Margaret Watt	925
LOTS 9 and 10, same map; same to Felix Mainella	1,620
LOT 17, same map; same to William Slattery	775
SUMMIT AV, e s, 235 ft s of Devoe St, 50x100; George G. Freer, assignee, &c., of David A. McLeod, to Mary H. O'Reilly	4,650
RYER AV, w s, 270.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x163.11x25.5x168.4; Abraham Levy and wife to Mary E. and Arthur S. Colborne, ½ part	450
RYER AV, w s, 245.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x168.4x irregular, ½ part; same to same	663
RYER AV, w s, 270.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x irregular, ½ part; Bendet Isaacs and others, executors of Myer Finn, to same	663
RYER AV, w s, 245.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x168.4x irregular, ½ part; same to same	450
112TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Philip Lerian and wife to Philip Grefenstein and wife	20,000
BRADHURST AV, e s, 25 ft n of 147th St, 25x75; John Stewart to John J. Schwartz	1
90TH ST, n s, 124.6 ft e of Park Av, 25.6x100.8; Mary Kenny by George L. Terry, guardian, to Peter Diehl	6,936
PARK ROW, 93; Moritz Simon and wife to Sigmund Cohn	1
SAME PROPERTY; Sigmund Cohn to Henrietta Simon	1
EAST HOUSTON ST, 315; same to same	1
SAME PROPERTY; Moritz Simon and wife to Sigmund Cohn	1
MADISON ST, 179; Bette Heller to Rosa Fuerst	35,000
BOWERY, 338; Augusta L. Jones to Emma Felter	1
23D ST, s s, 188 ft e of 1st Av, 66x98.9; Isaac Steigerwald and others to Arthur Bloch and another	1
32D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Ernest Steuhl and wife to Jacob Steuhl	1,900
WEST END AV, n w corner of 91st St, 53.8x100; Abby B. Blodgett to Joseph Hamersley	50,000
68TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 0.5x100.5; Mary E. J. Smith to Mary McManus	300
66TH ST, n s, 57.5 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.5; August Mehler and wife to the St. Nicholas Skating and Ice Company	27,500
92D ST, n s, 255.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.6x100.8; William S. Rich and wife to Sigmund B. Steinmann	1
2D AV, 985; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer	1
SAME PROPERTY; Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer and wives to Benedict A. Klein	1
PARK AV, e s, 76.10 ft n of 77th St, 25.4x100; Mary T. Suttle to Lizzie Briggs	1
PARK AV, e s, 51.2 ft n of 77th St, 25.8x100; Lizzie Briggs to Mary T. Suttle	1
4TH AV, e s, 51.2 ft n of 77th St, 51x100; Alfred A. Isaacs and others, executors, &c., of Thomas Suttle, to M. T. Suttle and Lizzie Briggs	1
83D ST, s s, 235 ft e of 5th Av, 20x102.2; Mary M. Shields to Frank C. Smith	5
5TH AV, s e corner of 81st St, 100x100; R. M. S. Putnam, referee, to William Hyams	5,000
MADISON AV, 1,555 to 1,561; William D. Manning and wife to William H. Hall, Jr	1
MADISON AV, n e corner of 105th St, 100.5x70, except strip n s of 105th St, 380 ft w of Park Av, 0.2x53.1x0.1x53; William H. Hall, Jr., to William D. Manning	1
108TH ST, 7 East; Gustav Jacobs and wife and Flora Brozen to Amelia Siegel	1
PARK AV, w s, 50.6 ft n of 120th St, 25x100; Barbara Bollenbacher to Ernest Keil and wife	18,000
139TH ST, n s, 618.10 ft w of 7th Av, 19x99.11; David H. King, Jr., and wife to Julia Von Eberhard	10
133D ST, n s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 50x99.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and wife to Catherine M. Carlin	100
119TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; Terence F. Maguire to Mary McManus	1
SAME PROPERTY; Daniel S. McElroy and wife to Terence F. Maguire	1
144TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 50x99.11xirregular; Ernest Steuhl and wife to Jacob Steuhl	1,370
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n e corner of 214th St, 81.7x178.10, to 10th Av, x74.11, to 214th St, x211.1, 37-44 parts; Walter H. Covell to John Irving, Jr	13,252
SAME PROPERTY, 7-44 parts; Edward V. Thornall and Franklin Pierce and wives to John Irving, Jr	748
OGDEN AV, w s, 185 ft s of Devoe St, 25x100; George G. Freer, assignee of David A. McLeod and wife, to Joseph Whiteside	2,600
SUMMIT AV, e s, 160 ft s of Devoe St, 50x100; same to James G. Bisland	3,000
OGDEN AV, w s, 210 ft s of Devoe St, 25x200; same to Max Mergentime	9,450
150TH ST, 320 East; John H. Judge, referee, to William H. Montanye	5,600
UNION AV, w s, 175 ft n of Kelly or 152d St, 50x100.7x50x100; William De Mott to James McGovern	10
LOTS 7 and 26, Map 65, Choice Lots; part of Oak Tree plot, Tremont; the United Real Estate and Trust Company to Mary E. Allen	1,160
LOT 385, map Van Nest Park; Winslow E. Buzby and wife to Elizabeth Newell	1

Recorded Leases.

BIEN, Franklin, receiver, &c., of Stacy Pitcher, deceased, to Morgan & Cornell; 213 and 215 Duane St, 3 years	$2,400
BARKER, Elizabeth H., to John Irving, store, &c.; 161 West Houston St, 3 years	720
KOSINSKY, Henrietta, and another, to John B. McDonough; store, &c., 516 10th Av, 4 9-12 years	1,500
BACH, Mayer, to Henry Zimmer; three floors 100 Rivington St, 3 years	540

Recorded Mortgages.

BRANDES, Anna M., to Henry C. Brandes; s w corner of Avenue A and 92d St, lease	$4,000
ANDERSON, John V., and wife to the United Real Estate and Trust Company; Lot 46, map of 65 lots, part of Oak Tree Plot, 3 years	525
MAMELLA, Felix, to same; Lots 9 and 10, same map, 3 years	500
SMITH, Robert L., to same; Lot 18, same map, 3 years	726
SCHWARTZ, Mary, to same; Lot 21, same map, 3 years	480
GRISCH, John, to same; Lots 39 and 40, same map, 3 years	400
WATT, Margaret, to same; Lot 56, same map, 3 years	555
ENNIS, Sarah, to same; Lot 31, same map, 3 years	516
McADAM, Ronald, to same; Lots 23 and 24, same map, 3 years	960
KLINGENSTEIN, Bernhard, to same; Lots 47, 48, 53, and 54, same map, 3 years	2,250
LOWENSTEIN, Henry, to same; Lot 41, same map, 3 years	606
KINGSTON, John, to same; Lot 29, same map, 3 years	516
SAME to same; Lot 30, same map, 3 years	516
CONATY, Terence, to same; Lot 19, same map, 3 years	705
CRONIN, John F., to same; Lot 65, same map, 3 years	1,110
GUGGOLZ, William, to same; Lots 33, 34, and 35, same map, 3 years	1,278
BRENNAN, John J., to same; Lots 62, 63, and 64, same map, 3 years	1,845
CUMMINS, Mary, to same; Lot 51, same map, 3 years	435
WIRTH, Henry J., to Henry Dreyer; 64 Clinton St, 3 years	2,500
MAYBECK, Elizabeth, to United Real Estate and Trust Company; Lot 2, map of Oak Tree Plot, 3 years	492
GRAHAM, Thomas F., to same; Lot 59, same map	540
CONATY, Terence, to same; Lots 60 and 61, same map, 3 years	1,080
FRANK, Jacob A., to the United Real Estate and Trust Company; Lots 37 and 38, map of 65 choice lots in Oak Tree Plot, 3 years	930
SLATTERY, William, to same; lot 17, same map, 3 years	465
NEUBECK, Henry W., to same; Lot 57, same map, 3 years	495
REDMOND, Michael, to same; Lots 4, 5, 6, 14, 13, and 12, same map, 3 years	2,484
WINTERS, Robert C., to Judson S. Todd; s s, of 161st St, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	12,000
SHAW, Samuel, to William E. Ferris; Lot 325, map of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, 3 years	1,000
GREEN, Charles E., and wife to Barbara Kirchoff; Lots 154 and 155, same map, 3 years	400
HUSTED, Mary, to Harry E. Stam; n s of 31st St, 194.3 ft e of Madison Av, 6 months	50
LLOYD, Robert S., and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; s s of 123d St, 211.4 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year	3,000
HAWKES, Richard W., to Phebe A. Kendall; s s of 98th St, 350 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 month	2,500
WRAY, John H., and wife to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New-York; w s of Hudson St, 33.1 ft s of Vestry St, installments	120,000
HAGAN, Thomas, and wife to Reuben Krause; s s of 105th St, 100.1 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year	5,000
SAME to same; s s of 103d St, 119.3 ft w of West End Av, 1 year	2,500
SAME to same; s s of 105th St, 121.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year	5,000
BROADBELT, William, and wife to Jacob Hirsh; 228 West 37th St, 6 months	6,000
BLAUVELT, John M., to Henry Hayes; w s of Crotona Av, 50 ft n of Lebanon St, 3 years	2,500
SAME to Olivia H. Lawrence; w s of Crotona Av, 25 ft n of Lebanon St, 3 years	2,500
BOLAND, Mary E, to Mary A. G. McLochlin; w s of Gerard Av, 375 ft n of 167th St, 3 years	4,500
BUCHSBAUM, Aaron, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of Columbus Av, 75.4 ft n of 49th St, 1 year	20,000
BUSCHER, Joseph, and wife, to Ludwig Stines and wife; n s of 14th St, 144 ft e of 1st Av, lease, 5 years	6,000
BRIGGS, Lizzie, to Abraham Bernheimer; e s of Park Av, 76.10 ft n of 77th St, 5 years	20,000
CROWLEY, Fanny M., to New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; n s of 88th St, 231 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years	16,000
CARLIN, Catharine M., to Pincus Lowenfeld; n s of 133d St, 400 ft w of 10th Av, six mortgages	7,750
COLLINS, Valentine M., and wife to David P. Conlon; e s of 4th St, 50 ft n of Christopher St, 3 years	1,000
EGAN, Ellen, to H. Meiser; 455 West 56th St, 5 years	7,000
FETTER, Emma, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 388 Bowery, 3 years	17,000
GREENE, Frank, and wife to John Hardy; 457 9th Av, 1 year	7,000
HAMERSCHLAG, Joseph, to Abby B. Blodgett; n w corner of West End Av and 91st St, 2 years	37,500
HOFFMAN, Margaretha and John P, to New-York Savings Bank; n s of 82d St, 131 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years	2,000
KLEIN, Benedict A., and wife to executors of Joseph W. Meeks, 5 years	4,250
LUEDEMANN, Albert, and wife to Robert D. Winthrop; e s of Renwick St., 75 ft s of Spring St, 1 year	2,000
SAME to executors of Robert Winthrop, deceased; same property, 5 years	25,000
MERGENTINE, Max, to J. Frederic Kernochan; w s of Ogden Av, 210 ft s of Devoe St, 2 years	2,000
MULLIGAN, Patrick, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of College Av, 50 ft n of 145th St, 3 years	2,000
MANNING, William D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,555 Madison Av, 3 years	23,000
SAME to same; Madison Av, 1,557, 1,559, and 1,561 (three mortgages,) 3 years	45,000
NEWBURN, Walter, to Millard F. Kuh; Franklin Av, n e corner of 180th St, 1 year	250
NEWELL, Elizabeth, to New-York Building Loan Banking Company; Lot 385, map Van Nest Park, installments	1,900
OVENS, John, to John Halliday; e s of Monroe Av, 250 ft n of Columbia Av, 5 years	1,000
SAME to same; Prospect Av, s w corner of Oakland Place, 5 years	1,000
REEVES, Frederick A., to Elizabeth T. Patterson; n s of 185th St, 383.1 ft e of Bloomingdale Road, 3 years	4,000
STERN, Edwin F., to Anna Woerishoffer; 86 and 88 Forsyth St, 3 years	30,000
SUTTIE, Mary T., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; e s of Park Av, 51.2 ft n of 77th St, 3 years	18,000
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING AND ICE Company to August Mehler; n s of 66th St, 575 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year	22,500
TIERNAN, Margaret, to James J. Phelan, trustee; s s of 41st St, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year	1,000
VON EVERHARD, Julia, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 139th St, 618.10 ft w of 7th Av, installments	12,000
WITHERELL, Rebecca, to Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; s e corner Park Av and 66th St, 5 years	10,000
WIEDERMAN, Morris, and wife to Jacob Rosenbaum and wife, to Leopold and Eugene Sondheim; Nos. 221 to 225 West 16th St, demand	2,500
RUGGELS, James F., to John C. Vanden Heuvel; 69 Irving Place, 1 year	5,000
SAME to Charlotte A. Vanden Heuvel; same property, 1 year	5,000
RUNHOFER, Charles, and wife to trustees of Edward Stern; n e corner of West End Av and 98th St, 5 years	18,000
TURNBULL, James E., and wife to United States Savings Bank; w s of Anthony Av, 40 ft s of Garfield St, 2 years	1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CURTIS, Benjamin F., and another, executors, &c., to Anne A. Curtis	$1
DUNCAN, Hattie L. C., administratrix of William F. Duncan, to Noble H. Briggs	400
DORSETT, R. Clarence, to Thomas S. Ormiston, (three assignments)	1
JORDAN, Conrad N., exectuor of Mary C. Jordan to Agnes F. MacColl	1
KERWAN, Charles, to William F. Newkirk	3,250
LOEWENSTEIN, Israel, to James McClenahan as President of the Mutual Bank	2,000
MENTGES, Anna M., to John D. Ottiwell	4,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Samuel Heyman	12,014

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

HUNTER AV, e s, 100 ft n of Home St, 50 ft front; Henry Huber & Co. against Wells Trolberg, owner; Timothy F. Frawley, contractor	$318
TIFFANY ST, w s, 200 ft s of 169th St, 25 ft front; same against Mrs. Dominica A. Deldorimo, owner; Timothy F. Frawley, contractor	491
16TH ST, 221 to 225 West; Raphael La Paste against Morris Wiederman and Jacob Rosenbaum, owners and contractors	270
CLINTON AV, e s, 75 ft n of Lebanon St, 50 ft front; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against Catharine P. Hooks, owner; Charles P. Johnston, contractor	573
CORNELL AV AND CEDAR ST, s e corner; C. Capolla against Frederick D. Daiber, owner and contractor	370
UNION SQUARE, 39; John W. Dexter against Charles H. and Aristides H. Jacob, owners; Balthasar Diehl, contractor	223
136TH ST, n s, 500 ft e of Willis Av, 50 ft front; K. Bissinger against John Link, owner; Louis Kahne, contractor	42
EAGLE AV, 662 to 666; Michael Kirchner against Jacob Riehl, Hugh P. O'Rorke, and Anton Reichler, owners; Jacob Riehl, contractor	410
VYSE AV, e s, 150 ft n of Freeman St, 100 ft front; Henry Huber & Co. against Lizzie McCone, owner; Timothy F. Frawley, contractor	528

Lis Pendens.

8TH ST, 343 East; Avenue B, 247 to 251; Avenue C, 127 to 131; Mary J. Dodin against Alexander Dodin and others, (dower.)

53D ST, s s, 191.8 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8 ft front; Eugenia K. Wiener, trustee, against John W. Stevens and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

RIVINGTON AND CANNON STS, n e corner, 50x89; Julia D. Haviland against Peter Herter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

117TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 50 ft front; Walter A. Turnbull against Nicholas Conforti, (notice of attachment.)

MADISON ST, s s, 52.6 ft w of Clinton St, 20 ft front; Emily Cook against Louis Gordon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

RIDGE ST, 56; Ida Nichols against Ann A. Warner and others, (partition.)

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—An order of Justice Dykman of Westchester County was filed in the County Clerk's office here yesterday, appointing Howard Horton of Brooklyn receiver in supplementary proceedings for James Sidney Quinby, Postmaster at Chappaqua, N. Y., on the application of Morris S. Daniels. Mr. Quinby was in the cooperage business for five years and his shop was burned on Dec. 27 last, with a loss estimated at $10,000. His liabilities, mainly in connection with that business, are $4,900, and his nominal assets $4,788.

—Application was made yesterday for the dissolution of Oscar Wolff & Co., corporation, of 870 Third Avenue, by Oscar Wolff, Charles Engle, and Michael H. Underwood, the Directors, on the ground that it is insolvent. The corporation deals in fancy groceries. The order to show cause was set down for Oct. 28. The liabilities are about $3,000. The assets consist of stock, horse and wagon, fixtures, and accounts due, the value not being mentioned.

Mabley, Harvey & Co., clothing and furnishings, at 161, 163, and 165 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich., have filed chattel mortgages for $107,563.56. The firm has 116 creditors. The first mortgage runs to Hays, Goldberg & Co., and to Gazon, Meyer & Co., of New-York, securing the payment of $20,222.75, of which $13,576.50 is for the former and $6,646.25 for the latter firm.

—An execution has been received by the Sheriff for $1,155 against Mrs. Lena K. Buellesbach in favor of Murtagh McCarthy, for brick, cement, &c., on a confessed judgment. She was interested in several building operations, and numerous lis pendens have been filed against her at 72 Charles Street, 97 Perry Street, and 364 and 366 Cherry Street.

—Judgment for $23,435 was obtained yesterday against Abram H. Dayton, stockbroker, of 202 West End Avenue, in favor of Arthur B. Graves, the claim being on two notes made in June, 1884, and renewed in September, 1889, to the order of Edwin A. Graves. Mr. Dayton said the notes were merely accommodation notes, without consideration.

—An attachment has been received by the Sheriff for $750, against Nicholas Conforti, contractor and builder, and a lis pendens was filed against him on property on One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, between Park and Madison Avenues, the claim being in favor of Walter A. Turnbull.

—Attorney General Hancock gave a hearing yesterday, at Albany, on an application for the dissolution of the C. A. Stratton Carriage Company of Buffalo, on the charge of insolvency. The petitioner is Eliza C. Coon. The Attorney General set the matter for hearing in Syracuse, Monday.

—An execution has been received by the Sheriff for $7,953 against Abraham A. and Charles Andruss, builders, in favor of the John P. Kane Company, on a deficiency judgment.

—Three executions, aggregating $13,200, have been entered by William Roth (father of one of the firm) against Newkirk & Roth, furniture manufacturers, of Allentown, Penn.

—Judgment for $188 was entered yesterday against James J. Corbett, the pugilist, in favor of John Kline, and execution was issued to the Sheriff.

—Judgment was docketed yesterday against Daniel D. Conover for $4,122, in favor of James N. Jarvie, on a note.

New Rooms for the Detectives.

Commissioners Grant and Andrews yesterday afternoon inspected the old rooms formerly occupied by the Board of Health on the second floor of the Mott Street end of Police Headquarters. It is intended to have them overhauled and fitted up for the use of Acting Inspectors Brooks and McCullagh. Their present offices in the basement are dismal and unhealthy. It is also proposed to enlarge the offices occupied by the Detective Bureau.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Lower Prices and a Fair Speculative Demand.

BUSINESS MAINLY LOCAL SWITCHING

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Lower—Cotton Steady—Coffee Higher.

There was a fair business in grain, mainly through the local switching, with prices lower, as influenced by weaker cables, easier Western markets, and local realizing, with a weak close. Provisions were offered freely, and closed lower. Cotton was fairly active and about steady. Coffee was influenced by the higher cables, and a fair trade was reported at better prices.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	71½@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	28½@	28¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	48¾@	49⅜
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.40 @	$3.70
Flour, straights, Winter	3.55 @	3.75
Cotton, middling uplands	7 @	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	12.25 @	12.75
Lard, Western steam	6.65 @	..
Beef, family	11.00 @	13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	17½@	..
Sugar, granulated	4 13-16@	4⅞
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7⅝@	8⅜
Coffee, Rio No. 7	15¾@	..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00 @	12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	11.35 @	11.40
Lead	3.40 @	3.42½

WHEAT—Contracts were moderately active and irregular, closing weak at ⅝@⅞c decline, with cables weaker, foreign houses selling, West lower, local liquidation and "Bradstreet's" report of a decrease of 1,069,000 bushels east of the Rockies; 319,000 bushels on the Pacific coast, 1,232,000 bushels afloat and in Europe, or a total decrease of only 2,620,000 bushels, with considerable switching. Spot was ⅞c lower, but in light demand. Sales—8,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba, for export, on private terms....Quotations at close for No. 2 red, free on board, 1½c over September, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 3¼c over September, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, afloat, 75¼c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 75⅝c; No. 1 Manitoba, 75⅝c....Clearances hence, 12,487 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 14,587 bushels; receipts, 9,300 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 69,318 bushels; in the interior, 360,707 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were quiet and closed weak at ⅝c decline, with cables lower, West weaker, longs realizing and following the decline in wheat....Spot was fairly active at ⅝c decline. Sales, 185,000 bushels, including for export, 80,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 1⅜@1½c over September, free on board, afloat; 36,000 bushels do, last half December, at 43½c, free on board, afloat, and 16,000 bushels No. 2, white, at 1½c over September, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 53,000 bushels No. 2 white at 1½c over September, free on board, afloat....Receipts, 99,925 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 301,313 bushels; in the interior, 129,003 bushels....Clearances hence, 114,248 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 195,041 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and without special features, with the close steady at ⅛c decline....Spot were firm but dull, with mixed ¼c higher....Sales, 63,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 31@31½c for 17,000 bushels; do, clipped, 33c; No. 3, 32c; No. 2 mixed, 28½@28¾c for 20,000 bushels; No. 3, 28c; rejected white, 29½c; No. 2 mixed, 29¾c for 5,000 bushels; track mixed, 29@30c; track white, 32@39c for 20,000 bushels....Receipts, 60,100 bushels; exports, 125 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	....	.. @..	71½
August	160,000	71½@72¼	71½
September	2,905,000	71 9-16@72 7-16	71⅝
October	....	.. @..	72¼
December	1,725,000	73 11-16@74⅜	73⅞
May	215,000	76⅝@77⅜	76⅝
Total	5,005,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	....	.. @..	48⅞
September	260,000	49¼@49⅞	49¼
October	10,000	48½@48⅞	48½
Total	270,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	....	.. @..	28½
August	....	.. @..	27⅛
September	75,000	26⅝@26¾	26⅞
Total	75,000		

FLOUR—Holdings were at old prices, but jobbers refused to take hold except at concessions of 10@15c per bbl, and a very light trade resulted. Sales, 13,000 bbls, including 6,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.65@$3.90; 2,000 bbls Winter straights at $3.35@$3.50; 2,700 bbls bakers' extra at $3@$3.25; 50 bbls Winter clear at $3.55@$3.60; 450 bbls No. 1 at $3.15@$3.25, and 400 bbls No. 2 at $3; city millers sold 9,700 bbls at quotations....Arrivals, 15,648 bbls and 17,344 sacks; exports, 1,150 bbls and 1,880 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 15,005 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.
No. 2	$3.00@$3.10
No. 1	3.15@$3.30
Clears	3.40@3.60
Straights	3.55@ 3.75
White wheat, straights	3.80@ ..
Patents	3.60@ 3.80
Special brands	4.00@ 4.05
City patents	..@ 4.60
City clears	..@ 4.40
City extras	..@ 3.65
City supers	..@ 3.40
City fine	..@ 3.25

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@ ..	..@ ..
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.	$3.00@ ..
No. 1	2.70@$2.90	3.00@$3.10
Clears	2.90@ 3.00	3.05@ 3.30
Straights	3.30@ 3.55	3.50@ 3.70
Patents	3.55@ 3.70	3.70@ 3.90
Special brands	3.80@ 3.90	4.05@ 4.35

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and easy; sales, 250 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $3.30@$3.60; fancy, $3.90.

CORN PRODUCTS—Steady but quiet. We quote: Brandywine, $2.90; Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.75; granulated yellow meal, $2.80@$3; white, do, $3.10@$3.30; brewers' meal, $1.35; grits, $1.35; chops, 80c; coarse meal, 95c; fine, do, $1.10@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Dull and easy. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.55@$3.90; cut, $3.95@$4.30; ground, $3.50@$3.65, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.58.

RYE—Quiet; State quoted at 70c.

BARLEY—Nominal at 65@70c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed at 75@80c.

FEED—Moderately active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 77½@85c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, 95@$1.02½; rye feed, 80c; oilmeal, $22.50@23 per ton, in sacks, spot, or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot, or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screening, 50@60c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There was only a jobbing business in grass seeds, while prices were without material change; clover at from $9 to $9.50, and high grades at $9.75@$10.25 per 100 lb; timothy at from $6 to $6.70 per 100 lb.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Moves straight along to stronger prices. While there are parties here and there who have been slow to accept the idea of permanency to the strong temper, yet at the same time if holding the oil they have not been willing to part with it. Others had not got their own trades as well covered as they desired before the improved feeling developed. Besides, as under the impression that as the market had been for a prolonged period weak, there had been selling on the part of some of the foreign markets, with expectations of covering the oil at a later period at a lower price; these people are arranged with the few others in expressions of doubt over the stability of the position. On the other hand, the oil has been worked down well in the supply South, and the moderate accumulations the mills now have are put on offer with much reserve; this makes it easy to place a higher limit on values, and to realize asking rates on the run of business, however moderate at present, on export account. The trade now figures upon three months before there will be important supplies of new-crop oil, and that during the period regular trade wants will absorb a good deal, even without materially added life to the current run of demand, and that if any old oil is carried over it will be upon a cheap basis, to show well in comparison with probabilities concerning the new oil. The sales here for the day were 300 bbls and 140 bbls good off-grade yellow at 27c; 200 bbls do at 26¾c, and 200 bbls prime yellow at 28. The West has been buying some yellow at the South, about equal to 1,250 bbls, in tanks, at 24c. MENHADEN was slow; nominal prices were 22@23c. COCOANUT OIL was quiet; Ceylon quoted at 5⅛c, and Cochin at 5⅜@5½c. LINSEED OIL had a fair demand, with city quoted at 59c. NEATSFOOT OIL had a light demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow, up to water white, at 57@80c; No. 1 at 52c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in moderate demand, with 51c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, July 23.—Oil—Opening and highest, 153½; lowest, 151½; closing, 152½.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The market turned about to lower prices at the opening, while before noon there was a flood of selling orders for pork and short ribs. The pressure at length broke prices 30@40c on pork, 12 points on lard, and 20 points on bacon. From this there were reactions, with the close 30@32½c down on pork, 7@10 points on lard, and 10@20 points on bacon, most marked on September option. The hitherto leading speculator on the bear side was prominent in the day's business, with his operations favored by another full receipt of hogs, exceeding all estimates, with their lower prices. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for the day as 20,000 head.

PORK—There was a light showing of export business and at firm prices, with sales of 175 bbls mess. The West was down 30@45c, but recovered a little. The pressure to sell gave a fair degree of activity to business; July closed at $10.67, nominal; September was at $10.75@$11, closing at $10.77½; January at $10.70@$10.90, closing at $10.70. Prices here were: For mess, $12.25@$13; family mess, $12.50@$12.75; short clear, in lots, $12.50@$14.50.

LARD—Went off at the West 10@12½ points, and closed with a recovery of only 2½ points, through the larger supplies of hogs and the bear pressure on pork and ribs; July closed at $6.25, nominal; September was $6.30@$6.37½, closing at $6.32 bid; October at $6.40@$6.42, closing at $6.40 asked; January at $6.27½@$6.32½, closing at $6.30 bid. There was little buying interest; sale of 100 tcs, cash, at $6.75, closing at $6.65. City stearine was firm at $6.25, with a sale of 40 tcs at that. Options—No sales; September closed at $6.67; refined continued slow; Continent quoted at $7.05; South American at $7.30. Compound lard was dull, with 4¾@5¼c quoted, as to quality.

CUTMEATS—Were taken up slowly on the firm range of prices held. City-pickled shoulders at 6c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 7 9-16c bid and 8c asked; 10-lb bellies, 7¾@8c; clear bellies, boxed, 8c; pickled hams at 9¾@10c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8⅝@8¾c for 12-lb, and 8⅝@8¾c for 14 and 16 lb; pickled hams at 8⅝c for 16-lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BACON—Closed down on short ribs 10@12 points. At the West July was at $6 07, nominal; September at $6.15@$6.30, closing at $6.15@$6.17½; October at $6.15@$6.30, closing at $6.15; January at $5.62@$5.65, closing at $5.62.

BEEF—The market was slow on export and home account, but nice lots were not plenty, and were well sustained in price. Quotations: Packet, $9@$11; family, $11@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $8; plate, $8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16.50@$17 for best grades and $14 for good second grade.

BEEF HAMS—Demands were unimportant for full lots, but the jobbing movements were somewhat improved. Quoted here at $18, and $17 at the West.

DRESSED HOGS—Were fairly firm in price on fair demands. Receipts at the West, 40,323 head; same time last year, 48,071 head. Chicago—Receipts, 16,000 head; market 20c lower; $4.65@$5.40; left over, 10,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,595 head; market 10@15c lower; $4.40@$5.45. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,329 head; lower; $4.70@$5.40. Omaha—Receipts, 3,000 head; opened 10c lower; $4.70@$4.90. Pittsburg—Slow; $5.30@$5.60. Milwaukee—Receipts, 411 head; $4.60@$5.20. Kansas City—Receipts, 6,000 head; steady; $4.75@$5.10. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $5.35@$5.55. Indianapolis—Receipts, 7,000 head; slow; $5@$5.40. Quotations here are 6⅞c for heavy, 7c for 180 lb, 7¼c for 160 lb, 7⅜c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 7½@7⅝c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market was upon a 4⅛c basis for city, at which there was a little local buying interest, and 100 hhds taken up, with probabilities of other important lots by night. The major portion of the consuming interest declined to buy on holding fair accumulations without improvement in the manufactured goods business. The offerings of country were taken up slowly, with 95,000 lb, in all, sold at 4⅛@4⅝c, and occasionally 4½c, as to quality. For Australian there was unimportant demand.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market was not further changed. It stood at 6½c, at which 25,000 lb were taken up. The West bought a fair portion of the parcels noted in our previous report, but was off the market for the day, as Chicago was easy, and while held at 7c, it was said in dispatches thence that 6¾c, if bid, would in all probability have secured large lots. For lard stearine the market was dull and nominal at $8.30 for Western.

COFFEE.

Contracts were rather active and closed firm at 10@25 points advance, with local shorts covering, and cables higher. Havre was steady at ½f advance, and Hamburg steady at ¼@½ pfennig gain....Spot Rio was firm and in better demand at 15⅝c for No. 7 and 14¼c for No. 8. Sales, 1,000 bags Rio at 13¼c, 1,600 bags Santos, about No. 9, at 14¼c, and 4,000 bags Maracaibo, on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call, 10:00 A. M.—September, 250 bags at 15.05c; 1,000 bags at 15.10c; December, 1,000 bags at 15c; total, 2,250 bags. Between Call and Close—July, 250 bags at 14.90c; September, 250 bags at 15.05c; 250 bags at 15c; 500 bags at 15.05c; 2,000 bags at 15c; 2,750 bags at 15.05c; October, 1,000 bags at 15.10c; 2,250 bags at 15.15c; December, 4,500 bags at 15c; March, 250 bags at 14.75c; 1,750 bags at 14.80c; total, 15,750 bags. Exchange—25 points paid to exchange 500 bags March for September; 15 points paid to exchange 1,000 bags December for October; total for day, 21,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.85@14.95	12.50@12.60
February	14.80@14.85	12.40@12.50
March	14.75@14.85	12.40@12.50
April	....@....	12.30@12.40
May	....@....	12.30@12.40
June	....@....	....@....
July	15.00@15.20	14.95@15.00
August	14.95@15.00	14.25@14.35
September	15.00@15.10	13.60@13.65
October	15.10@15.20	13.10@13.15
November	14.95@15.05	12.70@12.80
December	14.95@15.00	12.60@12.65

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	245,207	
Arrivals	....	
Total	245,207	
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	9,487	
Total stock in New-York to-day	235,720	
Total stock in Baltimore	59,969	
Arrivals	....	
Total	59,969	
Deliveries yesterday	255—59,714	
Total stock in New-Orleans	44,875	
Arrivals	....	
Total	44,875	
Deliveries yesterday	542—44,333	
Total stock in other ports	....	
		104,047
Total stock in United States		339,767
Afloat from Rio per steam to July 22	85,000	
Afloat from Rio per sail to July 22	23,000	
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail July 22	46,000	
Afloat from Victoria to July 19	16,000	
		170,000
Total		509,767
Same time 1894		345,908

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean..............15¾

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1...2.95 above No. 7	No. 6...1.00 above No. 7
No. 2...2.60 above No. 7	No. 7... .. above No. 7
No. 3...2.20 above No. 7	No. 8...1.00 below No. 7
No. 4...1.80 above No. 7	No. 9...1.60 below No. 7
No. 5...1.35 above No. 7	No. 10...1.60 below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1. Nom. above No. 7	No. 6...1.00 above No. 7
No. 2. Nom. above No. 7	No. 7... .. above No. 7
No. 3...2.75 above No. 7	No. 8...1.25 below No. 7
No. 4...2.25 above No. 7	No. 9...1.75 below No. 7
No. 5...1.50 above No. 7	No. 10...2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies..28 @31	Mocha ....25½@26
Java, Malang..21 @22	La Guayra—
Padang, int'r..27 @27½	Cora ......16¼@17½
Macassar—	Caracas .....17¾@18¼
Timor .....23 @24	Do, washed..19 @21
Pajo .....21½@22½	Porto Cabello.17 @18
Maracaibo—	Do, washed..19 @20½
Trujillo .....17 @18	Ocana .....18¼@19
Bocono .....17½@18	Bucara'ga ...18½@20½
Tovar .....17¾@18	Do, washed..20 @21¼
Merida .....18 @20	Bogota .....20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y18 @18½	Mexican—
Do, f'r to g'd.18¾@19	Cordova, g'n.18 @18½
Do, p'r to c'e.19½@20	Do, white....18½@19
Central American—	Oaxaca .....19 @21
Costa Rica...16¼@20	Guatemala and
San Salvador.17¾@18½	Coban .....19 @21½
Do, washed..19 @20	Jamaica .....16¾@20

COTTON.

Contracts were quiet and steady, with only a local trade, and influenced by the easier Liverpool market, closing at 1 point decline. Spot was quiet and unchanged. Sales, 850 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7¼
Middling uplands	7

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1⅛c on
Middling fair	⅝c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1⅛c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
July	6.77@6.79	6.80	6.80	700
August	6.77@6.78	6.80	6.75	51,400
September	6.83@6.84	6.85	6.81	4,000
October	6.88@6.89	6.90	6.86	38,700
November	6.92@6.93	6.95	6.90	7,100
December	6.98@6.99	7.00	6.95	19,000
January	7.03@7.04	7.06	7.00	16,200
February	7.08@7.10	7.06	7.06	300
March	7.13@7.15	7.12	7.11	2,900
Total				140,300

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JULY 26.

	S	S & M	T	W	T	F
Galveston	94	4	...	...	...	...
New-Orleans	114	589	28	...	...	...
Mobile	2	...	2	...	...	...
Savannah	135	1	7	...	...	...
Charleston	25	...	3	...	...	...
Wilmington	..	12	...	...	...	...
Norfolk	8	3	14	...	...	...
New-York	..	...	206	...	...	...
Boston	183	53	265	...	...	...
Philadelphia	..	8	41	...	...	...
Totals	561	670	566	...	...	...
This day last week	492	822	433	334	338	204
This day last year	209	1,120	980	267	661	375

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Prices firm, with only a moderate inquiry.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—	N. Orleans, open kettle—
Ordinary ....12@13	Fair ....23@25
Common ....14@16	Good ....26@28
Fair ....17@18	Prime ....29@30
Prime ....@..	Choice ....31@32
Choice ....22@25	Barbados, job'g...24@26
Cuba, 50° test..Nominal	Puerto Rico.......26@31

RICE—Demand only fair, with full prices ruling.

Domestic—	Japan ....3¾@4
Ordinary ......3½@3¾	Java, in bond...1⅞@2¼
Fair ....3⅞@4	Java ....3½@3¾
Good ....4⅜@4½	Rice flour.......2¼@2½
Prime ....4¾@5	Rice, pol., 100 lb ....$1.00@$1.10
Choice ....5¼@5½	
Fancy ....5¾@6	Rice bran, 100 lb .... 65@ 70
Head ....6⅛@6¼	

SUGAR—Raws were held firmly, with demand moderate. Sales, 700 tons muscovado, 89° test, at 2⅞c....Refined in moderate demand at firm prices.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2⅞@..
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅝@..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3¼@..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades:

Dominos	5 1-16@5¼
Coarse powdered	4¾ @4 15-16
Granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Cutloaf	5 1-16@5¼
Crushed	5 1-16@5¼
Powdered	4¼ @4 15-16
Coarse granulated	4 9-16@4¾
Fine granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Extra fine granulated	4 9-16@4¾
Con. granulated	4 11-16@4⅞
Cubes	4 11-16@4⅞
XXXX powdered	4 15-16@5⅛
Mold A	4 11-16@4⅞
Diamond A	4 7-16@4⅝
Confectioners' A	4 5-16@4½
Columbia A	4 3-16@4⅜
Windsor	4 3-16@4⅜
Ridgewood	4 3-16@4⅜
Phoenix A	4 3-16@4⅜
Empire A	4⅛ @4 5-16
No. 6	4 1-16@4¼
No. 7	4 @4 3-16
No. 8	3 15-16@4⅛
No. 9	3 13-16@4
No. 10	3¾ @3 13-16
No. 11	3¾ @3 15-16
No. 12	3⅝ @3 13-16
No. 13 (net)	3⅜ @..
No. 14 (net)	3¼ @..

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for Week—Beans, 414 bbls; peas, 1,050 bbls. Exports—Beans, 216 bbls; peas, 931 bbls. Imports—112 bags beans. Trade has dragged along wearily, and a steady shrinkage in values has been recorded. We never expect much demand from jobbing trade at this season of year, and the pressure to move the foreign stock has naturally caused depression in domestic small white. And the very limited export outlet for marrow and red kidney has affected materially the value of those varieties. The situation does not seem to brighten any at the close, but prices are now so low that receivers do not feel the necessity of making further concessions. There is little hope that lower prices would increase the trade to an appreciable extent. The current rate at present for choicest marks of domestic marrow is $2.25, but it is possible that a shade less would be accepted. Best grade of peas are selling at $2.05, and medium at $1.85. White kidney and turtle soup entirely nominal. Red kidney are easily bought at $1.85. Very few California Lima offering and feeling firm. Foreign beans moving only in a jobbing way. Green peas quiet and easy. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $2.22½@$2.25; do, pea, $2.05; do, medium, $1.85; do, white kidney, $2.15@$2.20; do, red kidney, $1.80@$1.85; do, turtle soup, $1.40@$1.45; do, yellow eye, $2.10@$2.20; do, Lima, California, $3.55@$3.60; do, foreign, marrow, $2.05@$2.15; do, foreign, pea, $1.75@$1.85; do, foreign, medium, $1.65@$1.75; green peas, barrels, $1.05; do, bags, $1; do, Scotch, 97½c.

BUTTER—A good, steady demand, particularly for the better grades, and a strong tone. Some few sales of fancy creamery at 18c.

Creamery, State and Penn., extras	17½@..
Creamery, Western, extras	@17½
Creamery, Western, firsts	16 @16½
Creamery, Western, seconds	14 @15
Creamery, Western, thirds	12 @13
State—	
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	16½@..
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	14½@15½
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	13 @14
Dairy, Welsh tubs, fancy	@16
Dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	14½@15½
Dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	13 @14
Dairy, tubs, thirds	11 @12
Western—	
Imitation creamery, firsts	13 @14
Imitation creamery, seconds	11 @12
Dairy, firsts	12 @13
Dairy, thirds to seconds	9½@11
Factory, firkins, extras	12 @12½
Factory, tubs, extras	11½@11¾
Factory, tubs, firsts	@11
Factory, seconds	10½@..
Factory, fourths to thirds	8½@ 9½

CHEESE—Large full cream is moderately active and steady, with receipts running light. Small sizes fairly active. Part skims quiet.

State, full cream, large, colored, fancy	7⅝@ 7¾
State, full cream, large, white, fancy	7⅝@..
State, full cream, large, prime to choice	7⅛@ 7½
State, full cream, large, fair to good	6½@ 7
State, full cream, large, common	6 @ 6¼
State, full cream, small size, col., f'cy	8¼@ 8⅜
State, full cream, small size, white	8⅛@ 8¼
State, full cream, small, good to choice	7⅜@ 8
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	6½@ 7½
State, full skims, Chenango and neighboring counties, large size, choice	@ 5
State, part skims, fair to prime	3½@ 4½
State, part skims, common	2 @ 3
State, full skims	1½@ 1¾

EGGS—Moderate receipts, with fine stock steady, but trading only moderate.

State country marks, per doz	14 @ 14½
Pennsylvania, country marks	13½@ 14
Western, northerly sections, prime to fancy	13 @ 13½
Western, southerly sections, fair to prime	12½@ 13
Southwestern, defective, per 36-doz. case	$3.25 @$4.00
Southwestern, defective, per 30-doz. case	2.75 @3.30
Western, culls, dirties, candled, 30-doz. case	2.70 @ 3.00
Western, culls, checks, candled, 30-doz. case	2.00 @ 2.25
Western culls, ungraded	1.00 @ 2.00

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples are excessive and largely inferior; the demand is extremely small, and receivers are obliged to force sales at any offers. We have had a heavy supply of far Southern peaches of good variety, but very irregular condition; demand slow, and prices have fallen to low and unprofitable figures. Maryland and Delaware receipts compare unfavorably with the better varieties from far South, and can only be sold at very low prices. Choice Niagara grapes in light supply and firmer; common black grapes dull, but fancy would sell well. Le Conte pears over plenty, and dragging at much lower prices, and liberal offerings of early varieties from near-by points sell very low. Plums have little demand. Currants dull and weak. Blackberries still plenty and selling low. Huckleberries mostly of common quality and offered low, but fine, large, and dry blue are scarce and firm. Choice watermelons doing better, but on rail receipts the high freights eat up most of the value, and the steamer shipments still arrive in generally poor order. Muskmelons firm for fancy, but poor to medium grades drag at low figures. We quote: Apples, near-by, per bbl, 50c@$1; do, Maryland and Delaware, per crate, 25@50c. Peaches, Maryland and Delaware, per crate, 40@80c; do, per basket, 25@75c; do, Southern, per carrier, 50c@$1.25. Plums, per carrier, 75@$1.50. Pears, Le Conte, per bbl, $1@$1.75; do, near-by early sorts, $1.25@$2. Grapes, Florida, Niagara, per case, $1.50@$3.50; do, Georgia, black, per 8-lb basket, 20@25c. Currants, per quart, 6@8c; do, per lb, 4@6c. Blackberries, per lb, 4@8c. Huckleberries, 4@10c. Raspberries, per pint, 3@6c. Watermelons, per car load, $50@$200. Muskmelons, per bbl, $1@$5.

FRUITS—DRIED—Receipts for week, 240 pks. Exports, 109 pks. Neither the Great Britain nor Continental exporters have been getting any orders of late for evaporated apples, and the home jobbing trade has been very light; but most of the remaining stock is in cold storage, and holders are not trying to do business except at full late prices. Sun-dried apples practically out of first hands. A few new Southern cherries are jobbing at 9c; demand for them is very small. No other new small fruits here as yet. Old raspberries scarce, and there is no present outlet for blackberries or plums. Some jobbing business in California apricots and prunes, and values are well sustained. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, per lb, 7@7¼c; do, prime to choice, 6¼@6⅞c; do, common to good, 5¼@6¼c; do, sun-dried, 5½@5¾c; cores and skins, ⅛@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 18c; blackberries, 3@3¼c; cherries, new, 9c; apricots, 7@10c; peaches, California, peeled, 11@14c; do, unpeeled, 5½@8c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3½@8½c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Price of live fowls was kept up to 12c until Thursday, when there was some weakening, and before the close of the week a decline of ½@1c was recorded. A further drop occurred yesterday, three carloads of Western selling at 10½c, but there was a better demand to-day and a recovery to 11c, under prospective light receipts. Spring chickens more plenty and tending downward. Turkeys 1c higher. Ducks and geese steady. We quote: Spring chickens, local, per lb, 13@15c; do, Western, 13@14c; do, Southern, 12@12½c; fowls, 11c; old roosters, 7c; turkeys, 8@9c; ducks, per pair, 45@85c; geese, 75c@$1.25; pigeons, 20@35c.

DRESSED—Receipts for week, 3,552 pkgs. Fresh fowls were not sustained following last weekly report, easing off to 10@10½c by end of week. This week trade has been very dull, and prices have settled still further; free offers to sell at 9½@10c at the close fail to attract much attention. Spring chickens are also dull and favoring buyers. Spring ducks about steady, but quiet. We quote: Turkeys, per lb, 10@11c; fowls, 9½@10c; old cocks, 6c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 16@22c; do, Western, dry picked, 12@16c; do, scalded, 11@14c; Spring ducks, Eastern, 16@17c; do, Long Island, 16c; Eastern geese, 18@20c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.

GAME—We quote: Woodcock, fresh, per dozen, 80c@$1; partridges, frozen, 60c@$1; grouse, $1@$1.50; English snipe and golden plover, $1.75@$2 per dozen; grass plover, $1@$1.25.

HAY AND STRAW—Demand light, but prices held firmly under light arrivals. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, $1; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 75@95c; do, shipping, 75c; clover mixed, 75@85c; clover, 60@65c. Rye straw, 40@65c; oat straw, 35@40c.

SUNDRIES—Peanuts held steady at 4½@4¾c for fancy hand-picked; shelled in light stock and firm, but quiet; Spanish shelled, No. 1, per lb, 5⅞@6c; do, No. 2, 3½c; do, Virginia, No. 1, 4¼@4½c; do, No. 2, 2½c. Beeswax quiet at 28@29c per lb. Ginseng still somewhat nominal; quoted at $2.80@$3 per lb for Northern and Eastern, $2.50@$2.75 for Western, and $2@$2.50 for Southern, as to size and cleanness; extra large brings higher prices.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes weak and quiet. Other vegetables in fair supply and freely offered when under prime.

Cucumber pickles, L. I., per 1,000	$1.50@ 2.00
Cucumber pickles, Jersey, per 1,000	75@ 1.25
Cucumbers, L. I., per 100	40@ 50
Cucumbers, Jersey, per bushel box	25@ 35
Cucumbers, Norfolk, per barrel	40@ 50
Cabbages, L. I., Flat Dutch, per 100	2.25@ 2.50
Corn, Hackensack, per 100	75@ 1.00
Corn, South Jersey, per 100	75@ 1.00
Celery, Western, per dozen stalks	20@ 30
Celery, Jersey, per dozen stalks	15@ 30
Eggplants, Jersey, per bushel box	1.00@ 1.25
Eggplants, Jersey, per barrel	3.00@ 3.50
Eggplants, Southern per half barrel	50@ 1.25
Eggplants, Southern, per barrel	1.00@ 2.50
Onions, Jersey, per barrel	1.75@ 2.25
Onions, Maryland Potato, per barrel	1.75@ 2.00
Onions, Maryland Potato, per basket	90@ 1.00
Onions, Virginia Potato, per barrel	1.50@ 1.75
Onions, Virginia Potato, per basket	50@ 75
Onions, Orange County, red, per barrel	1.50@ 2.00
Onions, Eastern, white, per barrel	2.00@ 2.50
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per barrel	2.00@ 2.25
Onions, Eastern, red, per barrel	1.75@ 2.00
Peas, Western, N. Y., per small bag	75@ 1.00
Peppers, Jersey, per box	75@ 1.00
Squash, marrow, per barrel	75@ 1.00
Tomatoes, Upper Jersey, per bushel box	75@ 1.00
Tomatoes, South Jersey, per bushel crate	30@ 50
Tomatoes, Maryland Acme, fancy, per carrier	1.25@ 1.50
Tomatoes, Maryland Acme, common, per carrier	40@ 75
Tomatoes, Norfolk Acme, per carrier	40@ 65
Tomatoes, Charleston, per carrier	40@ 60
Tomatoes, Savannah, per carrier	30@ 50
Turnips, Jersey, Russia, per barrel	40@ 50

POTATOES.

Long Island Rose, in bulk, per barrel	$1.50@$1.75
Jersey Rose, per barrel	1.62@ 1.75
Maryland Rose, per barrel	1.50@1.87
Virginia Rose, good to prime	1.50@ 1.75
Virginia Rose, inferior	1.25@ 1.37
Virginia, Chili Red, per barrel	1.25@ 1.62
Southern, seconds and culls, per barrel	50@ 1.00
Red sweets, North Carolina, per barrel	3.00@ 4.50

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw hard bricks, afloat, are worth $4.75@$5 per 1,000; Fishkills, $4.75@$5; up-river hard, $4.25@$4.50; Jerseys, $4.25@$4.50; pale, $1.75@$2; Croton, dark and red, $12; Croton, brown, $11; Philadelphia front, $20; Trenton front, $19....Rosendale cement is worth 80@85c per bbl; American Portland, $1.90@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.85@$2; English Portland, $2@$2.15; German Portland, $2.10@$2.60....Rockland common lime is worth 85c per bbl, and do, finishing, $1; State common lime, 75c, and do, finishing, $1; St. John's lime, 70c....Laths are worth $1.80@$1.85 per 1,000.... Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

HOPS—Market without life, and prices unchanged.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	8½@ 9
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	7 @ 8
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	5 @ 6
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	.. @ 5
State N. Y., crop of 1893, com. to prime	3 @ 4
State N. Y., old olds	2 @ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	8½@ 9
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, med. to prime	7 @ 8
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, common	5 @ 6
Pacific coast, crop of 1893, choice	5 @ ..
Pacific coast, crop of 1893, com. to prime	3 @ 4

HIDES—Offerings were light, and at full prices, with demand fair.

	Pounds.	Price.
Dry—		
Buenos Ayres, selected	20@23	21 @..
Montevideo, selected	20½@22	21 @..
Cordova, selected	21@24	21 @..
California, selected	22@25	19½@20
San Antonio and Laredo, selected	20@25	19½@..
Orinoco, selected	21@23	18½@..
Bogota, selected	21@24	16 @17¼
Central America, selected	20@22	17 @..
Payta, selected	23@25	15 @15½
Port au Platte, selected	17@18	12 @..
Puerto Cabello, selected	21@23	17 @..
Laguna, selected	17@20	.. @12
Rio Hache, dry and pickled, selected	16@19	12 @..
Tampico, selected	20@21	16½@..
Tabasco, selected	20@21	14 @..
Truxillo, selected	16@17	.. @14
Vera Cruz, selected	18@19	15½@..
Zanzibar, selected	10@12	15 @..
Calcutta, buffalo, (arsenic cured,) selected	15@17	9½@11¼
Dry upper leather stock—		
Buenos Ayres kips, selected	10@13	12½@..
Cordova kips, selected	10@13	13 @..
Corientes, Montevideo, and Rio Grande kips, selected	10@13	12½@..
Sierra Leone, as they run	9@10	13 @..
Dry salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	12 @..
Maranham, as they run	25@28	10 @..
Payta, as they run	28@32	12 @..
Pernambuco, as they run	20@24	11 @..
Progreso, as they run	23@25	8½@..
Savanilla, as they run	26@30	12 @..
Matamoras, selected	24@28	13 @14
Texas, selected	24@30	12 @13
Wet salted—		
Havana, as they run	35@50	9 @..
New-Orleans City, selected	40@75	.. @..
Texas ox and cow, selected	50@60	.. @..

LEATHER—Export inquiry active, with prices very firm.

HEMLOCK.

	—Non-Acid.— Buenos Ayres.	Common Hides.	—Acid.— Hides of All Kinds.
Light, first selection	..@23	..@..	22 @..
Middle, first selection	..@23	..@..	21½@23
Heavy, first selection	..@23	..@..	23 @24
Light, seconds	..@22	..@..	21 @22
Middle, seconds	..@22	..@..	21 @22
Heavy, seconds	..@22	..@..	21 @22
Damaged, all weights	..@21	..@..	20 @21
Rejects			18 @20

UNION.

Light backs...36 @37	Light backs, cow ....36 @37
Middle backs..36 @37	Seconds ......34½@35
Middle, heavy..36 @37	Bellies ....16 @17
Seconds, do....34½@35	

OAK.

Dressed backs..36 @38	Bellies ....19 @20
Seconds ......35 @36	

METALS—Tin strong at 14.65c. Lake copper firm at 11.35@11.40c. Lead strong at 3.40@3.42½c. Spelter firm at 3.75@3.80c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Demand light, with prices unchanged.

Southern, regular	28
Southern, Old Dominion	28¼
Machine-made barrels	28½

RESIN—The inquiry was more pronounced and the feeling firmer. Sales, 1,500 bbls.

Good st'd.$1.57½@ ..	I ....$2.20 @ ..
C'm st'd.. 1.55 @ ..	K .... 2.45 @$2.50
E .... 1.65 @$1.70	M .... 2.75 @ ..
F .... 1.80 @ 1.82½	N .... 2.90 @ ..
G .... 1.90 @ ..	W. G. ..... 3.00 @ 3.05
H .... 2.00 @ ..	W. W. ..... 3.20 @ 3.25

WILMINGTON, July 23.—Resin firm; strained, $1.20; good strained, $1.25. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 25⅝c; irregular, 25⅛c. Tar firm at $1.30. Crude turpentine quiet; hard, $1.20; soft, $1.70; virgin, $2.20.

SAVANNAH, July 23.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25¼c; sales, 1,238 bbls. Resin quiet at $1.30.

FREIGHTS.

Berth room was plenty, but engagements moderate, with rates rather easy. Chartering business slow. Engagements included: For Hamburg, 4 loads grain at 15 pfennigs; for London, 1 load grain at 1½d; for Liverpool, 1,000 bxs cheese at 20s; for Bremen, 50 bbls beef at 3 marks; British steamer, Belize to the United Kingdom, private terms. Charter abroad: British steamer, deals, St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, 35s; British steamer, West India time charter, one or more trips, 6s 6d; British steamer, ore, St. Jago to Philadelphia or Baltimore, 6s 6d; ship, 55,000 cases petroleum, hence to Shanghai, 17c; ship, general cargo, hence to San Francisco, private terms; Norwegian bark, resin and spirits, Savannah to Cork for orders, 2s 7½d and 3s 10½d, respectively; Norwegian bark, lumber, Pensacola to Buenos Ayres, $12, $2 form; British bark, lumber, St. John, N. B., to Buenos Ayres, $7.50, Rosario $8.50; brig, lumber, Savannah to New-York, $5; schooner, lumber, Darien to New-York, $5; two schooners, coal, Port Johnston to Saugus, 55c, and towages; schooner, coal, hence to Boothbay, 70c; schooner, coal, Port Liberty to Portland, 50c; four schooners, coal, Port Johnston to Salem, 45c; schooner, coal, Port Liberty to Lynn, 60c; schooner, coal, Port Liberty to Bangor, 50c; schooner, coal, Perth Amboy to Bangor, 60c; schooner, coal, Edgewater to Orrington, 60c; schooner, coal, Port Johnston to Merriam's Point, 60c.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS

The domestic receipts for the week include 105,609 pks flour, 7,836 pks cornmeal, 94,475 bushels wheat, 371,100 bushels oats, 95,400 bushels barley, 7,700 bushels peas, 957,875 bushels corn, 572 bales cotton, 1,635 bbls spirits turpentine, 6,896 bbls resin, 14 bbls tar, 1,424 bbls pork, 540 bbls beef, 19,121 pks cutmeats, 52,610 pks butter, 29,281 pks cheese, 6,143 tcs lard, 14,060 kegs lard, 1,285 bbls whisky, 2,207 hhds tobacco, 1,572 pks tobacco, 6,015 bales wool, 365 bbls beans, 2,356 bbls cottonseed oil, 354 bbls molasses, 1,575 bags peanuts, 36,771 pks eggs, and 156 pks rice.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

The exports of domestic products for the week were $5,380,323, and since Jan. 1, $191,747,016, against $208,320,503 same time last year. The week's exports included 53,366 bbls wheat flour, 63 bbls rye flour, 3,060 bbls cornmeal, 126,772

bushels wheat, 20 bushels rye, 28,618 bushels oats, 59 bushels barley, 4,440 bushels peas, 455,036 bushels corn, 783 bxs candles, 4,885 tons coal, 2,582 bales cotton, 11,544 bales hay, 756 bbls spirits turpentine, 1,929 bbls resin, 114 bbls tar, 113 bbls pitch, 8,238 gallons sperm oil, 10,849 gallons lard oil, 723 gallons linseed oil, 10,849 gallons cottonseed oil, 6,921,245 gallons petroleum, 1,938 bbls pork, 2,197 bbls beef, 690 tcs beef, 5,800,980 lb cutmeats, 286,142 lb butter, 1,493,045 lb cheese, 4,385,500 lb lard, 1,101 bbls rice, 79,408 lb tallow, 3,434 hhds tobacco, 1,443 pkgs tobacco, 104,062 lb manufactured tobacco, 2,064 lb whalebone.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Wheat maintained a very steady tone to-day, but at no time was the price as high as at the close yesterday. The last half hour, however, was given over to selling out of wheat bought earlier in the session, and the final quotations were, in consequence, the lowest and weakest of the day. Foreign markets responded indifferently to our closing strength of yesterday. This fact and large receipts of new wheat at St. Louis, (138,000 bushels,) inspired weakness at the opening. 68c for September was for a long time a sort of a dividing line. Above that sellers were willing to part with wheat, but below evinced an inclination to take moderate quantities. The rule, however, did not hold good in the closing minutes, and sales were made without reference to the limit. Bradstreet's report of a decrease in the world's stocks of 2,620,000 bushels at first produced an easy feeling, but the sentiment changed in a moment, an advance took place, but was not held. Liverpool cables were firm and slightly higher. Berlin and Paris were lower, and Antwerp higher. Receipts at Chicago were 71 cars, and the Northwest had 258 cars. Withdrawals from store were 46,847 bushels, and 76,476 bushels cleared at the seaboard. Moderate sales of cash wheat to interior points were reported, the effect being to partly assist this steadiness. Shipments to European countries last week aggregated 6,686,000 bushels.

WHEAT—September opened from 68⅛c to 67⅞c, sold between 68⅛c and 67½@67⅝c, closing at the latter figure, 1⅛c under yesterday. Cash wheat in the car lot branch was steady to firm, at yesterday's prices. Receipts at principal Western points were 353,761 bushels; shipments, 197,996 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 69,318 bushels; shipments, 14,587 bushels.

CORN—The variations and fluctuations in wheat found response in the corn market. No independence was seen, and the trade was barren of incident or feature. Crop news continued in a favorable strain, and the undertone was easy. Receipts were 298 cars, two less than estimated. Withdrawals from store amounted to 264,091 bushels. Export clearances, 195,041 bushels. Bradstreet's reported a decrease in available stocks of 1,309,000 bushels. September corn opened from 44¾c to 44½c, sold between 45c and 44c, closing at 44⅛@44¼c—¾@⅞c under yesterday. Cash corn was ¼@½c per bushel higher. Receipts at principal Western points were 198,218 bushels; shipments, 66,629 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 301,313 bushels.

OATS—Quotations were confined to a narrow range, and there was nothing in the news or situation to render activity probable. The movement of prices was in the direction taken by those of the other grains, the close being easy, at a loss of ¼c from yesterday in September. Cash oats were ¾@1c per bushel higher for old, and steady for new. Receipts to-day were 138 cars, and 95,074 bushels were taken from store.

RYE was about steady. Some sales were made, but business was quiet. Values were the same as yesterday. No. 2 on the regular market, 47½c bid. That grade by sample sold at 49½c, and No. 3 at 44½c. September sold at 49c, and October was nominally 58c. Receipts were 5 cars.

BARLEY was quiet. Only one sale was made. It was for September delivery. Cash barley was scarce, but the demand was just as small. The quotable range for common to choice was 43@44c. The sale of September was made at 48c.

PROVISIONS—Product offered no effectual resistance to the depressing effect of a demoralized hog market. The opening of pork was 20c under yesterday's close. The tone showed no strength later, and everybody who possessed anything in that line of hog product was willing to let it go for what it would bring. The close was 42½c lower than yesterday. September lard was 10@12½c lower, and September ribs 20c lower. Domestic markets were quiet and easier, and Liverpool was unchanged. Receipts were fair, and shipments liberal. The cash market was unchanged.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow—Wheat, 33 cars; corn, 120 cars; oats, 70 cars; hogs, 20,000 head.

FREIGHTS—There was a good demand for vessel room, and rates were firm, with charters for grain to Buffalo at 1c, wheat to Toledo 1½c, and corn to Oswego, 2¼c.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
July	66⅞@67¼	67⅜@..	66⅜@..	66⅜@..
Sept.	67⅞@68¼	68½@..	67½@67⅝	67½@67⅝
Dec.	70 @..	70½@..	69⅝@69¾	69⅝@69¾
Corn, No. 2—				
July	44½@44¾	45 @..	44⅛@..	[illegible]
Sept.	44½@44¾	45 @..	44 @..	44⅛@44¼
May	35½@..	35⅝@..	35¼@..	35⅜@..
Oats, No. 2—				
July	23⅜@..	23⅞@..	23½@..	23½@..
Sept.	22⅝@..	22¾@..	22½@..	22½@22⅝
May	25¾@..	25⅞@..	25⅝@..	25⅝@..
Mess Pork, per bbl.—				
Sept.	$11.00	$11.00	$10.75	$10.77½
Jan.	10.90	10.90	10.65	10.70
Lard, per 100 lb.—				
Sept.	6.35	6.37½	6.30	6.32½
Oct.	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40
Jan.	6.35	6.35	6.27½	6.30
Short ribs, per 100 lb.—				
Sept.	6.30	6.30	6.15	6.17½
Oct.	6.30	6.30	6.15	6.17½
Oct.	6.30	6.30	6.15	6.15
Jan.	5.62½	5.62½	5.60	5.62½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was dull; buyers were holding off; the feeling was steady, at unchanged prices; No. 2 Spring wheat, 66½@69½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@68c; No. 2 red, 66½@66¾c; No. 2 corn, 44⅛@44⅜c; No. 2 oats, 23¾c; No. 2 rye, 47½c bid; No. 2 barley, 42c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.30; prime timothy seed, $6; mess pork, per bbl, $10.70@$10.75; lard, per 100 lb, $6.25; short-rib sides, (loose,) $6.05@$6.10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $[illegible]@$5.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.50@$6.62½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23; sugars, cutloaf, $5.31; granulated, $4.69; standard A, $4.56 per bbl; linseed oil—raw, 59c; boiled, 62c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	11,350	2,008
Wheat, bushels	32,900	30,616
Corn, bushels	87,750	32,852
Oats, bushels	155,200	107,263
Rye, bushels	1,950	2,560
Barley, bushels	750	750

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was firm; extra creamery, 17c; firsts, 15½@16½c; seconds, 12@14c. Eggs were barely steady; fresh stock, 11c per dozen.

STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Flour steady but quiet. Receipts, 2,570 bbls; shipments, 5,519 bbls; patents, $3.45@$3.55; extra fancy, $3.20@$3.30; fancy, $2.80@$2.90, choice, $2.65@$2.75. Bran—Good demand and steady at 64c sacked, east side; country points, 63@64c; sacked, this side, 65@68c. Wheat lower; receipts, 138,254 bushels; shipments, 21,086 bushels. Close—July, 66⅝c; August, 66½c; September, 66⅝c; December, 69⅛@69¼c. Corn lower; receipts, 10,065 bushels; shipments, 7,810 bushels; July, 41c; September, 41¾c; December, 30¾c; May, 31⅜c. Oats lower; receipts, 23,200 bushels; shipments, 5,699 bushels; July, 23c; September, 22¼c; May, 25¼c. Eggs slow, 7½c. Pork—Standard mess, $11 per bbl; on orders, 50c higher. Lard—Prime steam, 6.05c; choice, 6.15c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6⅜c; longs, 6¾c; clear ribs, 6⅞c; short clear, 7c; on orders, ⅛c higher. Dry-Salt Meats—Shoulders, 5⅝c; longs, 6⅛c; clear ribs, 6¼c; short clear, 6⅜c. High wines steady at $1.23. Wool quiet; prices steady; Missouri and Illinois—Coarse and braid, 14½@15c, medium clothing, 14¼@14½c; low and cotted, 12@13c; hard, burry, 8½c; others unchanged. Bagging Jobbing, 1¾ lb, 4¾c; 2 lb, 5½c; 2¼ lb, 5½c; iron ties, 70c; hemp twine, 9c per lb. Lead—Market strong; good demand; sales, 1 car and 300 tons desilverized at $3. 22½. Spelter firm, sellers asking $3.60.

MILWAUKEE, July 23.—Wheat opened ⅝c lower, and later declined ⅜c more, owing to an easier feeling in Winter wheat markets. Later, however, prices rallied ⅝c from the lowest point. September opened at 69c, receded to 68⅜c, rallied to 69¼c, and closed at 68⅝c, with cash nominally ¼c below. Sample wheat is steady and quiet, with a light supply. No. 1 Northern on track, 72½c. Barley samples steady and quiet; supply light. No. 2, on track, 47½c; extra No. 3, on track, 45c. Corn steadier; supply moderate; fair local and country demand; No. 3 yellow, on track, 48c. Oats, ½@⅝c higher; fair local and shipping demand; supply light. No. 2 white, on track, 27½@27¾c; No. 3, 27¼c. Rye quiet and nominal, with a light supply, 53c asked for No. 1 old, and 50c for new; 48c for No. 2. Flour steady, but dull, and millers generally shut down for repairs. Prices are steady on the basis of $3.70 for hard shipping wheat patents in wood. Millstuffs scarce, and nominal at $13.50 for sacked bran; $14.50 for standard middlings, and $16@$16.25 for white. Provisions lower; mess pork $10.75 cash and $10.85 September. Prime steam lard is quoted at $6.25 cash and $6.35 September. Receipts, flour, 600 bbls; wheat, 11,700 bushels; corn, 5,850 bushels; oats, 12,000 bushels; barley, 800 bushels; rye, 4,800 bushels. Shipments, flour, 2,400 bbls; oats, 6,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Flour market quiet; liberal receipts. Winter patent, $3.75@$3.85; do, fancy, $3.40@$3.60; do, family, $3.05@$3.20; Spring patent, $3.70@$3.90; do, fancy, $3.30@$3.35; do, family, $2.90@$3.15; rye, Northwestern, $3.20@$3.40; do, city, $3.25@$3.45. Wheat market steady; No. 2 red, track, 67½c; rejected red, track, 60½c. Corn, demand limited; receipts liberal; market quiet and declining. White ear, track, 42@43c; No. 2 white, track, 43c; No. 3 do, 42c; yellow ear, track, 43½c. Oats, market active; receipts liberal; demand limited. No. 2 mixed, track, 27c; rejected, new, track, 22½c. Pork market more active and firm; mess, $11.25; clear mess, $12.50; family, $12.50. Lard firm; fair demand; steam leaf, 6⅞c; kettle, 6⅞c; prime steam quiet but firm at 6.35c. Bacon firm; better demand; loose shoulders, 5⅝c; loose short rib sides, 6⅝c; loose short clear sides, 7c; boxed meats worth ½c more. Dry-salted meats firmer and active? shoulders, 5⅝c; loose short ribs, 6⅝c; loose short clear sides, 6½c; boxed meats worth ½c more. Eggs—Market dull; easy, light demand; liberal receipts; fresh, near by, 8c. Whisky easy and quiet; sales, 486 bbls at $1.23.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 23.—Wheat continued to be decidedly dull. There was very little trading and the market gradually reported a decline that carried closing prices ¾c below yesterday. September opened to-day at 64½c and closed at the same price, against a close yesterday at 64¾c. December opened at 66c and closed at 65⅝@65¾c. The range was narrow for both months and the trading was light. Cash wheat was dull and in light demand. Receipts, 23 cars; shipments, 51 cars. On track, No. 1, hard, 67½c; No. 1 Northern, 66⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 65⅝c. Corn market easy; No. 3, 43½c. Oats—Market easy; No. 3 white, 24c; No. 3, 28¼c. Flour steady at $3.55@$3.80 for patents; $2.60@$3.10 for bakers. Production, 80,000 bbls; shipments, 39,550 bbls.

Bran and Shorts—Market firm for bran at $11@$11.50; sacks, $12.25@$13.50; shorts, common bulk, $13@$13.50; middlings, bulk, $14@$14.50.

DULUTH, July 23.—Wheat opened ⅝c off, and with an advance in the middle of the session of ½c, closed a cent below yesterday by way of reaction. The close: No. 1 hard, cash, 68⅜c; July, 68⅜c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 68c; July, 68⅜c; September, 66⅝c bid, December, 67⅝c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 65c; No. 3 Northern, cash, 60c; rejected, cash, 58c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 69⅜c; Northern, 69⅛c. Receipts, 26,308 bushels; shipments, 36,000 bushels; inspected, 38 bushels; last year, 23 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Wool market quiet; prices firm and unchanged.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1895.

BEEVES—Receipts, 21 cars, or 364 head, all for exporters and city slaughterers, with the exception of a single carload. Feeling weak. G. Dillenback sold 14 State bulls, 713 lb average, at $1.90 100 lb; 3 do, 500 lb, at $2. City-dressed native sides slow at 6½@8½c lb; Texas do selling at 4¾@6¼c. To-day's cable advices quote refrigerator beef at London at 7¾@9c lb; top price at Liverpool, 10c; American steers are selling at Liverpool at 11@11½c lb, dressed weight, sinking the offal; at London, 10½@11c; American sheep dull at 11@12c for good to choice, dressed weight; common do selling at 9@10c. Shipments to-day on the Nomadic, 325 cattle and 615 sheep, for M. Goldsmith, 306 cattle and 636 sheep for J. Shamberg & Son, and 2,240 quarters of beef for N. Morris; on Wednesday the New-York will carry 1,800 quarters of beef for Eastmans Company and 500 quarters for D. H. Sherman; and the Colorado, for Hull, will be laden with 100 cattle.

CALVES—Receipts, part late, 372 head. Market quiet at about yesterday's closing prices, and 175 head were held over for Wednesday's trade; poor to prime veals sold at $4.50@$6.25; 2 do at $6.50; culls at $3; fed calves at $2.50@$3.37½. Dressed calves slow but steady for good veals. City-dressed veals sold at 7@10c; country-dressed at 6½@9c; little calves at 4½@6c; dressed grassers at 4@5c; dressed buttermilks at 5@6c, but mainly at 5@5½c.——SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—2 veals, 174 lb average, at $6.50 100 lb; 19 do, 150 lb, at $6.25; 43 do, 142 lb, at $6; 6 culls, 138 lb, at $3. G. DILLENBACK—16 veals, 142 lb, at $6, less $2 on the lot; 3 culls, 153 lb, at $3. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—2 veals, 110 lb, at $4.50; 24 fed calves, 168 lb, at $3.37½; 44 buttermilks, 166 lb, at $3; also late Monday, 45 veals, 141 lb, at $6.25; 23 do, 145 lb, at $6.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 17½ cars, or 4,062 head; 2 cars for butchers, 4 cars for export alive, and 11½ cars for the market, and several cars were held over yesterday. Sheep were quiet and steady; lambs sold even lower than yesterday for such as were offered, but really prime and choice would have brought Monday's figures, nearly half the offerings were held for Wednesday's trade; sheep sold at $2@$4 100 lb; lambs at $4.35@$5.17½; a few Jerseys at $6. Dressed mutton steady at 4@7c, and choice stock brought 7½@8c; dressed lambs slow at 6½@11c.——SALES.—S. JUDD & CO.—224 Kentucky lambs, 60 lb average, at $4.25 100 lb; 56 State do, 66 lb, at $5; 16 Kentucky sheep, 112 lb, at $3.25; 61 State do, 84 lb, at $3; 5 do, 124 lb, at $2; also late Monday, 304 Western lambs, 57 lb, at $3.60; 290 sheep and lambs, 57 lb, at $2.75. D. McPHERSON & CO.—281 Virginia lambs, 66 lb, at $4.87½; 227 Kentucky do, 66 lb, at $4.50; 165 do, 67 lb, at $4.35; 68 Kentucky sheep, 83 lb, at $3.25; 15 do, 84 lb, at $3. NEWTON & CO.—279 West Virginia lambs, 67 lb, at $5.17½; 29 do, 63 lb, at $4.50; 253 do, 58 lb, at $4.50; 254 Kentucky do, 65 lb, at $4.75; 6 West Virginia sheep, 92 lb, at $3; 2 do, 105 lb, at $2.50. M. COLLINS—239 Kentucky lambs, 62 lb, at $4.50; 4 sheep 75 lb, at $3. WILKERSON & SHERMAN—55 Kentucky sheep, 83 lb, at $2.50. P. S. KASE—11 Jersey lambs, 79 lb, at $6. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—45 Pennsylvania lambs, 71 lb, at $5; 118 do, 65 lb, at $4.87½; 65 Pennsylvania sheep, 102 lb, at $3; also late Monday, 238 Kentucky lambs, 66 lb, at $5.32½; 69 State sheep, 70 lb, at $4; 96 do, 65 lb, at $3.

HOGS—Receipts, 26 cars, or 3,759 head, of which 523 head were on sale. Market weak and 10c lower, and dealers quote $5.60@$5.90 for good heavy to choice light hogs. Country-dressed a trifle weak at 7¼@8½c lb.——SALES.—S. JUDD & CO., late Monday—70 State hogs, 168 lb average, at $5.95 100 lb; 32 do, 165 lb, at $5.80; 4 do, 208 lb, at $5.80; 19 do, 211 lb, at $5.80. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO., late Monday—37 State hogs, 190 lb, at $5.95; 24 do, 207 lb, at $5.90; 4 rough do, 305 lb, at $4.95; 1 stag, 250 lb, at $3.95. A. W. LAMB, late Monday—69 State hogs, 170 lb, at $6; 83 do, 190 lb, at $5.90; 3 rough do, 275 lb, at $5; 15 do, 250 lb, at $4.90; 2 stags, 335 lb, at $3.90. G. DILLENBACK—19 State hogs, 205 lb, at $5.80; 1 rough do, 200 lb, at $4.80; 2 stags, 200 lb, at $3.80; also late Monday, 77 State hogs, 170 lb, at $6; 45 do, 184 lb, at $5.95; 29 do, 198 lb, at $5.87½; 37 do, 139 lb, at $5.85; 2 rough do, 275 lb, at $4.87½; 2 do, 215 lb, at $4.95; 3 do, 286 lb, at $5; 3 do, 233 lb, at $4.85; 2 stags, 365 lb, at $2.50; 1 do, 300 lb, at $3. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS, late Monday—59 hogs, 198 lb, at $5.87½; 40 do, 234 lb, at $5.75; 10 stags, 300 lb, at $2.75; 3 do, 193 lb, at $3.87½. HUME & MULLEN—14 hogs, 183 lb, at $5.80; 4 do, 220 lb, at $5.70.

BUFFALO, July 23.—Cattle—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 240 head; total for week thus far, 8,688 head; for same time last week, 8,720 head; consigned through, 240 head; none to New-York; on sale, 28 head; market opened with no very good cattle here; closed steady; light to fair stockers, $1.75@$2.25; fair fat cows, $2.50@$3. Hogs—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 2,080 head; total for week thus far, 22,880 head; for same time last week, 20,450 head; consigned through, 450 head; to New-York, 1,500 head; on sale, 1,500 head; market opened dull and lower, closed very dull, with 10 loads unsold; several loads common and grassy lots shipped out in first hands; extra corn-fed light Yorkers, $5.55@$5.65; grassy, $5.30@$5.40; good corn-fed mediums and heavy, $5.40; mixed packers, $5.45@$5.55; grassy, $5.25; roughs, $4.50@$4.75; stags, $3@$4.50; pigs, grassy to good corn-fed, $5.30@$5.65. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 1,000 head; total for week thus far, 32,250 head; for same time last week, 22,250 head; none consigned through; to New-York, 400 head; on sale, 6,200 head; market opened dull and unchanged; no very good lambs here; closed at about steady prices, and with about all sold but a number of common bunches; good to choice, quotable $4.25@$4.75; extra fancy, $4.85@$5; common to fair, $3.50@$4; culls, $1.50@$2.25; mixed sheep, good, $2.25@$2.75; culls and common, 50c@$2; export sheep, $3.25@$3.50; extra wethers, $3.85@$4.

EAST LIBERTY, July 23.—Cattle—Receipts, light, mostly common grades; slow; prime, $5.25@$5.40; good, $4.20@$4.60; good butchers', $4@$4.20; rough fat, $2.75@$3.75; bulls, stags, and cows, $1.75@$3; fresh cows and springers, $15@$40. Hogs—Receipts light; demand light; market a shade lower, mostly common grades; prime light, $5.65@$5.70; best medium grades, $5.60@$5.65; heavy hogs, $5.50@$5.60; common to fair, $5.30@$5.40; roughs, $3.50@$4.50. Sheep—Supply liberal; market dull and lower; exports, $4@$4.25; extra, $3.30@$3.60; good, $2.80@$3; fair, $1.40@$2; common, 50c@$1; lambs demoralized; yearlings, $1.50@$3.25; Spring lambs, $2@$4.50; veal calves, $5@$5.50; heavy and thin calves, $2@$3.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,822 head. Market weak and shade lower. Native steers, $3.40@$4.90; cows, $2.50@$2.75; Texas steers, $3@$3.65. Hogs—Receipts, 5,050 head. Market easy, and prices 10@20c lower. Light, $5.15@$5.40; mixed, $4.70@$5.25; heavy, $4.90@$5.30. Sheep—Receipts, 5,600 head. Market dull, and prices 5@10c lower; prices ranged from $2 to $3.25.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Trade in cattle was light. The receipts were moderate and prices unchanged. Prices of hogs were fully 10@15c lower to-day than yesterday. The arrivals were not heavy, but there was an exceedingly poor demand, packers and shippers being out of the market. Sheep and lambs suffered a decline of 25c. This was the result of the poor inquiry. Offerings were far in excess of the demand.

CATTLE—Receipts, 5,000 head; extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, $5.90@$6; choice to prime 1,300 to 1,600 lb steers, $5.25@$5.85; good to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lb, $4.75@$5.20; common to medium steers, 900 to 1,200 lb, $3.50@$4.70; bulls, choice to extra, $3@$3.75; bulls, poor to good, $1.75@$2.75; feeders, 900 to 1,100 lb, $3.10@$4; stockers, 600 to 900 lb, $2.25@$3.10; cows and heifers, extra, $4@$4.50; cows, fair to choice, $2.60@$3.75; cows, poor to good canners, $1.50@$2.50; veal calves, good to choice, $4.50@$5.50; veal calves, common to fair, $2@$4.25; Texas steers, $3.10@$4.70; Texas cows, bulls, and stags, $2.25@$3.25; Western range steers, $3.75@$4.70; Western range heifers, $3.25@$3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 17,000 head; heavy packing and shipping lots, $5@$5.15; common to choice mixed, $4.75@$5.25; choice assorted, $5.30@$5.35; light, $4.90@$5.40; pigs, $3.40@$5.

SHEEP—Receipts, 11,000 head; inferior to choice, $2@$4.25; lambs, $3@$5.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 23—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess steady at 77s 6d; prime mess steady at 61s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western fine, steady at 57s 6d; do, medium, steady at 50s. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, easy at 42s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 37s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, firm at 36s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, firm at 34s 6d; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, steady at 33s 6d. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, firm at 31s. Cheese—American finest white and colored, dull at 38s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined dull at 17s. Spirits of turpentine dull at 21s 3d. Resin—Common dull at 4s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 32s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter firm at 5s 3d; No. 2 red Spring firm at 5s 7½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter dull at 7s 6d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 4s 4d; July firm at 4s 3½d; August firm at 4s 2d; September firm at 4s 2d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at £1 15s@£2 5s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, July delivery, 3 42-64@3 43-64, sellers; July and August delivery, 3 42-64@3 43-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 3 43-64d, buyers; September and October delivery, 3 44-64@3 45-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 3 45-64@3 46-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 3 47-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 3 48-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 3 49-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 3 50-64@3 51-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 3 52-64d, value; April and May delivery, 3 53-64@3 54-64d, sellers.

LONDON, July 23—5:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 11s 3d@11s 6d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96° test, and 8s 3d@10s for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet Sugar—July, 9s 11¼d; October-December, 10s 5¼d. Spirits of turpentine, 20s 9d per cwt. Manila Hemp—Good, £18 10s, cost, insurance, and freight.

LONDON, July 23.—At the wool sales to-day 13,378 bales were offered. There was a good catalogue and a full attendance of buyers, many of them from the Continent. The competition throughout was active, and full rates were realized. French and German buyers made up for the indifference they displayed at the earlier sales, and most of the various grades of merinos were readily taken up, in some cases at extreme figures. American purchasers bought of the better growths. The supply of crossbreds was much shorter, and the bidding for them was spirited, especially on the part of Yorkshire buyers. The sales of the day in detail and the prices obtained were as follows: New-South Wales—5,600 bales; scoured, 7d@1s 2d; do, locks and pieces, 5½d@1s 1d; greasy, 4@9½d; do, locks and pieces, 3@7½d. Queensland—1,300 bales; scoured, 6¼d@1s 1½d; do, locks and pieces, 5d@1s; greasy, 4¼@9d; do, locks and pieces, 5½@7½d. Victoria—1,500 bales; scoured, 5¾d@2s 3d; do, locks and pieces, 5½d@1s 1d; greasy, 4@9d; do, locks and pieces, 4½@6¾d. South Australia—2,100 bales; scoured, 5½d@1s 1d; do, locks and pieces, 6¼@11½d; greasy, 4¼@8½d; do, locks and pieces, 3¾@6¾d. West Australia—300 bales; greasy, 4@7d; do, locks and pieces, 3@5¼d. New-Zealand—1,700 bales; scoured, 10d@1s 2d; do, locks and pieces, 5d@1s ½d; greasy, 6¼@10d; do, locks and pieces, 6½@8½d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal—600 bales; scoured, 5¾d@1s 3d; greasy, 4½@6¼d.

BREMEN, July 23.—Petroleum, 6 marks 80 pfennigs for American.

MANCHESTER, July 23.—Cloths and yarns quiet, with a limited inquiry.

HAVANA, July 23.—Market unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 23.—Cotton easy; good middling, 7⅛c; middling, 6⅝c; low middling, 6¼c; good ordinary, 5 15-16c; net and gross receipts, 28 bales; exports, to the Continent, 580 bales; coastwise, 200 bales; sales, 6,450 bales; stock, 99,837 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 23.—Cotton quiet but steady; middling, 6 11-16c; low middling, 6⅜c; good ordinary, 6c; net and gross receipts, 7 bales; exports, coastwise, 15 bales; stock, 4,880 bales.

GALVESTON, July 23.—Cotton quiet; middling, 6 11-16c; low middling, 6¼c; good ordinary, 5⅞c; net and gross receipts, none; sales, 27 bales, all spinners; stock, 10,349 bales.

MRS. FARRALL ARRESTED AND RELEASED

After Acquittal for Murder She Is Accused of Purloining a Ring.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Mrs. Belle Farrall, recently acquitted of the charge of poisoning her husband, after a long trial at La Plata, Md., was arrested by the Washington police last night, charged with larceny by her former alleged lover, Eugene Hall. Mrs. Farrall came to Washington with her two children yesterday, and two hours later was arrested at the home of her sister. Hall claims that she took from him a gold ring valued at $10. The case was nolle prossed this morning.

When the warrant was read to Mrs. Farrell, Hall was present, and she asked:

"Does that fellow charge me with stealing his ring?"

"No," Hall said. "But I put the ring in a book and it disappeared."

"And you say I took it?"

"Yes."

Speaking of the matter, Mrs. Farrell said: "There isn't a word of truth in his story. The ring was given as 'boot' in a watch trade. He gave a gold watch and the ring for a much finer watch. When the story was published against me, connecting my name with his, I was on the boat on my way to New-York, and it made me hate him so that I threw the ring in the river. Since the trial he wrote me for the watch and ring, but he didn't send me the other watch. I returned his watch, glad to get rid of it, and sent him word where the ring was. It was not my watch that was traded to him, and I didn't make the trade. The watch and ring I got from him were given to me by one whose name I would like to protect."

According to her assertions, Hall tried several times yesterday to see her, and, failing, because of her refusal, swore out the warrant for her arrest.

THE PRESIDENT COMMUTES A SENTENCE

Says Murder Should Be Classified in Degrees in the District Code.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The President has commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of death imposed on Thomas J. Taylor, who was sentenced to be hanged here Friday of this week for killing his wife. The President says:

The sentence is commuted to imprisonment for life. In disposing of this case, I am not able to rest my action upon the far too common allegation of insanity nor upon the theory of accidental of unintentional homicide, both of which pleas have been strongly urged on behalf of the convict, as well as upon his application for Executive clemency.

This commutation is granted upon the ground that, in my opinion, there has not been presented in the case such distinct and satisfactory evidence of premeditation as should characterize the crime of murder in the first degree, and because I think it can fairly be assumed from the facts developed that the discovery by the convict just prior to the homicide of the recent flagrant infidelity of his wife so affected him that he took her life in an instant of blind passion and terrible anger. This case presents another illustration of the advisability of a classification of murder in degrees in the District of Columbia as has been done with good results in some of the States.

The President has denied a pardon to James W. Cummings, Brooklyn, letter carrier, sentenced in April, 1894, to three years' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary for embezzling a letter containing $4.50.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The weather crop bulletin for the week ended July 22, issued by the Weather Bureau, gives the condition of crops and prospects by States as follows:

New-England.—Too dry in northwest; potatoes slightly diseased in south; pears, peaches, and blackberries good.

New-York.—Much oats cut green for fodder and to save from grasshoppers.

New-Jersey.—Frequent showers and warm sunshine greatly stimulated growth of all crops.

Pennsylvania.—Vegetables and staple crops doing well, but many sections need rain badly; fruit crop better than anticipated.

Maryland.—Wheat and hay yields somewhat below average; truck doing well, except tomatoes.

Virginia.—Hay making being pushed and crop being secured generally in good condition; yield good; wheat crop below the average, also oats; fruit in western counties abundant.

North Carolina.—Heavy local storms, rain, and hail damaged crops in several central and eastern counties.

South Carolina.—Rain would be beneficial in localities, but generally favorable growing weather.

Georgia.—Weather beneficial, and all crops growing nicely.

Florida.—Excessive rains over northern and western districts, causing much concern about cotton; elsewhere crops satisfactory.

Alabama.—Excellent crop-growing week; marked improvement in cotton; corn excellent; fruit good.

Mississippi.—Cotton improved, but still fruiting light; bountiful corn crop promised.

Louisiana.—Favorable week, except too much rain in central and southern portions for cotton; crops generally laid by.

Texas.—Generally favorable for farming operations except over southwest portion, where more rain would be beneficial to cotton and late corn.

Arkansas.—All crops improved; prospect good for cotton crop on uplands, but poor on lowlands; corn continues very good.

Tennessee.—Wonderful impetus to growth of crops; prospects never better; pastures fine; stock in good condition.

Kentucky.—Corn damaged by high winds and hail, but general outlook for crop splendid; hay harvest about completed, with generally poor yield.

Missouri.—Oats yielding well; hay better than expected; corn and other growing crops doing well.

Illinois.—Very favorable week for farmers; corn making marvelous growth; late potatoes, gardens, and pastures much improved; fruit very plentiful in central and southern sections.

Indiana.—Frequent rains were beneficial to corn and potatoes; pasturage and meadows are turning green again.

West Virginia.—Corn growing finely and coming into tassel; oats and hay, light crops; wheat yield finest in years.

Ohio.—All crops, especially tobacco, need more rain.

Michigan.—Showers were of immense benefit to corn and potatoes; conditions are still generally droughty.

Wisconsin.—Showers revived corn and pastures.

Minnesota.—Grain extensively lodged; ripening slowly; straw heavy, heads generally filling well; corn, potatoes, and pastures much improved; warm weather and sunshine needed.

Iowa.—Rain and wind did considerable damage to unharvested small grain, but loss is small compared with benefit received.

North Dakota.—Smut is appearing very rapidly in wheat; barley and rye being harvested; corn doing well; haying in progress, with light crop.

South Dakota.—Showers over eastern portion greatly benfited corn, potatoes, flax, and grass, and especially over the droughty district.

Nebraska.—Week cold and dry; more rain is generally needed; corn in southwestern section especially good.

Kansas.—Corn brought rapidly forward; gardens fine; stock, water and fruits abundant.

Oklahoma.—All late crops continue to grow rapidly.

Montana.—Severe hailstorm damaged crops and gardens; generally light crop of hay being harvested.

Wyoming.—Little advancement in crops, except small grains, which are ripening very slowly.

Idaho.—Light frost in southern section slightly damaged potatoes and other vegetables; rain greatly needed; vegetables and fruit doing fairly well.

Colorado.—More favorable week; peaches ready for market in Arkansas Valley and western slope; outlook favorable for corn and potatoes in eastern border counties.

New-Mexico.—All crops and fruit doing splendidly; stock and ranges improving rapidly.

Utah.—Crop somewhat light; corn and potatoes looking fine.

Washington.—Good for haying and for filling of grain, which is ready for harvest in many sections; a fair yield expected.

Oregon.—Grain ripening rapidly, and harvest becoming general; potatoes, other vegetables, and fruit doing well in eastern portion; yield will be light.

California.—Favorable for Summer crops; harvesting continues; output poor; honey, hops, and bean crops will scarcely be up to average.

TWO BROOKLYN LAWYERS FIGHT

Harsh Words in Court Led to an Encounter Outside Between Frank Carraro and Thomas O. Conti.

Frank Carraro, a young Italian lawyer in Brooklyn, appeared in the Butler Street Police Court yesterday as counsel in an assault case. He was opposed by Lawyers Richelieu Robinson, Jr., and Thomas O. Conti. As Conti was about to address Judge Walsh, Carraro interrupted him.

"This man," said Carraro, "is not an attorney, and has no right to appear in any case."

"That man," said Robinson, "is beneath notice."

"I need nothing from shyster lawyers," said Carraro.

"If such language is used again in this court," said Judge Walsh, "some one will be locked up."

Hostilities were then suspended, but about an hour later the three men met again in the County Court House corridor.

Conti ran up to Carraro, and, taking him by the coat, asked him to make his complaint then and there, if he had any to make.

"I don't want to have anything to do with you," said Carraro. "I will attend to you later."

Conti grabbed Carraro's throat with both hands.

"It is now or never," Conti shouted.

A crowd of lawyers in the corridor gathered around to see the fight. Some one shouted that Conti had a stiletto. Then the spectators fell back, and watched the struggle from a distance. Not one offered to assist Carraro, who was being choked.

Carraro managed to trip Conti, and the two men rolled over the stone steps. Carraro then broke away from Conti, whom he promptly beat and kicked, until James Doyle, a newspaper reporter, took a hand in the fight, and separated the men.

Carraro went to the Adams Street Police Court and obtained a warrant for Conti, who was notified to appear this morning and answer for assaulting Carraro.

NEGROES WANTED TO GO TO AFRICA

The Rev. Dr. Blyden Here to Urge Their Emigration to Liberia.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—The Rev. Dr. Edward Wilmot Blyden, Liberian Minister to Great Britain, and one of the leading colored divines of his country, has arrived here for the purpose of encouraging emigration from the South to Liberia. He denounces the efforts being made by foreign Governments to colonize Africa.

"It can never be done successfully," he said, "for the reason that the white man is not adapted to the climate of Africa. The only means by which Africa can be evangelized, colonized, and civilized is through the agency of the American negro.

"I believe that the black race is destined to go back to Africa, and to rule that country. At some future time there will be a large exodus of negroes from the United States to Africa, but not now—not probably for generations to come. There are lessons to be learned in the house of their bondage, both by the negroes and their former masters, before a large exodus to Africa would be anything but a peril and a stumbling block to the cause of genuine African progress. Enough will go to keep the way open and to produce a healthy impression upon the stagnant barbarism of the African Continent, but not enough to make the slightest impression upon the numerical status of the negro population of this country.

"Neither France nor England is disposed to stop the progress of Liberia on the African Continent, if she is able to advance in the interests of civilization. I do not consider that the recent treaties will make any change in the political or commercial status of the republic. There is still ample room for material development, and there are more reliable guarantees for peace and order among the neighboring aborigines."

CHARGED WITH ATTEMPT AT ARSON

He Had Rags and Papers Saturated with Oil and Ready to Burn.

Fred Wohlfart, a painter and decorator of 205 West Sixty-third Street, was arraigned at Yorkville Police Court yesterday, charged with attempted arson.

Policeman Kerr said that at about 10 o'clock Monday night Mrs. Mary Dumann, one of the tenants of the flat house 205 West Sixty-third Street, summoned him from post and told him that Wohlfart was creating a great disturbance and threatening to burn the house.

The policeman went to Wohlfart's apartments, on the third floor, and found the occupant apparently laboring under great excitement, and moaning about his flat.

On the floor were bundles of rags and waste paper saturated with kerosene oil. Wohlfart said he proposed to burn the stuff to get rid of it. He was reticent when arraigned. Magistrate Simms committed the defendant pending the Fire Marshal's investigation.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS

About 50,000 More Landed than Last Year for the Same Period.

According to Dr. J. H. Senner, the Commissioner of Immigration at this port, the number of immigrants who have been landed in New-York from January to July, 1895, exceeds by nearly 50,000 the number landed during the corresponding period of 1894.

Many of the new-comers, said Dr. Senner yesterday, are Italian women and children who are coming to rejoin their husbands and fathers. These went back home last year, where living was cheaper. Their return, Dr. Senner thought, indicated that the renewed prosperity of the country had affected all classes, even that of Italian labor.

Loyalty to Principle.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

Now and then we are told that So-and-So, candidate for the Legislature, is a sound-money man, but that if elected to the Legislature he will vote for Senator Blackburn. This is all nonsense. What does the word amount to when the deed disproves it? No one can be a sound-money Democrat and vote for a bad-money United States Senator. A sound-money Democrat may vote for a free-silver man for Governor, but he cannot vote for one for United States Senator and still claim to be for sound money. He could not vote for his free-silver brother for Senator and still claim to be for sound money. He who on the score of personal friendship votes against his own principles for a friend may be loyal to his friend, but he is false to himself, his party, and his country. Such a man should seek office not as a party man, but as a man's man.

Definition of Wife Abandonment.

From The Philadelphia Record.

In deciding the suit brought by Mrs. Dummer for separate maintenance from her husband, Charles H. Dummer, teller in a bank in Montclair, Chancellor McGill shows that under the laws of New-Jersey a man who drives his wife from home is guilty of abandonment. Dummer was a widower with two grown daughters when he married his present wife in Jersey City four years ago. It was an unhappy union. Mrs. Dummer found that her husband's sister and the first Mrs. Dummer's daughters were mistresses of the house. They took possession of her rooms and investigated her private papers and property. She appealed to her husband, who told her that his marriage to her was a sad mistake, and she must leave his house and go home to her parents, as his house would be conducted as his sister and daughters wished.

Chicagoans Married in Milwaukee.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The Register of Deeds' Office, in Milwaukee, is kept busy these days recording the marriages of Chicago couples, and there is one clerk who does little else than to enter the names. A batch of forty-four Chicago unions was spread upon the records last Friday. Among them was the marriage of William J. Hackett Hines, a Philadelphia newspaper man, to Miss Edna A. Doolittle of Chicago, a daughter of ex-Senator James R. Doolittle of Racine, Wis. The couple were married by the Rev. W. A. Hunsberger, June 20.

A New Life-Saving Station.

The Volunteer Life Saving Association of New-York has established a station near the Boarding Station, Staten Island. About thirty-five men are enrolled. Twelve Whitehall boats are at the service of the organization, and are available day and night. Two crews are to be arranged, with regular tours of duty, one relieving the other at stated intervals. The spot selected for the station is well situated, as it is within easy rowing distance of the Narrows, through which pass so many craft of every description.

Real Estate at Auction.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCTIONEER.

190 BEAUTIFUL LOTS AT EDGEMERE,

BETWEEN ARVERNE AND WAVE CREST.

Adjoining the magnificent New Edgemere Hotel. The handsomest and grandest seaside Hotel and location on the entire Atlantic Coast. Lots restricted. Terms liberal. Will be sold at auction on the premises, rain or shine, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.,

By SMYTH & RYAN, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, JULY 27.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneers' Office, 111 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.

Mortgage Loans Exclusively.

146 BROADWAY (cor. Liberty St.), NEW YORK.

Country Real Estate For Sale.

For Sale at Greenport, Long Island,

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

The private residence and grounds of the late Walter Langdon, fronting on Peconic Bay. Also, new house and adjoining land, fronting on the bay, and running back to Fourth Street; close to railroad station. Other lands in vicinity. The above properties will be sold at reasonable prices to prompt purchaser. For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY & CO., No. 64 Cedar Street, New-York.

Real Estate for Exchange.

WANTED—To exchange for a place on the Sound, one of the handsomest country places, situated in a beautiful grove, with large forest trees and velvet lawn; house old Colonial style, grand and imposing; ceilings 14 feet high, decorated on canvas; every improvement; 22 rooms; 120 acres, which can be subdivided into 400 building sites. Address F., P. O. Box 2,689, New-York.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

Two in West 85th St.

Fine 18-foot houses, built by day's work for an estate; four-story; will rent at sight; three years' estate lease. POWER, Columbus Av., corner 85th St.; office open Sundays and evenings.

A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY DWELLING to let, 56 West 82d St., near Central Park; handsomely decorated; hardwood trim; immediate possession; rent reasonable. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

A BRIGHT, SUNNY APARTMENT TO LET (equal to corner) in the select Mason, 6 to 12 East 58th St.; rent moderate; elevator; steam heat; hall boys. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

NO LOWER ELEVATED ROAD TAXES

Brooklyn Assessors Insist upon a Valuation of $170,000 a Mile—The Companies Have Said They Cannot Pay It.

The Brooklyn Board of Assessors yesterday refused, by a vote of 8 to 5, to reduce the valuations of elevated railroad properties, and insisted that the companies should pay taxes on a basis of $170,000 a mile.

Assessor Bristow thought $125,000 a mile sufficient, and his motion to that effect was seconded by Assessor Mumby. Assessor Howe moved that the board hold to $170,000. The question was then put, and those who voted for the latter valuation were President Harkness and Assessors Howe, Head, Kurth, Moorehead, McNamara, Palmer, and Ryan.

Those who voted against the proposition were Assessors Bristow, Mumby, Patterson, Schleuter, and B. Wilson.

The elevated railroad Presidents were disappointed by the action of the Assessors. They wanted the valuation of their structures reduced to $100,000 a mile. They asserted that unless their request was complied with they could not pay taxes, because of the trolley competition.

Assessor Bristow stated his reasons for moving to have the valuation reduced to $125,000 a mile.

"I cannot help but realize," he said, "that the elevated railroads have developed the outskirts to an extent that has largely increased the taxable valuation of Brooklyn. It has been demonstrated to us every day that they are not making money, and I think the board ought to consider the question whether the companies should not be encouraged until they arrive at a paying basis."

Saratoga Prospering.

From The Saratogian, July 20.

During the week the number of guests at the smaller boarding houses has been distinctly in advance of the corresponding week of last July, and most, if not all, of the larger boarding houses and hotels are fully up, if not ahead of, former records. The streets are filled with people, and in the evening the shops and parks, the piazza concerts, and other entertainments suggest the middle of August rather than the third week in July. And all this time the lights have been out in the clubhouse, the gambling rooms have been closed. Saratoga can live without gamblers. She can live without the help of iniquity of any sort. Lawbreakers of every stripe are a curse to her and only serve to hold her back from the prosperity that belongs to her and into the full possession of which she might otherwise have entered years ago.

Condition of the Rice Crop.

Reports from the rice market for the last week are that domestic sorts are in light request, but full former figures are exacted, as there is small stock and no resupply obtainable at equal cost. Foreign sorts are active, and the movement extends to every quarter. Orders are somewhat smaller, but in the aggregate the volume of business is quite up to previous standard.

Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of New-Orleans report the Louisiana crop movement to date: Receipts, rough, inclusive of amount carried over, 756,025 sacks; last year, 1,120,910 sacks; sales, cleaned, estimated, 212,720 barrels; last year, 293,500 barrels. Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of Charleston report the Carolina crop movement to date: Receipts, cleaned, 46,600 barrels; sales, 46,373 barrels.

Referees' Notices.

EAST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET. — Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—PATRICK H. DUFFY, John H. Duffy, and Charles H. Duffy, plaintiffs, against THE DURANT LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of November, 1893, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the first of August, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, all the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in and to the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those two lots of land situated on the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the said northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, distant three hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of First Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, running thence easterly along said northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street fifty feet; thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches, to the centre line of the block between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets; thence westerly and parallel with Twenty-fifth Street and along said centre line fifty feet; and thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches, to the point of beginning. And also all those two certain lots of land, with the buildings thereon, in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, distant three hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the intersection of the said northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street with the easterly side of First Avenue, running thence easterly along said Twenty-fifth Street fifty feet; thence northerly and parallel with Avenue A ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence westerly and parallel with Twenty-fifth Street fifty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Avenue A ninety-eight feet nine inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 9th, 1895. JAMES FLYNN, Referee.

FEITNER & BECK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 56 Wall Street, New-York City.

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Referees' Notices.

THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—MARK J. STRAUS, plaintiff, against JACOB W. RIGLANDER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of May, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, do hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of July, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by R. V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, County and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, distant two hundred and thirty-three feet three inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street with the easterly side of Eighth Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-fifth Streets; running thence easterly along said centre line parallel with Thirty-sixth Street, twenty-five feet eight inches; running thence northerly, again parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the said southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, and thence running westerly, along said southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, twenty-five feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less; said premises being known by the street number 252 West Thirty-sixth Street.—Dated New-York, June 19th, 1895. S. L. H. WARD, Referee.

EINSTEIN & TOWNSEND, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

BLUMENSTIEL & HIRSCH, ARMITAGE MATHEWS, C. J. SHEARN, Attorneys for the Defendants.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to July 24, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated N. Y., July 16, 1895. S. L. H. WARD, Referee.

The above sale is hereby further adjourned to July 31st, 1895, at same hour and place.—Dated N. Y., July 23, 1895. S. L. H. WARD, Referee.

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—CARRIE RIDLEY, plaintiff, against ROBERT HANNA et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of July, 1895, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the seventeenth day of July, 1895, I, the undersigned referee, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the fourteenth day of August, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by Smyth & Ryan, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, distant ninety feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Park Avenue thence northerly parallel with Park Avenue, one hundred feet ten inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line fifty feet, thence southerly parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred feet ten inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street fifty feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 19th, 1895. WELTON C. PERCY, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for plaintiff, 54 William Street.

EARLEY & PRENDERGAST, Attorneys for defendants, 229 Broadway, New-York City.

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COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN AND FOR the City and County of New-York.—MARGARET M. HAYWARD and others, plaintiffs, against HERMAN FRANK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 15th day of March, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the 15th day of August, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by Bernard Smythe, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of said One Hundred and Ninth Street and the First Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with said First Avenue two hundred and one feet and ten inches, more or less, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Tenth Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Tenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and again parallel with said First Avenue two hundred and one feet ten inches, more or less, to the northerly side of said One Hundred and Ninth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 23d, 1895. R. M. S. PUTNAM, Referee.

ALFRED McINTIRE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 320 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.

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Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD WALTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Henry Grasse, No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of March, 1895. MAGDALENA WALTER, sole Executrix of Richard Walter, deceased. HENRY GRASSE, Attorney for Executrix, 167 Broadway, N. Y. City.

mh20-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is herby given to all persons having claims against Augustus C. Downing, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Augustus C. Downing, Jr., No. 38 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of May, 1895. JOSEPH W. HOWE, FRANKLIN W. GILLEY, AUGUSTUS C. DOWNING, JR., Executors. GERRIT SMITH, Attorney for Executors, 43 Wall Street, New-York City. my15-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY McARDLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 31 North Moore Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of May, 1895. JOHN F. McARDLE, PETER H. McARDLE, MARGARET E. McARDLE, KATHARINE A. McARDLE, Executors. C. W. BENNETT, Attorney for Executors, 27 Pine Street, New-York City. my22-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charles Carroll Moore, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eustis, Foster & Coleman, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of December next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1895. MARY M. WESSON, Administratrix.

EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.

my29-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CONRAD LANGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Kudlich & Finck, No. 140 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the ninth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of May, 1895. FREDERICK E. LANGE, Executor. KUDLICH & FINCK, Attorneys for Executor. my8-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BARKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Charles F. Bishop, No. 41 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of April, 1895. MARCUS B. BOOKSTAVER, Executor. CHARLES F. BISHOP, Attorney for Executor, 41 Wall Street, New-York City. ap3-1aw6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES LEE MATHER, late of Ridgefield, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 7 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of February, 1895.—CHAS. ROBINSON SMITH, Ancillary executor.—SMITH & MARTIN, Attorneys for Executor, 7 Nassau St., New-York, N. Y.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABIGAIL A. HUYLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Agar, Ely & Fulton, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December, 1895.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of May, 1895. MARTHA A. GAINES, Executrix; AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys for Executrix, 31 Nassau Street, New-York City. my22-1aw6mW

STARKWEATHER, LUCY R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Lucy R. Starkweather, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of October, 1895.—Dated New-York April 10th, 1895. F. FREDERIC GUNTHER, Executor. BUTLER, STILLMAN & HUBBARD, Attorneys for Executor, 54 Wall Street, New-York City. ap17-1aw6mW

Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELAIDE L. MILDEBERGER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Room No. 66, Times Building, Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of April, 1895. ELWOOD MILDEBERGER, THEODORE H. SILKMAN, Executors. DANIEL E. SEYBEL, Room 66, Times Building, Nassau St., N. Y. City, Attorney for Executors. my1-1aw6mW

HOLLAND, FORBES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FORBES HOLLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Peter Condon, at No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1895. EDWARD HOLLAND, EDWARD V. HOLLAND, Administrators. PETER CONDON, Attorney for Administrators, 51 Chambers Street, New-York City. je5-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN LOWTHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Charles H. Brush, No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of March, 1895. ELIZA L. FOGARTY, CARRIE L. TWEED, ADELAIDE L. WARD, Executrices. CHARLES H. BRUSH, Attorney for Executrices, 45 Wall Street, New-York. mh27-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EUGENE KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of February, 1895. EUGENE KELLY, Jr., EDWARD KELLY, THOMAS H. KELLY, DANIEL F. SULLIVAN, PAUL FULLER, Executors. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 68 and 70 William Street, New-York City. f20-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADAM KROPF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Powel & Kropf, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of March, 1895. HENRY KROPF, FREDERICK H. KASTENS, and WILLIAM SIMON, Executors. POWEL & KROPF, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, New-York City. mh20-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMMIE P. CLARKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 328 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of March, 1895. GEORGE C. CLARKE, Executor. BROWN & DEXTER, Attys., Temple Court, New-York. mh27-1aw6mW

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY as Trustee under the will of Mary Griffin, deceased, plaintiff, against TERESA VIELE, Kathlyne K. Viele, Herman K. Viele, Egbert L. Viele, Junior, otherwise known as Francis Viele Griffin, Edmee Griffin, Marie Antoinette Griffin, Odette Griffin, Françoise Griffin, Emily Strother, Francis Griffin, Dorothy Frances Griffin, Gerald Jerome Griffin, Richard H. Griffin, Charles M. Griffin, Adrian Charles Griffin, Edmund Dorr Griffin, Llewellyn Augustine Griffin, Cecile Marie Griffin, Marcelle Anna Griffin, Yvonne Louise Griffin, Julia Wheeler, Harriet Philomena Wheeler, Mary Griffin Wheeler, William Anthony Wheeler, Ulric X. Griffin, Elizabeth Graham Griffin, John Melvin Griffin, Francis Joseph Griffin, Carl Emil Lengnick, and Edward F. Dwight as ancillary administrator with the will annexed of the last will and testament of Emily Seton Lengnick, deceased, defendants.

To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this amended summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated May —, 1895.

The plaintiff desires trial in the County of New-York. EMMET & ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,

Office and Post Office address, 52 Wall Street, New-York.

To Teresa Viele, Edmee Griffin, Marie Antoinette Griffin, Odette Griffin, and Françoise Griffin: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. M. L. Stover, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the sixth day of July, 1895, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the County Court House in said City of New-York.

EMMET & ROBINSON,

jy10-1aw6wW&au21 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—WILLIAM C. DUVALL against RICHARD C. CRAWFORD and EDWARD A. VALENTINE, composing the firm of Crawford & Valentine.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 21st, 1895. Yours, &c., BENJAMIN D. SILLIMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, New-York City.

To RICHARD C. CRAWFORD and EDWARD A. VALENTINE, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward Patterson, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 18th day of June, 1895, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, June 18th, 1895. Yours, &c., BENJAMIN D. SILLIMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff,

Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT, RICHMOND COUNTY.—THE DAILY NEWS SAVINGS AND BUILDING LOAN ASSOCIATION, plaintiff, against JULIA KNAPP and ERVIN G. GOLLNER, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in Richmond County.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 23rd, 1895.

JAMES F. DOYLE, Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office & P. O. address, 271 Broadway, N. Y. City, N. Y.

To the defendant, Julia Knapp: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Willard Bartlett, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 26th day of June, 1895, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County.—Dated New-York, July 11, 1895.

JAMES F. DOYLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

jy17-1aw6wW

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, City and County of New-York.—In the the application of the AMERICAN CABLE RAILWAY COMPANY for leave to change its name.

Notice is hereby given that the American Cable Railway Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New-York, and having its principal business office in the City and County of New-York, will apply, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at Chambers thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of September, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order changing its name from "American Cable Railway Company" to "American Railway Company."

That said application will be made upon the petition of said Company, dated and verified the 17th day of July, 1895, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York on the 18th day of July, 1895.—Dated New-York, July 18th, 1895.

AMERICAN CABLE RAILWAY COMPANY, A. D. MORSTADT, Secretary.

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